





St. M. ... my.



TEMPLE OF TIME.

A

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

FOR THE USE OF

COLLEGES, SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES;

BEING A COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT OF THE

PRINCIPAL PERSONAGES OF HISTORY,

WITH

DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH, &c.; TO WHICH ARE ADDED
COMPLETE CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES, SHOWING THE
RULERS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF
THE WORLD.

BY

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COMPENDIUM OF BIOGRAPHY.

A.

AARON—Eldest brother of Moses, was born in Egypt, the year before Christ, 1728, and took part in all that his brother did for the deliverance of the Hebrews from the yoke of the Pharaohs. He was designated by God to exercise the priestly functions, and his posterity had the same right. He died in the 123d year of his age.

ABBAS—Uncle of Mahomet, at first opposed by force of arms the enterprises of his nephew; but being vanquished, he submitted, and recognized the imposter as "Prophet of Allah." He died in 652. One of his descendants founded the dynasty of the Abbasides, which through thirty-seven caliphs ruled from 750 to 1258, when they were despoiled of temporal power by Holagon, grandson of Gengis-Khan. Their spiritual authority was recognized by the Mussulmans till the extinction of the line, which occurred in 1538.

ABDALLAH—Father of Mahomet, was born at Mecca, about the year 550. As a merchant, he amassed great wealth, which paved the way of his son on his road to power.

ABD-EL-KADER—Famous Arab patriot, was born in 1807, at Mascara. Endowed with most brilliant talents and possessed by a spirit of ardent patriotism, he so combatted the French in Algiers, during a period of fifteen years, that the history of the French conquest may be considered his own. He was finally taken prisoner by Lamoriciere, in 1847, and sent to France. In 1852, Napoleon III. gave him his freedom. He died in 1870.

ABEL—Second son of Adam, was killed by his brother Cain, who was jealous of him because his offerings on the altar of sacrifice were pleasing to God. He left no posterity.

ABELARD—Born in 1079, at Nantes, France. At the age of 22, he opened a school of philosophy, at which he usually had an attendance of more than 3,000 students. His heterodox ideas caused his condemnation by the Council of Sens, the great St. Bernard being there his adversary. He afterwards took the religious habit at Cluny, and died an edifying death in 1142. He was probably the most erudite theologian of his time.

ABRAHAM—Best known of all the patriarchs, is regarded as the father of the Jewish nation. He was born in Chaldea the year before Christ, 2366. God commanded him to go to Chanaan, and after many vicissitudes of fortune, he settled in the valley of Mambre, near Jerusalem. His son Isaac was there born. To test his faith, God ordered Abraham to sacrifice the young man; but as he was about to obey, an angel appeared and substituted a ram as the victim. He died at the age of 175 years.

ACHILLES—Greatest of all the heroes at the siege of Troy. In the tenth year of that famous war, he was mortally wounded by Paris, son of Priam, the Trojan king. His actions are so involved with the absurdities of mythology that an accurate record of them cannot be formed.

ADAM—First of men in the order of creation, disobeyed God, and was expelled from the garden of Eden. He lived 930 years, and was father of Abel, Cain, and Seth.

ADAMS, (John)—Second president of the United States, was born in Massachusetts in 1735. When the Revolution broke out he was exercising the profession of law. He was chosen member of Congress, and was sent as one of the Commissioners to Paris to obtain aid for the Americans. Finally, in 1797, he succeeded Washington in his high office. He died in 1826, enjoying the happiness of beholding his son, John Quincy, in the presidential chair.

ADRIAN PUBLIUS—Roman Emperor, born in 106, succeeded to the throne in 117. He conquered the Sarmatians and the Dacians, and temporarily caused the persecutions of the Christians to cease. He died in 138.

ADRIAN IV., (Pope)—Was born in England about the year 1100, and so far is the only Englishman to have worn the tiara. He was the son of a beggar, and himself a beggar; but nevertheless, his talents raised him to the papacy in 1154. He died in 1159.

AETIUS—Heresiarch of the fourth century, followed the errors of Arius, and died at Constantinople in 366.

AFFRE, (Denis August)—Archbishop of Paris, was born in 1793, at Saint-Rome-de-Tarn. For some time he was professor of theology, and in 1839 he was appointed coadjutor-bishop of Strasburg. He became archbishop of Paris in 1840, and as such manifested great zeal and a lofty independence of character. During the street fights of June, 1848, he was profoundly grieved, and resolved to endeavor to restore order. Accordingly, on the 25th, he entered the faubourg St. Antoine, and placed himself between the combatants. For an instant his presence caused the firing to cease, but it suddenly recommenced, and he fell, pierced by a bullet. He died two days afterwards, saying, "The Good Shepherd gives his life for his sheep." The National Assembly raised a monument to Mgr. Affre in the cathedral of Notre Dame.

AGATHO, (Saint)—Pope from 679 to 682, condemned the heresy of the Monothelite, and was the first pontiff to refuse tribute to the emperors in gratitude for election.

AGNES, (Saint)—A young girl of Palermo, who suffered martyrdom at Rome in 304, while only 13 years of age. Her feast is celebrated January 21st.

ALACOQUE, (Margaret Mary)—Blessed foundress of the community known as the "Sisters of the Sacred Heart," was born at Louthecourt, France, in 1647. The object of her society is the education of girls, and there is scarcely a country in the world which does not possess one or more of its establishments. Margaret Mary Alacoque died in 1690, and was beatified by Pope Pius IX. in 1864.

ALBERONI—Minister of the king of Spain, Philip V., was born at Piacenza, Italy, in 1664. He became cardinal in 1715. Being more of a politician than an ecclesiastic, he suffered much, but notwithstanding, he died in the favor of the court of Rome in 1752.

ALCUIN—One of the most learned men of the eighth century, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 726. His education was superintended by the sainted Bede. Although an Englishman, he was invited by Charlemagne to teach in France. He was one of the most talented men of his time, and by his pupils was called a “sanctuary of knowledge.” As a simple deacon he died in 804.

ALEXANDER, (called the Great)—Son of Philip and Olympia, was born at Pella, 356 years before Christ. While his father was besieging Byzantium, he governed the State, though he was only 16 years old. He ascended the throne at the age of 20, and in the course of time he conquered Thrace, Illyrium, and Greece. With only 30,000 infantry and 5000 cavalry he subdued Asia Minor. At Issus he vanquished Darius, the great king of Persia, and took the entire royal family, except the king, prisoners, yet treated them all most gallantly. Prosecuting his conquests, he then subdued Judea and Egypt, in which latter place he founded the city called Alexandria. Upon his return from Egypt, he again defeated Darius in Assyria, and became master of all Persia. He then attacked the Scythians, and gained, as usual; but upon his return to Babylon, he succumbed to the voluptuousness of Asia, and died a victim of debauchery in the flower of his age, only 33 years old.

ALEXANDER VI., (Pope)—Was born of the family of Borgia, at Valentia, in Spain, 1431. He was nephew of Pope Calixtus III., and by him was made cardinal in 1456. Through a succession of intrigues he finally became pope in 1492. Before his elevation he had given birth to the afterwards infamous Lucrezia Borgia, and to Cæsar, afterwards cardinal and duke of the Valentinois. He warred unsuccessfully against Charles VIII. of France, but allying himself with Louis XII., succeeded in regaining many provinces of which the Holy See had been despoiled. He died in 1503. All manner of crimes have been attributed to this pontiff, but much allowance must be made for the malice and envy of his enemies, of whom, in consequence of his worldly character, he naturally had a large number. That he was, however, one of the very few, who in the long line of popes soiled the pontifical throne, there can be no doubt.

ALEXIS, (Saint)—Born in Rome about the year 350, was the son of a Roman senator of great wealth. He devoted himself to the priesthood, and after his death having proved by hundreds of miracles his worthiness to be placed upon this calendar, he is now venerated on the 17th July.

ALFRED—Surnamed the Great, sixth king of England, of the Saxon dynasty, ascended the throne in the year 871. He conquered the Danes, but being afterwards defeated by them, he disguised himself as a minstrel, and penetrated their camp that he might discover their designs. By this piece of strategy he was enabled to capture London in the year 894, and thus establish tran-

quility in England. He established trial by jury and accomplished much for the fine arts in the kingdom. He died in the year 900.

AMBROSE, (Saint)—A Father of the Church, was born in 340. He was governor of Liguria when the people of Milan elected him as their bishop. His life was that of a Christian priest, and his works are regarded by his successors as among the best for a priest's library. He died in 397. To this great doctor of the Church is attributed the composition of the celebrated "Te Deum."

AMERIGO VESPUCCI—Born in Florence, Italy, in the year 1441. With his name that of Columbus disputes the honor of being that of the discoverer of the New World. Columbus only landed upon the islands of the "West Indies," but Amerigo landed upon the shores of Brazil. The New World derives its name from this bold Italian. He died in 1512.

ANDREW, (Saint)—One of the twelve apostles, was a brother of St. Peter, and was a witness of the first miracle of Jesus at the nuptial feast in Cana. He suffered martyrdom at Patras, and is the patron saint of Scotland.

ANSELM, (Saint)—A great theologian of the eleventh century, was born in 1033 at Aosta, Italy. He became archbishop of Canterbury in England, and was regarded by the theologians of his time as a second St. Augustine. He died in 1109.

ANTI-CHRIST—That is to say, enemy of Christ, is a mysterious personage announced in the Old and New

Testaments as to come one day upon the earth to endeavor to undo the work of Our Lord.

ARAGO, (Francis)—An illustrious astronomer, mathematician, and physical philosopher, was born at Estagel, France, in 1786. He studied at the Polytechnic, Paris, and at the age of 23, attained therein a professorship. He did much for the cause of science, above all to physics and astronomy. He adopted the theory of the *undulation* of light, abandoning that of *emission*. He invented an ingenious *polariscope* and many other valuable instruments. By Arago were completed the labors of Ampere upon the relations between magnetism and electricity, and in 1824 he discovered *magnetism by rotation*. He died in 1853.

ARCHIMEDES—Celebrated geometrician, born at Syracuse, 287 years before our Lord. He died in the year 212 before Christ.

ARIOSTO—One of the best Italian poets, born in 1474, in Reggio, was at an early age ambassador of the duke of Modena at the court of Pope Julius II. His poems are a credit to Italian imagination. He died in 1533.

ARISTOTLE—Surnamed the Prince of Philosophers, was born in Macedonia, in the year before Christ, 384. At Athens, he followed the lessons of Plato, and after the death of his master, he retired to the island of Lesbos, where he received a letter from Philip, king of Macedonia, praying him to take charge of the education of his son Alexander. He followed his young pupil in his first Asiatic wars, but at last he returned to Athens, where he

founded the famous school of the "Lyceum." After the death of Alexander, the great master was accused by envious people of impiety, and left the city, saying that he wished to spare the Athenians from the guilt of repeating the crime they had committed against Socrates. He died at Chaleis in 322 before Christ.

ARIUS—Famous heresiarch, born in 270, in Cyrenea, was attached to the diocese of Alexandria, when in the year 312 he commenced to combat the doctrine of the Trinity. Saint Alexander and Saint Athanasius vigorously opposed his heresy, which was afterwards condemned by many councils, and especially by that of Nice, in 325. He died in 336, at Constantinople.

ARNALD OF BRESCIA—Was born in Italy in 1100, became when quite young a pupil of the great Abelard, and soon took the monastic habit. In a short time he adopted the role of a "reformer," made a great number of partisans, but was condemned by the Council of Lateran in 1139. Having been guilty also of high treason, he was decapitated in Rome, in the year 1155.

ARTHUR—King of England in the sixth century, famous in the romances of the "Round Table." His career is so involved with fables that his very existence is doubted by the best historians.

ATTILA—King of the Huns; surnamed the Scourge of God, commenced his reign in 434, ravaged the empire of Rome in the east, conquered Germany, and in 451 attempted the subjugation of France at the head of 500,000 men, but was beaten with a loss of 150,000 of his troops.

With the rest, he entered Italy, and was marching on Rome, when the Pope Saint Leo met him and by force of majesty compelled him to retire to Pannonia, where he died in 453.

AUGUSTINE, (Saint)—Father of the Church, was born in Numidia in 354. His youth was passed in dissipation, and he for a long time professed the heresy of the Manichaeans. He taught rhetoric in Carthage and in Milan. In this latter city he became intimate with St. Ambrose, and by him was converted to the Church. He was ordained priest in 391, and in 395 became bishop of Hippo in Africa, his own native land. By means of his sermons and writings he combatted the Donatists and Pelagians. He died in 430, leaving behind him a collection of theological writings equal if not superior to any edited by any other Christian priest.

AUGUSTINE, (Saint)—Apostle of England and first archbishop of Canterbury, was sent from Rome in 596 by Pope Gregory the Great to convert Southern England. He succeeded, and died in the order of sanctity in 610.

AUGUSTUS—See "OCTAVIUS."

AVRIL, (Philip)—A missionary of the society of Jesus, made an attempt to go to China by land in 1685. He got as far as Astrachan, but was compelled by unforeseen obstacles to try the Russian route. At Moscow the government stopped his progress, and he returned to France, where he died about 1696. He published a valuable book upon his travels 1692.

AZEGLIO (Massimo Taparelli) — Marquis, Italian

author and statesman, was born at Turin in 1800. From 1821 to 1829 he gained quite a fame at Rome as a painter. In 1832 he married a daughter of Manzoni, and began a literary career and followed it up with success. His liberal tendencies were manifested by his treatise on "The late events in the Romagna," (1846). In 1848 he was wounded at Vicenza while fighting the Austrians. In May, 1849, Victor Emmanuel made him prime minister of Sardinia, but as he was rather conservative in his ideas, he was succeeded by Cavour in 1852. He died in 1866.

B.

BACON, (Roger)—A celebrated English friar, was born at Ilchester, Somerset, in 1214. His studies were commenced at Oxford and finished at Paris, if such a man's studies can be said to have ever been finished unless by death. Having entered the Franciscan order, he was stationed at Oxford, and from that moment gave himself entirely to science, such as it was at his time. So much did he acquire in the way of physical knowledge that he was accused of sorcery, and being condemned to prison, passed therein the best part of his life. After the election of Pope Clement IV. he recovered his liberty ; but when this pontiff died he was again consigned to prison, and left it definitely only a few years before his death, which occurred in 1294. To his genius is attributed the invention of gunpowder, the telescope, and the pump. His greatest merit is that of having renounced pure speculation and reduced ideas to practice.

BACON (Sir Francis)—An English philosopher, born

in London in 1561. When his father Nicholas, chancellor of Queen Elizabeth, died, he threw himself under the protection of the earl of Essex, and though he thus advanced to the post of councillor of the chamber, he did not hesitate to justify his patron's condemnation to death, that he might humor the caprice of Elizabeth. The Queen, however, neglected him, and he turned his attention to philosophy, and gained for himself a great reputation. In the year 1618, James I. created him grand chancellor of England; but in 1621 he was deprived of all his dignities, and spent the rest of his life in study. He died in 1626.

BALIEL, (John)—King of Scotland from 1291 to 1314. After the death of Alexander III., Robert Bruce contended with him for the Crown, and when the claim was submitted to Edward I., king of England, for arbitration, the decision was in his favor. Baliol afterwards made a treaty with France against Edward, and by the latter was forced to abdicate after his defeat at Dunbar, in 1296, by the English forces. Edward feared nothing from a man so imbecile, so he gave him his liberty, and he returned to France, where he died in 1314.

BALTIMORE, (George Calvert, Lord)—Born in 1578 in Yorkshire, England, was minister of State under James I., but having become a Catholic he was obliged to resign his high office. Charles I., gave him a charter, in virtue of which he founded a colony in America, now known as Maryland, named by him after the Blessed Virgin. His colony was the first to recognize the principle of religious toleration in what are now called the

United States. He died in 1632, and the city of Baltimore is his monument.

BALZAC, (Louis)—Was born in Angouleme in 1596. He did more than any other man to form the French language, just as did Dante for the Italian tongue. Cardinal Duke de Richelieu created him historiographer of France, and loaded him with honors. He died a most holy and edifying death at his family estate of Balzac in 1655.

BARBAROSSA, (Frederick I., emperor of Germany)—So called on account of his red beard, was born in 1121, and obtained the crown after the death of his uncle Conrad, of Suabia, in 1152. In 1160 he was excommunicated by Pope Alexander III., on account of his attack upon the cities of Italy, which were under the control of the Guelph party; but was pardoned by the pope in 1176 when he made his submission after his defeat by the Milanese at Lugnano. He joined the crusaders in 1189, and gained some few advantages over the Turks in Asia-Minor, but died at Tarsus in 1190.

BARONIUS, (Cæsar)—Cardinal, born in 1538, at Sora, Italy. He became in 1593 general of the congregation of the Oratory. Pope Clement the VIII. chose him for his confessor, and in 1596 he was made cardinal and librarian of the Vatican. Twice he was upon the point of being made pope. His best work is the "Ecclesiastical Annals," a good compendium of Church history, and foundation of all modern works upon said subject.

BASIL, (Saint)—Surnamed the Great, father of the Church, born in 329 at Cæserea, of Cappadocia. He became

intimate with Saint Gregory of Nazienzen, and in 357 he left Athens, where this friendship had been formed, and founded a monastery on the banks of the Iris. In 370 he was made bishop of Cæserea, and from that time he devoted his life to combatting the heresies of Arius and Apollonius. With great firmness he resisted the Emperor Valens, who tried to force him to embrace Arianism. He died in 379.

BALDWIN I.—The first Latin emperor of Constantinople, was count of Flanders, when in 1200 he took the cross. He became emperor in 1204, but was taken prisoner and executed by John, king of Bulgaria, in 1206.

BARRY, (John)—A commodore of the American navy, was born in Wexford county, Ireland, in 1745. In his sixteenth year he emigrated to America, and in 1776, obtained command of a United States frigate, with which he did much for the honor of the infant navy. His principal exploit was the capture of the English ship of the line, *Atalanta*, in May, 1781. He died in 1803. He is popularly known as “fighting Jack Barry.”

BAYARD, (Chevalier)—Surnamed the Cavalier, “without fear or reproach,” was born near Grenoble, France, in the year 1476. As a Christian, he was exemplary, and as a soldier he was a hero. He was killed at Romagnano, Italy, while covering the retreat of the army of Francis I., which had been routed by the Spaniards. This event occurred in 1524.

BEAUHARNAIS, (Eugene)—Son of the general of same name, and of Joseph de la Pagerie (afterwards wife

of Napoleon I.,) was born in Paris in 1781. His career was closely entwined with that of his stepfather, and as general of division he participated in most of Napoleon's campaigns. In 1805 he was made viceroy of Italy, and in 1809 was charged with the command of the Italian army, with which he principally contributed to the victory of Wagram. In the famous campaign of Moscow, he held a high command and distinguished himself exceedingly. When the Bourbons were restored to the throne of France, Eugene retired to Bavaria, and there died in 1835.

BEDE, (the venerable)—Born in 672, in the county of Durham, England, was probably the most learned man of the seventh century. His life was passed in the monastery of Jarrow, where he wrote an immense collection of works on theology and philosophy. He died in 735.

BELISARIUS—General of the Roman armies under Justinian, was born in Thrace in 490. In 532 he forced the Persians to make peace with Rome, and the following year he took Carthage, thus putting an end to the rule of the Vandals in Africa. His next campaign was against the Goths, whom he defeated at Catania, Syracuse, Palermo, and Rome. In 543 he once more entered Persia, and conquered Chosroes. Recalled to Italy, he retook Rome, which had been conquered by Totilla. Spite of his great services, Belisarius met the fate of many other distinguished men. He was forced to beg in the streets of Rome for the means of living, having been unjustly disgraced by the emperor. He died in 565.

BELLARMINE, (Cardinal)—Great theologian of the

congregation of Jesuits, was born in 1542, at Montepulciano, in Italy. He taught theology in Louvain and Rome, and was made cardinal in 1598, and archbishop of Capua in 1601. Being appointed librarian of the Vatican in 1605, he retired to his diocese, and employed the rest of his life in controversial writing. His works are of great value, and his opinions are greatly respected by theologians. He died in 1621, and is entitled by the Church, "Venerable." His "Catechism" is the basis of all similar works used in Christian schools.

BENEDICT, (Saint)—Head of the order of monks carrying his name, and founder of monasticism in the West, was born in 480, at Norcia, in Italy. In the year 500 (probably) he founded the great monastery of Subiaco, forty miles from Rome, where he was soon surrounded by a multitude of disciples. He afterwards started the monastery of Mount Casino, celebrated for the learning of its children. He died in 543, and his feast is celebrated on the 21st of March.

BENEDICT XIV, (Pope)—Born at Bologna, Italy, in 1675, was archbishop of that city, when, in 1740, he was elected to the papacy. Of an enlightened mind and a kind disposition, he did much to conciliate the various factions which, at his time, were annoying the Church. He was a protector of science, and was himself a most learned man. He died in 1758.

BERENGARIUS—Famous theologian, was born at Tours, in France, the year 998. In the year 1039, he was made archdeacon of Angers, and as a professor of

theology, obtained for a long time a high renown. About 1050, finding his school deserted for that of Lefranc, he went off upon a tangent, and started the "role" of a heretic, attacking especially the doctrine of the Real Presence in the Eucharist. He was condemned by many councils, and was refuted by Lefranc most conclusively. He had, however, enough of humility to abjure his errors, and retired to Tours, where he died in peace with holy Church in 1088.

BERKELEY—Celebrated Irish philosopher, born in 1684, made his studies at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland. The earl of Peterborough took him to Italy as secretary of legation, when he was sent as ambassador of England to Italy. When he returned to Ireland, he obtained the deanery of Derry, and shortly afterwards resigned his benefice, that he might work for the conversion of the savages of the Bermuda Islands. Shortly after his arrival at Bermuda, he returned to Ireland, not having received from the British government the encouragement promised him. In 1753, he died as Anglican bishop of Cloyne. His best works are those upon "Principles of Human Knowledge," and that upon the "Christian Religion." Above all he is celebrated for having sustained the theory that bodies do not really exist, and that their reality is to be ascribed only to our imagination.

BERNARD, (Saint)—Founder of the order of Bernardines, was born in 1091, at Fontaine-les-Dijon, in France, entered the order of Citeaux, and in 1115 became abbot of Clairvaux. So great was his reputation for piety and learning that his influence as arbitrator be-

tween pontiffs and bishops, kings and peoples, was almost always efficacious. In 1145, despite of his modesty, he was forced to preach a crusade against the Turks, and he succeeded in his endeavors to persuade Louis the Young, of France, and Conrad III., of Germany, to take the cross. He combatted the errors of Abelard and of Arnald of Brescia with signal success, and checked the indiscreet zeal of the monk Raoul, who insisted upon a wholesale massacre of the Jews. He founded no less than seventy-two monasteries, and died in the order of sanctity in 1153.

BERNARDINE, (Saint)—Born at Sienna, Italy, in 1380, devoted himself to the hospitals, and during the plague of 1400, showed himself a hero in the cause of charity. He entered the Franciscan order and became its assistant-general. Humble in the full sense of the term, he refused many bishoprics. His death occurred in 1444, and his feast is celebrated on the 20th of May.

BERRY, (Charles Frederick, duke of)—Second son of the Count d'Artois (Charles X.), was born at Versailles in 1778. During the campaign of the Prince de Condé, he distinguished himself exceedingly. Upon the restoration of his family to royal power in 1814, he returned to France, and in 1816 married the Princess Caroline of Naples. On the 13th February, 1820, he was assassinated by a fanatical republican called Louvel. In dying, he had the generosity to ask for the pardon of his murderer. He left a daughter and a posthumous son, the present duke of Bordeaux and count of Chambord, who, as Henry V., claims the throne of France. (1872.)

BERWICK, (James Fitz, James, duke of)—Marshal of France, was a natural son of the duke of York, before, as James II., that prince ascended the throne of England. He was born in 1670, and made his first campaigns in Hungary. He became a French subject when the cause of his father seemed desperate, and as general greatly distinguished himself under the Marshal Villeroy; and afterwards in 1704 as commander of the French against the Spaniards. In 1706 he obtained the marshal's baton, and returning to Spain, took Barcelona. As commander of the army of the Rhine in 1733, he was conducting the siege of Philipshurg, when he was killed by a cannon shot.

BESSARION, (Cardinal)—Born at Trebizond, in Turkey, the year 1397, was at first a monk of the Basilian order. In 1438, when the Emperor John Paleologus wished to reunite the schismatic portion of the Greek Church to the Roman obedience, he was made bishop of Nice, and upon the consummation of the union he was created cardinal by Pope Eugenius IV. The obstinacy of the schismatics so disgusted him that he determined to remain at Rome, devoting himself to study, especially to that of Platonic philosophy. He died in 1472.

BEZA—One of the so-called reformers of the sixteenth century, was born at Vezelay, in France, 1519. His youth was spent in dissipation, but in 1548 he gave signs of conversion to a good life. However, he allied himself with Calvin, and for ten years he taught rhetoric and Greek at Lousanne. In 1559 he established himself at Geneva as superintendent of a college. After the death

of Calvin, Beza was regarded as the chief leader of "Protestantism." In his controversial arguments he was very violent, and he has even been accused of having instigated the murder of the duke of Guise. While preaching toleration, he was one of the most intolerant men of his time, and advocated the execution of Servetus. He died in 1605.

BIANCHINI, (Francis)—Astronomer of Verona, Italy, born in 1662, was the friend of Pope Alexander VIII., who encouraged him in his studies, and made him the secretary of the commission charged with the reformation of the calendar. He drew a meridional line across Italy, and discovered the marks upon the surface of the planet Venus. He died in 1729.

BLACKSTONE, (William) — Juris-consult, born at London in 1723, opened at Oxford a school of law in 1753. This was the first school of law established in the University of Oxford. A few years afterwards he was made judge of Common Pleas, and in 1761 he entered the House of Commons. He is regarded as the best author upon common law, but the credit of all he has of good in his "Commentaries" belongs to the great Montesquieu of France, whom he used as a model. He died in 1780.

BLANCHE, (Queen of France)—Born in Castille, was married to Louis VIII. of France, and became the mother of Louis the IXth. From 1226 to 1236 she acted as regent, and when her son went to Egypt and Syria as a crusader, she exercised the same office with great sagacity.

She was a beautiful woman and a good mother. Her death took place in 1252.

BLUCHER, (General of the Prussian armies)—Was born in 1742, and made his first campaigns under the great Frederick. He served against France during all the wars of the revolution and the empire, and decided the battle of Waterloo by his sudden and unexpected arrival upon the field. He died in 1819.

BOLINGBROKE, (Viscount)—Statesman and philosopher, was born in the county of Surrey, England, 1672. After having led a most dissolute life, he suddenly changed, and showed an ability which no one suspected him to possess. In 1700 he entered the House of Commons, and in 1704 was created secretary of state. He concluded the peace of Utrecht in 1713. A year after, Bolingbroke was disgraced, and in his rage he offered his services to James III. then in France. However, in 1723, he attached himself to George I., and in 1725 he commenced a series of attacks upon the ministry of Walpole, which lasted for ten years. He died of chagrin in 1751.

BOLIVAR—Liberator of Peru and the rest of Spanish America, was born at Caracas in 1780. He studied in France, Italy and the United States, and when General Miranda gave the signal of independence in 1811, he took the field, and freed Venezuela and New Granada. In 1822 he became master of Peru, and south of that colony he founded what is now denominated Bolivia. He died in 1830.

BONAVENTURE, (Saint)—Doctor of the Church, was born at Bagnara, in Italy, the year 1221. He entered the Franciscan order in 1243, and became its general in 1255. When Pope Clement IV. died, the cardinals left to his decision the choice of the future pontiff. He chose Thibaut of Liege, afterwards Gregory X. In 1272 he was made cardinal. He died at Lyons in 1274. His feast is celebrated the 14th of July.

BONIFACE VIII. (Pope)—Born at Anagni, Italy, received the cardinal's hat in 1281, and was elected pope in 1294. He had many difficulties with the family of Colonna, with the Emperor Frederick, and with Philip of France. In 1303 he was arrested by order of Philip, and was badly treated by Prince Sciarra Colonna, who even struck him in the face. He died of sorrow, in 1303.

BOSSUET, (James)—Eminent French prelate and sacred orator, was born at Dijon, in 1627. He was educated at the college of Navarre, and ordained in 1652. Receiving an appointment as canon in Metz, he left Paris; but being often obliged to revisit the capital, he soon made himself widely known by the large number of his converts from Protestantism and by the eloquence of his sermons. In 1669, he was appointed bishop of Condom. It was during the next two years that he pronounced his *funeral orations*, the most pathetic and magnificent ever written in any language. In 1670, he received the appointment of tutor to the dauphin, and for that prince he composed his "Discourse on Universal History." In 1671 he was elected to the Academy, and in 1681, he became bishop of Meaux, and from that time devoted him-

self almost entirely to the care of his flock, writing rarely upon other than ascetic subjects. In the assembly of the clergy of 1682, held in consequence of the disagreements between the king and the Holy See, Bossuet was a zealous defender of the "Gallican" side, though always enthusiastically devoted to the papacy. Ever ardent for the conversion of Protestants, he published in 1688 a "History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches." In the latter years of his life, Bossuet became involved in a dispute with Fenelon, on account of the mystic doctrines of Mdme. Guyon, with which the latter prelate sympathized. (See FENELON.) Preserving his vigor of intellect to the very last, Bossuet died in 1704.

BRIAN (Borru)—King of Munster in Ireland, was born in 926. He reigned for fifty-six years, and during that time defeated the Danes in forty-nine battles, chasing them forever from the island, at Clontarf, in 1014. He did much for Christianity in his dominions. He was assassinated by a Dane. His descendants wore the crown for over five hundred years. In 1543, Donogh Brian, (or O'Brien,) was dethroned by Henry VIII. of England. From that time the family was divided into two branches, the first of which died out in the eighteenth century in the person of Antonia, daughter of John, viscount of Clare and earl of Thomond, who was a marshal of France. The second branch yet subsists. The Irish people even to this day, regard Brian with an almost superstitious reverence. His sword, now exhibited in Dublin Castle, shows that he was a man of prodigious strength, as an ordinary man can scarcely handle it. Brian was the first king of all Ireland.

BRADY, (James T.)—An eminent American lawyer, was born in New York city in 1815. He was admitted to the bar in 1836, and soon obtained a great reputation. As a counsellor, his opinions were universally respected, and as a pleader, he was equaled by few of his profession. He died February 9, 1869.

BRIDGET, (Saint)—Patroness of Ireland, was born in the county of Armagh, and died in 525, with the reputation of great sanctity. Her feast is celebrated the 1st of February.

BROGLIE, (Prince Victor)—Was born of a noble family of Italian origin, which from the beginning of the seventeenth century took great part in the affairs of France. In the year 1789 he was a deputy to the "States-general," and in 1791 he was made a field-marshal in the army of the Rhine. His loyalty to Louis XVI. caused his arrest, and he perished by the guillotine in 1794.

BRUCE, (Robert)—Earl of Annandale, son of Bruce the Noble and Isabella of Scotland, disputed with Baliol for the succession to the Scottish throne when Alexander III. died, (1286). He allied himself with Edward I. of England, that he might triumph over his rival; but was deceived by that monarch in his hopes, and joined, therefore, the famous William Wallace in his endeavor to deliver Scotland from the English yoke. His son became king in 1329, being recognized as such by Edward III. after many a hard fought combat.

BRUNO, (Saint)—Founder of the order of Chartreux, was born at Cologne, in 1030. After having declined the see of Rheims, in 1084, he retired to a desert near Gre-

noble, and there founded his community upon principles the most austere. In 1089 he was called to Rome by Urban II., who had been his disciple, and for some years aided him in the government of the Church. Refusing all the dignities offered him, he retired to Calabria, and founded another community. He died in 1101, and his feast is celebrated the 6th October.

BRUYS, (Peter of)—An heresiarch of the twelfth century, declaimed in an extravagant manner against the clergy, and even went so far as to say that the temples of God were useless things. In 1147 the inhabitants of Saint-Giles burned him at the stake in an hour of excitement.

BUCHANAN, (George)—Latin poet and historian, was born in Scotland in 1506. His studies were made at Paris. In 1530 he was appointed to the post of tutor to the earl of Murray, a natural son of James V. Having written a satire against the Franciscans in 1539, he was imprisoned, but managed to flee to France, where for many years he acted as professor of classics. In 1560 he embraced what is called Protestantism, and so well did he engineer, that he got charge of the education of the son of Mary Stuart. However, he never betrayed the unfortunate queen. His last years were passed entirely in study. He died in 1582.

BUCHANAN, (James) — Fifteenth president of the United States, was born in Pennsylvania in 1791. He graduated at Carlisle, in 1809, and in 1812 was admitted to the bar. He was elected to Congress 1820, and served

until 1831, when he was made ambassador to Russia. In 1833 he was chosen as a United States Senator for his own State. In 1845 President Polk appointed him Secretary of State, but in 1849 he resigned. From 1853 to 1856 he was ambassador to England. In 1856 he was elected President of the United States. His first great difficulty was as to the admission of Kansas as a slave State in the Union, which proposition he favored, but he was overruled by Congress. Before the presidential election of 1860, his secretary of war, John Floyd, allowed the removal of a large amount of arms to the Southern arsenals, thus facilitating the rebellion. When Fort Sumter was attacked by the insurgent forces, Buchanan refused to reinforce it, and the homicidal war of the rebellion was the consequence. When he ceased to be president, he retired to Lancaster, and there died in 1868. Personally, Mr. Buchanan was an educated and amiable gentleman.

BUCKINGHAM, (George Villiers, duke of) — Born in 1592, in the county of Leicester, England, was descended from one of the old warriors that accompanied William the Conqueror to England. Endowed with a fine mind and a beautiful person, he reached the highest posts of the State under James I. and Charles I., and enjoying the friendship of the great Lord Chancellor Bacon, he amassed immense wealth. In 1623 he was sent to Spain to negotiate the marriage of the prince of Wales, (afterwards Charles I.,) and by his insolent behavior caused an unjust war. He was sent a few years afterwards to France to obtain for young Charles the hand of Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV., but by

his dissolute conduct in regard to the queen, incurred the displeasure of the minister of France, Cardinal Duke de Richelieu. For revenge he aided the Huguenot insurrection at Rochelle, but being defeated, he prepared another expedition in 1628, when he was assassinated by a Frenchman named Felton.

BUFFON, (Count)—Famous naturalist, was born at Monthard, in France, 1707. So great were his attainments in physical science that in 1739 he was admitted to the "Academy of Science," and appointed superintendent of the royal gardens. He from that time undertook the labor which has made his name so famous, namely, his book on Natural History, upon which he spent thirty-one years. He died in 1788.

BUNYAN, (John)—An English anabaptist, born in 1628, is celebrated for his book entitled "Pilgrim's Progress." He died in 1688.

BURKE, (Edmund)—Famous Irish orator, was born in Dublin, 1730. In London he was admitted to the bar, and soon acquired a good reputation by his writings on social subjects. About 1760 he turned his attention to politics, and in 1765 became secretary to the marquis of Buckingham, first lord of the treasury. Soon after he entered the House of Commons, and warmly espoused the cause of the American colonies then in revolt against the mother country. With admirable eloquence he attacked Warren Hastings, governor of India, who had been accused of abuse of power. Burke was an enthusiastic opponent of the French revolution, and against his essays upon this matter he was combatted by the American

enthusiast, Thomas Payne. Burke died in 1797, leaving behind him the reputation of having been one of the most vehement and pathetic orators of the English bar.

BURNS, (Robert)—Scotch poet, born in 1759, was the son of a gardener in the county of Ayr, but early yielded to his taste for literature. Neglecting his business, he gave himself up to debauchery, and died in poverty, in 1796. His poems are for the most part written in the Scotch dialect, and are remarkable for pathos and natural simplicity.

BUTLER, (Alban)—An English priest, born in the county of Northampton in 1710, made his studies at Douay, France. He became rector of the English College at Saint-Omer. His celebrity rests upon his great work, "Lives of the Saints." He died in 1773.

BYRON, (Lord)—Celebrated English poet, and grandson of the famous Commodore Byron, was born at Dover, in 1788. He lost his father, captain in the navy, at the age of three years, and passed his early childhood with his mother in Scotland. In youth he studied at Cambridge, and led a most dissolute life. In 1809, he wrote his famous satire, entitled "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," in revenge for a criticism made by a Scotchman upon his "Hours of Leisure." He left the House of Lords that he might visit Portugal, Spain, Albania, Greece and Turkey. Upon his return he published his best poem, "Childe Harold," which certainly places him at the head of the long list of English poets. His other works are numerous, and are models of diction, though often

loose in morality. In 1815 he married a woman who had been captivated by his genius, but her cruelty drove him to leave her two years after the union. From that time he led a reckless life, and finally associated himself with the Greeks in their revolution against Turkey in 1823. He died of fever at Missolonghi, April 19, 1824. He was an intimate friend of Moore, and a strong sympathizer with Ireland. Byron left his "Memoirs," but they were suppressed by his family.

C.

CABOT, (Sebastian) — Celebrated Italian navigator, undertook with his father, John, to discover a way of reaching the East Indies by the northwest of America. The project was encouraged by Henry VII. of England, in 1496, and though futile, it resulted in the discovery of Labrador and Newfoundland. The date of Cabot's birth and death is unknown.

CADWALLADER, (John) — Brigadier General in the American revolutionary army, was born at Philadelphia, in 1743, and distinguished himself at the battles of Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. He died in 1786.

CÆSAR, (Caius Julius) — Was born at Rome, in Italy, one hundred years before Christ. In his youth he was proscribed by Sylla, enemy of his uncle Marius, and therefore retired to Bithynia. Returning to Rome on the death of Sylla, he was made pretor, and in 61 B. C., commenced his career as a conqueror in Spain. In 59 he

was made consul, and in 58 he commenced the conquest of Gaul. He had penetrated into Brittany, when Pompey, who was associated with him and Crassus in the government of Rome, caused his recall. Crossing the Rubicon, which was the limit of his jurisdiction, he marched upon Rome and assumed the dictatorship. He defeated Pompey in the plains of Pharsalia, and after he had conquered the king of Pontus in 47, he dictated to the senate his famous dispatch, "I came, I saw, I conquered." Passing into Africa in 46, he defeated Metellus Scipio, and crossing to Spain, he ruined the hopes of the younger Pompey on the field of Munda. On his return to Rome in 45, he was made "perpetual dictator," and used his new authority with great discretion and for the good of Rome. However, he was assassinated in the midst of the senate by a horde of malcontents—foremost amongst whom was Brutus, whom he had covered with benefits. This event occurred March 15, the year 44, before Christ. Cæsar was not only one of the best generals of the olden time, but also a fine orator and an eloquent writer. His "Commentaries," which give a succinct account of his Gallic campaign, are remarkable for simplicity of diction, and for military conciseness. The best record of his life is probably that written by the Emperor Napoleon III., of France.

CAJETAN—An eminent Italian prelate, was born in 1469, at Gaeta, and from that fact he received his surname. His family name was De Vio. As a Dominican friar he became quite famous, and by Popes Julius II., and Leo X., was charged with many important commissions. In 1519 he was appointed to the see of Gaeta.

Being sent as legate to Germany for the conversion of Luther, he failed most signally. He died in 1534, leaving some fine ecclesiastical writings, the most important of which is one on the authority of the pope, and in which he sustains the infallibility of the pontiff.

CALANDRELLI—An Italian astronomer of celebrity, was born at Zagarola, in 1749. Under the patronage of Pope Pius VII., he made many important observations. His mathematical works are the text-books in the Roman universities. He died in 1827.

CALDERON DE LA BARCA, (Don Peter)—Spanish dramatist, was born at Madrid, in 1600, and composed his first play in 1614. At the age of 25, he entered the army as a private, but having attracted the notice of Philip IV., in 1636, he received a deal of encouragement, and gave himself entirely up to dramatic writing. In 1652 he embraced the ecclesiastical state, and became a canon of the cathedral of Toledo. His dramatic works number more than a thousand, and though some genius is manifested throughout all, an utter disregard of historical facts is plainly discernible in each one of them. He died in 1681.

CALHOUN, (John)—An American statesman, was born in South Carolina the year 1782. He was educated at Yale College, Connecticut, and in 1808 was elected to the legislature of his native State. In 1810 he entered Congress, and contended well for the "protective tariff." In 1817 President Monroe appointed him secretary of war, and in 1824 he was chosen vice-president. In 1828 he was re-elected on the same ticket with Gen. Jackson,

and from that time advocated the "free-trade" policy. In 1832 he resigned the vice-presidency and entered the senate. Under his influence, South Carolina prepared to resist the new tariff; but when Gen. Jackson declared that the first overt act of hostility would be the signal for Calhoun's arrest as a traitor, the excitement subsided. Always aiming for the White House, he endeavored constantly to force the issue of slavery upon the American people, that he might gain the votes of the slave-holders. In 1843 he retired from the senate, but in 1844 President Tyler made him secretary of State. In December, 1845, he again entered the senate, and died in March, 1850.

CALIGULA, (Caius Cæsar)—Emperor of Rome, was the son of Germanicus, and born in the year 12 A. D. At the age of 25 he ascended the throne, upon the death of his father's uncle, Tiberius. The first few months of his reign, were marked by acts of clemency, but he soon became a monster of cruelty. He was assassinated in 41, by Cassius Chærea.

CALIXTUS I., (Saint)—Elected pope in 219, was martyred in 223. His feast is celebrated on the 14th October.

CALMET, (Augustine)—Benedictine monk, was born in Lorraine, in 1672. After many years of successful teaching, he was created abbot of the monastery at Nancy, in 1718. He died in 1757. Among many works of value which he left, his Commentaries on the Bible are the most admired.

CALVIN, (John)—One of the leaders of the "Reformation," was born at Noyan, in Picardy, in 1509. When

quite young he commenced to study for the Church; but abandoning that idea, he studied law at Orleans and at Bourges. In 1532 he commenced to defend the Protestant theory at Paris, but was compelled to flee to Basle. In 1536 he became professor of theology at Geneva in the interest of the innovators. Two years afterwards his rigorism caused his banishment, and he retired to Strasburg. In 1541 he was recalled to Geneva, and soon became all-powerful, even in politics. He caused the government to adopt his tenets, and in 1553 his intolerance placed his fellow innovator, Servetus, at the stake. Calvin died in 1564. His revolution was more radical than that of Luther, since he denied the free will of man, and proscribed all external worship of the Deity.

CAMBACERES, (John Regis)—French lawyer and statesman, was born at Montpellier, in 1753. He entered the convention in 1792, and in 1794 became president of the assembly. Under the Directory he was minister of justice. When Napoleon was made first consul, he selected Cambaceres as his coadjutor, and under the empire the great juris-consult held the post of chancellor, and was created duke of Parma. In the drawing up of the "code Napoleon," he took a principal part. Exiled by Louis XVIII. in 1815, he resided in Belgium until his recall, in 1818. He died in 1824.

CAMERON, (Simon)—An American statesman, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1799. In 1822 he became an editor at Harrisburg, and in 1845 was elected to the United States Senate. In the cabinet of President

Lincoln he was secretary of war for a time, and in 1862 was appointed minister to Russia. In 1866 he was re-elected to the senate.

CAMILLUS, (Marcus Furius)—A celebrated Roman general, was created dictator 395 years before Christ. After a ten years' siege he took Veü. In combatting the Falerü, he manifested a spirit of honor; for when a schoolmaster offered to deliver up all the children committed to his care, he caused the boys to strip him and scourge him back again. Touched by this noble conduct, the Falerians submitted to the Roman arms. Returning to the capital, Camillus was accused of embezzlement, and too proud to submit to trial, he went of his own free will into exile. When the Gauls had taken Rome, the senate recalled him and remade him dictator in 389 B. C. The general of the Gauls, Brennus, having found it impossible to take the fortress of the capitol, agreed to leave the city on the payment of about one thousand pounds of gold. The treacherous barbarian used false scales, and when the Romans complained, he threw his sword into the balance and cried "Woe to the vanquished," (*vae victis!*) At this moment Camillus arrived, and annulling the agreement, gave battle at once, and annihilated the hordes of Brennus. When the Romans wished to establish themselves at Veü, he induced them to rebuild Rome, and is hence called the second Romulus. Twice again he he was named dictator, and conquered the Volscians, Tuscans, and Latins, and delivered definitively his country from the Gauls. He died in the year 365 B. C.

CAMOENS, (Louis) —Portuguese poet, was born at Lisbon about 1520, of a poor but noble family. In his youth he became infatuated by a cunning woman of the court, and in a moment of disgust he entered the army of Africa, and lost an eye at the battle of Ceuta. In 1553 he went to India, and was exiled soon after for having satirized the viceory. At Macao he composed his famous poem "Luciad," dedicated to the praise of the Portuguese in general, and especially to the glorification of Vasco da Gama. After five years of exile he was recalled to Goa, but was shipwrecked on the coast of Cochin China, and was saved while holding above the waves the manuscript of his poem. Receiving no encouragement, he died of chagrin and in poverty, at the hospital of Lisbon, in 1579.

CAMPAN, (Henrietta Genet)—Born at Paris in 1752, was at first governess to the daughters of Louis XVI., and afterwards a lady in attendance on Mary Antoinette. Her devotion to the unfortunate queen so struck Napoleon, that when he became emperor he made her superioress of the establishment of Ecouen, where were being educated the daughters of the officers of the Legion of Honor. She died in 1822.

CAMPANELLA, (Thomas)—An Italian philosopher, born at Stillo, in Calabria, in 1568. While yet young he became a Dominican and was soon remarkable for his precocity. His advanced opinions, and a suspicion of being engaged in a conspiracy against the Spaniards, then masters of his country, caused his condemnation to prison in 1599. After twenty-seven years of detention

he was allowed to go to France, where he received a pension from Cardinal Richelieu, and died in 1639. The basis of his system of philosophy was the idea that our entire knowledge is derived from sensation.

CAMPBELL, (Colin)—Lord Clyde, a British general, and a hero of the Crimean war, entered the army in 1808, and having served well in the Peninsula war, became colonel in 1842, and was engaged in the Chinese campaign. In 1848 he was made brigadier, and did good work in India. As commander of the Highlanders in the Crimea, he distinguished himself at Alma and Balaklava, in 1854. In July, 1857, he was encharged with the suppression of the Sepoy rebellion, and succeeded in 1858, after the decisive battle of Cawnpore. He died in 1863.

CAMPION, (Edward)—Became a Jesuit in 1573, and collaborated with the famous Parsons to re-establish Catholicism in England. Under Queen Elizabeth's suspicions he was accused of high treason, and executed in 1581.

CAMPEGGIO, (Lawrence)—An Italian cardinal, was born at Bologna in 1474, and by Pope Leo X. was entrusted with many missions of importance to England and Germany. By Clement VIII. he was sent to the diet of Augsburg as legate of the Holy See, and in 1528 he went to England as a judge in the divorce case of Henry VIII. from the Queen Catherine of Arragon. He died in 1539.

CAMUS, (John)—Bishop of Belley, was born at Paris in 1582. Being a great adversary of the Dominicans and

Franciscans, he was checked by Cardinal Richelieu, who paid him the compliment of a promise of canonization if he would but desist. His reply was that if the promise were fulfilled, both would be satisfied, since then Richelieu would be pope and Camus a saint. He died in 1652.

CAMUS, (Stephen)—Bishop of Grenoble, was born at Paris in 1632, and when he entered upon the duties of the episcopal office, became noted for his zeal and charity. Once a pastor lamented the proclivity of his people for dancing, and the prelate answered, "Let them shake off their misery." He was made cardinal in 1686, and died in 1707.

CANISIUS, (Peter)—Famous Jesuit, was born at Nymwegen, in Holland, the year 1520. His real name was Von Hondt. In 1545 he became quite distinguished at the Council of Trent. He wrote some five works, the best of which is a "Summary of Christian Doctrine." He died in 1597.

CANNING, (George)—An English statesman, was born in London in 1770, and was educated at Oxford. In 1793 he entered parliament, and in 1796 was made sub-secretary of State. In 1801, Pitt's ministry was dissolved, and for some time Canning remained in the background; but in 1807 he became secretary of foreign affairs in the ministry of the duke of Portland. A dispute between himself and Castlereagh, in 1809, caused a duel, in which he was slightly wounded; but yet in 1814 he accepted from his antagonist a mission to Portugal. When Castlereagh committed suicide, in 1822, Canning again entered the foreign office. In 1827 he became prime minister,

but died the same year. During the greater part of his life he was a tory, but latterly he became a whig. He fought well for Catholic emancipation. He possessed good power of argumentation, and was quite witty in his speeches.

CANO, (Sebastian)—A Spanish navigator, took part in the expedition of the Portuguese Magellan, and after that commander's death, received the captaincy of the ship "Victory." After a voyage of three years, during which he circumnavigated the globe, (first to have done so), he returned to Spain, in 1522, and died in 1526.

CANOVÀ, (Anthony)—Greatest sculptor of modern times, was born at Possagno, Italy, 1757. He was called to Rome in 1779, and soon arose to fame. He died in 1822. His best works are the Mausoleums of Clement XIII. and Clement XIV., and a statue of Washington.

CANUTE—King of England, was Canute the II. of Denmark, and following up the successes of his father, Sweyn, succeeded in 1016, in conquering the whole island of Britain. He married Emma, the widow of Ethelred II. His piety was extraordinary. Upon one occasion, when his courtiers were flattering him on account of his almost omnipotent power, he caused his throne to be placed on the sea-shore as the tide was advancing, and when the waves were about to wet him, he said in rebuke to his auditors, "There is but one Power who can say to the ocean, 'Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther.'" He died in 1036.

CAPET, (Hugh)—Head of the third French dynasty, and ancestor of thirty-two French kings, was the son of

Hugh, count of Paris, and was born in 939. At the death of Louis V., the last of the Carlovingian monarchs, the barons gave him the crown ; but his right was disputed by Charles of Lorraine, heir of Louis. He conquered, however, and died in 996.

CAPO D'ISTRIA, (John)—President of Greece, was born at Corfu, in 1780. In 1806 he entered the Russian foreign office, and in 1814 represented Russia at the congress of Vienna. The next year he was made premier, and signalized himself by his devotion to absolutism. In 1827 the newly-freed Greeks chose him as president; but his tyranny and his subservience to Russia soon disgusted them. He was assassinated in 1831.

CAPRARA, (John)—Count, cardinal archbishop of Milan, was born at Bologna, in 1733. Under Benedict XIV., and Clement XIII., he served as nuncio at various courts, and in 1801 was made by Pius VII., legate *a latere* to the French government. In this latter capacity he arranged with Napoleon (then First Consul) the concordat which re-established Catholicity in France. At the coronation of Napoleon as king of Italy, in 1805, he was the officiating prelate. He died at Paris, in 1810.

CARACALLA, (Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus)—Emperor of Rome, was born at Lyons in 188, and conjointly with his brother Geta was proclaimed emperor in 211. He killed Geta in the arms of his mother, and through his entire reign was a monster of cruelty. Filled with vanity, he took the surnames of Germanicus and Parthicus, although his wars against the Germans

and Parthians had been ignominious defeats. He was assassinated at Edessa, in Asia, in 217, at the instigation of Macrinus, prefect of the pretorium.

CARACCIOLI, (Prince Francis)—Admiral of the Neapolitan fleet, was born at Naples in 1748. He repulsed the English fleet near Cape Miseno, in 1799, acting then in the service of the republicans. When the royal cause triumphed, in 1799, he capitulated; but despite of that, Lord Nelson caused him to be hung, that he might gratify the revenge of his own mistress, Lady Hamilton, who most cordially hated the gallant prince.

CARAVAGGIO, (Michael da)—Distinguished Italian painter, so called from his native town in Lombardy, was born in 1569. His family name was Morighi. He made his reputation in Rome, and especially as a skilful colorist. His masterpiece is "Christ being carried to the grave." He died in 1609.

CARDIGAN, (James Brudenell, earl of)—A British general, was born in 1797. He became a major-general in 1854, and during the Crimean war commanded the light cavalry. His dashing charge at Balaklava (October, 1854) displayed an undaunted spirit. He died in April, 1868.

CARIGNANO, (Thomas Francis of Savoy, prince of)—Was a son of Charles Emmanuel, duke of Savoy, and born in 1596. He obtained the command of the Spanish army in the Netherlands, and suffered defeat by the French, at Avesnes, in 1635. In 1642 he was made

generalissimo of the allied troops of France and Piedmont, and defeated the Spaniards in 1645, near Mora. He died in 1656.

CARLETON, (Sir Guy, lord Dorchester)—A British general, was born at Strabane, Ireland, in 1724. He became governor of Quebec in 1772, and defended the place in 1775 against the Americans. He was replaced by Burgoyne in the command of the troops operating in New York in 1777, but after the defeat of Cornwallis, received the chief command of the royal forces in 1782, and having arranged a treaty, returned to England, where he died in 1808.

CARLOS, (Don, de Bourbon)—Born in 1788, was brother of Ferdinand VII., of Spain. During the reign of Ferdinand, he was the leader of the Church party, afterwards denominated "Carlists." Through the influence of his wife Christina, who wished to place her daughter Isabella upon the throne, Ferdinand abolished the Salic law, thus excluding Carlos from the succession. In 1833 Ferdinand died, and Carlos proclaimed himself king as Charles V., and by force of arms endeavored to displace Isabella, in 1834. He was defeated, and fleeing into France, he was imprisoned at Bourges until 1845, by order of Louis Philippe. He finally died, at Trieste, in 1855, persistent to the last in the assertion of his claim. His son, the count of Montemolino, continued his contention for the throne, but died, at Trieste, in 1860. The present Don Carlos, son of Montemolino, is at this time (May, 1872) struggling with Amadeus of Italy for the throne of his ancestors.

CARLYLE, (Thomas)—British historian and essayist, was born in Scotland in 1795. In early life he devoted himself to literature, and was attached to the "Edinburgh Encyclopedia." About 1824 he published a life of Schiller and a translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister." Continuing to contribute to various reviews, he gave out a curious book in 1834, called "Sartor Resartus," which, though quaint, is yet quite pregnant with thought, and deserves the perusal of those who admire metaphysical profundity. In 1837 he produced his "French Revolution," which is much admired by his countrymen, though dashed off like the work of a madman and in a ridiculously bitter vein. During a course of lectures in 1840, in London, he took occasion to manifest his "hero-worship" tendencies in a fulsome eulogy on Frederick "the Great," whose life he published in 1864. His last essay of note was published in 1867, and is entitled "Shooting Niagara," and is devoted to a denunciation of the English and American liberals.

CARNOT, (Lazarus)—An eminent French statesman, was born at Nolay, in 1753. He graduated as lieutenant of engineers in 1773, from the military academy of Mezieres, and soon attained a reputation as a mathematician, especially on account of his theorem on the *Loss of Force*, published in 1783. As a member of the assembly during the revolution, he held a middle course between Jacobinism and Girondism. In 1793 his administrative genius was manifested as minister of war, and during his term of office he so handled fourteen armies at the same time as to secure for himself the name of the best war minister of modern times. In 1797 he was proscribed by the

Directory, but escaped to Germany. Returning in 1799, he was called to the "tribunat," and voted against Napoleon's pretensions—nevertheless he tendered his services to the latter after the disastrous campaign of Russia. He defended Anvers against the allies most obstinately, and only yielded at the command of the Count d'Artois. During the "hundred days," he was minister of the interior. Upon the restoration of the Bourbons, he was exiled, and passing the rest of his days in study, died in 1823.

CAROLINE AMELIA, (Queen of England) — Born in 1768, was daughter of the duke of Brunswick and Augusta of England, sister of George III. In 1795 she married the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., but quarreling with him, she returned to Germany in 1814, but came back in 1820, when her husband had become king. George then had her tried for infidelity; but owing to her defense by Lord Brougham, the prosecution was dropped. She died in 1821.

CARR, (Robert)—Earl of Somerset, was born in 1589. James I. became quite attached to him in 1610, and made him viscount of Rochester. After his marriage to Lady Frances Howard, the divorced wife of the earl of Essex, he received the earl's coronet. In 1616 he was accused of having poisoned Sir Thomas Overbury, and though convicted, he escaped punishment through the influence of the king. He was imprisoned a few years, and being released, died in privacy, in 1630.

CARRIER, (John)—A French Jacobin, was born in

1756. In 1793 he was employed as agent of the ruling faction at Nantes, and in his bloody decrees he did not spare even children. He crowded multitudes of accused into boats, and sunk them in the Loire, calling this mode of execution the "baptism of the republic." When the infamous rule of Robespierre came to an end, Carrier was tried, and was guillotined at Paris, in 1794.

CARROLL, (Charles) — Celebrated patriot of the American revolution, was born at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1737. He pursued his study of law in Paris and London, and returned to America in 1764, to take management of his immense family estates. Espousing with ardor the cause of the revolted colonies, he was sent to Congress in July, 1776. When signing the Declaration of Independence, it was remarked to him that as there were so many Carrolls in Maryland, he stood in no danger of his head ; whereupon he took up the pen, and wrote "of Carrollton." In 1788 he was elected United States senator. A sincere Catholic he lived, and he died an edifying death, in 1832.

CARROLL, (John) — First archbishop of Baltimore, and cousin of the preceding, was born in Maryland, in 1735. At the request of Congress he accompanied Franklin to Canada, in 1776, upon a political mission. Like his cousin, he was an ardent patriot. He died in 1815.

CARTIER, (James) — A French navigator and discoverer of the river St. Lawrence, was born at St. Malo, in 1494. Under orders of Francis I., he explored North America in 1534, and entering the gulf of St. Lawrence, advanced as far as Gaspé Bay, and then returned home.

The year after he resumed his work, and explored a good portion of the river. He died in 1554.

CASIMIR I. ("Pacific") — King of Poland, was son of Mieceslas II., and under the regency of his mother succeeded to the throne in 1037. His subjects having rebelled, he went to France, and joining the order of Cluny, received the holy diaconate. In 1042, the Poles obtained from Pope Benedict IX., permission for Casimir to leave his monastery and to marry, that an end might be put to their intestine feuds. He chose as his wife a daughter of Jaroslao, grand duke of Russia, and reascending the throne, proved himself a wise sovereign. He died in 1058.

CASS, (Lewis)—An American statesman, was born in New Hampshire, in 1782. At first a lawyer, he became in 1812 a colonel under General Hall in his unfortunate expedition against Canada. In 1813 he received the commission of brigadier, and in 1841 was appointed governor of Michigan. In 1831 he entered the cabinet of President Jackson as secretary of war, and in 1836 was sent as ambassador to France. In 1842 he returned home, and 1844 was elected by the Michigan legislature to the United States senate. Nominated in 1848 for the presidency by the democrats, he was defeated by General Taylor, candidate of the whigs. In 1851 he was again returned to the senate, and in 1857 was made secretary of war by President Buchanan. In December, 1860, being dissatisfied with the negative policy of Buchanan, he resigned. He died in June, 1866.

CASSANDRA—Daughter of Priam, king of Troy, claimed to possess the gift of prophecy, but was credited by no one. Without success she opposed the Grecian stratagem of the wooden horse. After the capture of Troy she was taken as a prize to Greece, by Agamemnon, but there she fell a victim to the jealousy of that prince's wife, Clytemnestra, and was assassinated.

CASSIANUS, (John)—An ascetic writer of the fourth century, was born in France, and when quite young entered a monastery in Bethlehem. At Constantinople he was received into the diocese by St. Chrysostom, but in 415 he went to Marseilles and there founded two convents. He died in 440. As an author he was attacked by St. Augustine, who regarded him as a semi-pelagian.

CASSIODORUS, (Aurelius)—Statesman and author, was born in Calabria, in 480, became minister of the Gothic king, Theodorus, but finally retired to a monastery of Calabria, where he composed many useful works. He died in 575.

CASSIUS, (Caius Longinus)—A Roman general, and one of the murderers of Cæsar. At first he served under Pompey ; but when the latter was conquered, Cassius was spared by Cæsar. He married Junia, sister of Brutus, and in 44 B. C. joined the latter in the assassination of Cæsar. Fleeing into Africa, and afterwards into Macedonia, he and Brutus were beaten on the plains of Philippi by young Octavius Cæsar and Antony. In desperation he stabbed himself on the field, 42 B. C.

CASSIVELAUNUS—Commander of the Britons when

Cæsar invaded their island, 54 B. C. He fought like a hero, but was conquered by the great Roman, and made to pay tribute.

CASTELLANE, (Victor Boniface, count of)—Marshal of France, was born at Paris in 1788. Entering the army in 1804, he greatly distinguished himself in Napoleon's campaigns, and advanced steadily in rank. Under the Bourbons he served in Spain, and was created field-marshal in 1824, and in 1833 became lieutenant-general. In 1852 Napoleon III. made him marshal of France. He died in 1862.

CASTELLI, (Benedict)—Italian priest and great mathematician, was born at Brescia in 1577, and died at Rome 1644. His principal studies were upon hydraulics. He was the teacher of the famous Torricelli.

CASTILLA (Ramon)—Peruvian general and statesman, was born at Taracama, in 1795, and combatted the Spaniards in the revolution which commenced in 1834, and in 1845 became president of Peru. Struggling with Echinique in 1854, he obtained the supremacy, and held it until 1867.

CASTIGLIONE, (John Francis)—Celebrated Italian geometrician, was born in Tuscany, in 1709, and in 1751 professed philosophy in Utrecht. In 1787 he became professor of mathematics in Berlin, and acquired a great reputation. He died in 1791.

CASTLEREAGH, (Robert)—Marquis of Londonderry, was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1769. In 1794

he entered the House of Commons, and was a most enthusiastic tory. In 1798 he became secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland, and did much for the "union" of England and Ireland. After many political vicissitudes, Castlereagh became secretary of the foreign office, in 1812. He was representative of England at the congress of Vienna in 1814, at that of Paris in 1815, and at that of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818. From some unknown motive, he committed suicide in 1822.

CASTRO, (John)—A Portuguese navigator, was born at Lisbon in 1500, of a branch of the royal family. In 1545 he was appointed governor of the Indies, and distinguished himself in his combats against the natives. Different from most of the European adventurers of his time, he was a model of integrity, and so poor did he die, at Goa, in 1548, that he was buried at the public expense.

CATHERINE, (Saint)—Suffered martyrdom about 312. Her education was so advanced at the age of 18, that she converted many of the most learned persons of Alexandria. She is honored November 25th.

CATHERINE, (Saint)—Called "of Sienna," from her native town in Italy, was born in 1347. At the age of 20 she joined the Dominican sisters, and during the schism originated by the rivalry of Urban VI., and Clement VII., she did much for the cause of Urban. She died in 1380, and is honored on the 30th April.

CATHERINE—Empress of Russia, and second of the title of that name, was born at Stettin in 1729, daughter

of the prince of Anhalt-Zerbst. Shortly after her husband (Peter III.) ascended the throne of Russia, she conspired against him, and caused his deposition in 1762, thus becoming mistress of the empire. Her private character was disgraceful, but as a sovereign few have equaled her in skill. By two successive partitions of Poland, (1772 and 1793,) and by a brilliant war against Turkey, she greatly increased the power of Russia. She died in 1796.

CATHERINE OF ARRAGON—Queen of England, daughter of Ferdinand V., of Arragon, and Isabella of Castille, married, in 1501, Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII., of England. Her husband having died, Pope Julius II. gave her a dispensation to marry her brother-in-law, Henry VIII., and by this prince she had a daughter, afterwards Queen Mary. Eighteen years of happy union had passed when Henry demanded a divorce, on the ground of Catherine having been his brother's wife. His real reason was his love of Anne Boleyn. The pope refused his consent, but Henry persisted, and confined Catherine in the castle of Kimbolton, where she died in 1536.

CATHERINE HOWARD—Queen of England, was daughter of Edmund, Lord Howard, son of the duke of Norfolk. She married Henry VIII., 1540, but was beheaded in 1542, on a charge of infidelity.

CATHERINE PARR—Queen of England, sixth and last wife of Henry VIII., was relict of Lord Latimer, when in 1543 she married Henry. When the king had died, she married, in 1548, Lord Seymour, high admiral of England, but died the same year.

CATILINE, (Lucius Sergius)—Born of a distinguished Roman family about 106 B. C., was early a victim of debauchery, though always preserving his intellect. In 63 B. C., he formed a conspiracy to burn Rome, being enraged at not having been elected consul. He was discovered by his rival Cicero, and attacked by the latter in his most brilliant style in full session of the senate. Fleeing from Rome, he attempted a civil war, but was defeated and killed at Pistoia, in 62 B.C.

CATO, (The Elder)—Surnamed the Censorious, was an eminent Roman statesman, born at Tusculum, 234 B. C. During the second Punic war he served with success under Fabius Maximus, and afterwards conquered the island of Sardinia. In 195 he obtained the honor of a "triumph" on account of his valor in Spain and Greece. Eight years afterwards, he became "censor," and did much to reform the morals of Rome. In the last years of his life, he so feared the rivalry of Carthage, that most of his discourses terminate with the phrase, "Carthage must be destroyed." He died 149 B. C. As a writer he was quite famous, but as a man he was a voluptuary, and avaricious in the extreme.

CATO, (The Younger)—Celebrated Roman philosopher and patriot, great-grandson of the preceding, was born in 95 B. C. Under the influence of Antipater, he became a Stoic. In the war against Spartacus, 72 B. C., he distinguished himself, but soon retired to civil life. He seconded Cicero in his efforts against Catiline in 63 B. C. He opposed the coalition of Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus, and, in 54 B. C., was made pretor. In 49. B. C., he joined

Pompey against Cæsar, and commanded the army of Africa after Pompey's death. When Scipio, to whom he had resigned the command, was defeated, in 46 B. C., Cato committed suicide.

CATULLUS, (Valerius)—Latin poet, was born 86 B. C., at Verona. His poems are quite epigrammatic, but rather indecent. He died 56 B. C.

CAULINCOURT, (Armand)—Duke of Vicenza, was born in Picardy in 1773. He took part in most of the wars of the revolution, and attracting the notice of Napoleon, became a general of division, and in 1805 received the title of duke of Vicenza. In 1807 he was made ambassador to Russia. In 1811 he took a great part in the campaign of Moscow, and when afterwards charged with important commissions to the allied sovereigns, always defended the cause of the Bonapartes. He died in 1827.

CAVAIGNAC, (Louis Eugene)—French general and statesman, was born at Paris in 1802, and graduated from the Polytechnic in 1820 as lieutenant of engineers. After many successes in the Morea and in Africa, he became a colonel of Zouaves in 1841. The revolution of 1848 found him governor of Oran, in Algeria, and he was made governor-general of the colony and general of division. In April of the same year he received the command of the national guard of Paris, and by ball and cannister against the mob maintained order. On the 24th of June the assembly created him dictator, but he resigned, and on the 28th was elected president. In the election of

November he was defeated by Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte by a majority of nearly 5,000,000 votes, and soon after retired into private life. He died in 1857.

CAVENDISH (William)—Duke of Newcastle, was born in 1592. During the English revolution he sacrificed all his wealth for the royal cause. After the Stuarts' defeat in 1644, at Marston Moor, he left England, but at the restoration of Charles II. he returned and was made chief-justice of the northern counties. He died in 1676.

CAVOUR, (Camillo)—Count, was born at Turin in 1810, and passed his youth in foreign travel. In 1847 he founded a liberal journal devoted to the unification of Italy. In 1849 he entered the Sardinian chamber of deputies, and soon became the leader of a new party composed of moderate republicans and liberal conservatives. Being made prime minister in 1852, he made an alliance with France and England in 1854 against Russia, and sent General de la Marmora with 80,000 men to the Crimea. Aided by Napoleon III., he made against Austria, in 1859, a war which resulted in the liberation of Lombardy and Venice, and together with Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, in their annexation to the Sardinian kingdom. Being more conservative than Garibaldi, he scarcely ever could agree with him ; but in the attainment of his ends he was scarcely more scrupulous. He died June 6, 1861

CECIL, (William)—Lord Burleigh, was born in Lincolnshire in 1520. He graduated at Cambridge about 1540, and in 1548 he was created secretary of State by

the lord-protector, Somerset. When Mary ascended the throne, in 1553, he retired from office ; but when Elizabeth became queen, in 1558, he was made prime minister. He died 1598. Macauley says of him that he was always a good "Protestant" when it was not for his advantage to appear a Catholic.

CECILIA, (Saint)—A Roman lady who suffered martyrdom in the third century. She is regarded as the patroness of musicians, and is venerated November 22.

CELESTINE V., (Pope and Saint)—Was born in the Puglia, Italy, in 1240. He became a Benedictine monk, and in 1290 founded the order of "Celestines." In 1294 he was elected pope ; but feeling the responsibility of his office very keenly, and deeming himself incapable of discharging its duties, he abdicated five months after his election. He died in 1296, and his feast is celebrated the 19th of May.

CELSUS—Great epicurean philosopher, was born in the second century. He attacked Christianity by force of ridicule, and was signally refuted by Origen.

CERVANTES, (Michael)—Celebrated Spanish author, was born at Alcala in 1547. Entering the army about 1569, he greatly distinguished himself, and at the battle of Lepanto, received a wound which deformed him for life. Returning to Spain in 1575, he was captured by Algerine pirates, and after five years of slavery, was redeemed by the "Fathers of the Trinity," and spent the remainder of his life at Madrid, supporting himself by his pen. He died in abject poverty, in 1616. The whole

world admires him as the author of "Don Quixote," but his many other works are not well known.

CHAMBERS, (Ephraim) — Author of Chambers' Cyclopedia, was born at Kendal, England, about 1700. About 1729 he published the first two volumes of his work, and was made a member of the "Royal Society." He died in 1740, having lived to finish his book—one of the best of its kind.

CHAMPLAIN, (Samuel) — Founder of Quebec, was born in 1570, at Brouages, in France. He made his first voyage to Canada in 1603, and repeating it in 1608, planted a colony on the site of the present Quebec. In 1610, he discovered the lake which now bears his name. In 1620 he was made governor of Canada, and in 1635 died at Quebec. He was an honorable and brave man, and possessed good administrative ability.

CHANNING, (William) — A distinguished Unitarian minister, was born at Newport, Rhode Island, in 1780. He graduated at Harvard in 1798, and became a tutor in Richmond, Virginia, soon after. In 1803 he took charge of a congregation in Boston. His life was of rather a variegated nature—being that of minister, agitator, and politician. He was always a firm abolitionist, and did good service to his party by his sincere, yet unimpassioned language. He died in 1842.

CHANTAL, (Frances Fremiot) — Baroness of, and saint, was born at Dijon, France, in 1572. Her husband, whom she tenderly loved, having been killed while

hunting, she spent the rest of her life in the establishment of the order of the Visitation, founded by St. Francis de Sales. She died in 1610, and by Clement XI. was canonized in 1767. Her feast is celebrated the 21st of August.

CHARETTE, (Francis de la Contrie)—A brave French general and determined Bourbonist, was born at Couffé, in Brittany, in 1763. When the people of Vendée arose in arms for the royal cause in 1793, he became their leader, and achieved many successes against the republicans. He was finally taken prisoner, and shot by General Hoche, in 1796.

CHARLEMAGNE, (king of France and emperor of the West) — Was born at Saltzburg in 742, and was crowned king of France in 768. He conquered the Saxons in 804, after twenty years' struggle. In 774 he made himself master of Lombardy, and passing into Spain in 778, he achieved many victories over the Saracens. Pope Leo III. crowned him emperor in 800, and he died in 814. He was a brave soldier, and greatly favored the cause of education.

CHARLES V.—Emperor of Germany, king of Spain and the Two Sicilies, was born at Ghent in 1500, son of Philip, archduke of Austria, and Jane of Castille. He became king of Spain in 1516, and in 1519 was elected emperor of Germany. In the struggle for the imperial crown, he was obliged to fight with Francis I., of France, who, after many changes of fortune, was taken prisoner at Pavia, in 1525. Conducted to Madrid, Francis signed a treaty of peace; but on his release a new war broke out,

which resulted in the capture of Rome by the Constable de Bourbon in 1527. Charles recommenced the war in 1536, but at Marseilles was obliged to make a truce of ten years. In 1539, the chivalrous disposition of Francis allowed him to take the way of Paris on his march against the rebellious people of Ghent, but so ungrateful was he, that in the same year he made war upon France, and was ignominiously defeated at Cerisoles in 1544. He opposed the "reformers" of his time as a matter of policy. In 1552 he attempted the capture of Metz, but was defeated by the duke of Guise. Enfeebled by cares of State, he abdicated in favor of his brother Ferdinand, in 1556, and retired to the monastery of St. Just, in Spain, where he died in 1558.

CHARLES I.—King of England, ascended the throne in 1625. He undertook many expeditions against France and Spain, but was always unsuccessful. Dissolving the parliaments, one after the other, he tried to rule as an absolute monarch, and at last, in 1640, came to an open rupture with the representatives of the nation. Appealing to arms, he was finally defeated at Naseby, in 1645. Throwing himself into the arms of the Scottish leaders, he was by them delivered into the hands of the parliamentarians, and was beheaded in 1649.

CHARLES II.—King of England and son of the preceding, was born in 1630. At Scone, in 1651, he was crowned, but being defeated by Cromwell, at Worcester, he retired to the continent. In 1660, the devotion of General Monk placed him upon the throne. Imitating the example of his father, he tried the system of absolutism, but failed. He died in 1685.

CHARLES X.—King of France, was born at Versailles in 1757, and was the youngest brother of Louis XVI. In 1773 he married Mary Therese of Savoy, by whom he had two sons, the Duke d'Angouleme and the Duke de Berry. A determined opponent of the revolution, he succeeded in obtaining an army in England in 1795, intending to co-operate with Charette in Vendée, but failed. Upon the death of Louis XVIII., he ascended the throne amid general rejoicing, but soon became unpopular on account of his absolutistic tendencies. After many conflicts with parliament, he finally made his favorite, Polignac, prime minister in 1829. Following the advice of this prince in 1830, he issued decrees on July 25, which infringed upon the constitution, and caused a bloody fight of three days in the streets of Paris, between the people and the troops under Marmont. The revolution was triumphant, and Charles fled to England, and retiring afterwards to Goritz, Austria, died in 1836.

CHARLES XII.—King of Sweden, was born in 1682, and ascending the throne in 1697, soon developed great military genius. Taking advantage of his youth, Peter I. of Russia, Frederick IV. of Denmark, and Augustus of Poland, formed an alliance against him, but he was a match for them all. He immediately besieged Copenhagen and forced the Danes to sue for peace (1700). Turning at once upon Peter, he annihilated him at Narva with a force one-fourth of the Czar's. He then entered Poland and deposed the king, who retired to Saxony, of which he was elector. Charles followed him and forced him to resign the Polish crown in favor of Lezinski. In 1707, he marched against Moscow, but soon changed his

course to the Ukraine. He was finally wounded and defeated, at Pultowa, by a force double his own, (1709). Retreating into Turkey, he was protected by the Sultan until 1713, when he was expelled, and returned to Sweden. He invaded Norway in 1718, and was killed at the siege of Frederickshall.

CHARLES ALBERT.—King of Sardinia, was son of Charles Emmanuel of Savoy-Carignano, and born in 1798. In April, 1831, he ascended the throne, and making himself champion of Italian unity in 1848, declared war on Austria. He gained many victories, but was finally defeated at Novara, in March, 1849. He abdicated in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel, and died four months after.

CHARLES MARTEL.—King of the Franks, was born in 694, and was son of Pepin, "mayor of the palace." In 715, he became "mayor" under Chilperic II., and was in all reality king. He conquered the Saracens (732) at Poitiers, and drove them definitively from France. From this victory he acquired the surname "Martel," a hammer. He also obtained many victories over the Saxons and other German tribes. He died in 741.

CHATEAUBRIAND (Francis René de)—Was born at St. Malo, in 1768. During his life he was soldier, author and statesman. As soldier his career was short, being confined to the royalist campaign of 1792, in which he was wounded at Thionville. As statesman he did not rank very high; yet, in 1820, he was ambassador to Berlin, and in 1822 to London. In 1823, he became minister of foreign affairs, but was dismissed in 1824. He was sent

in 1828 as ambassador to Rome, but resigned when Polignac became prime minister, in 1829. His great name is due to his labors as an author. When his mother died, in 1798, he became an ardent Christian, and commenced to write his "Genius of Christianity," which was published in 1802. It is perfect in its way, and is an example of poetry in prose. As an episode to this work he wrote a romance—"René." In 1809 appeared his prose epic, "The Martyrs; or, the Triumph of the Christian Religion." His political pamphlets are very numerous and are all legitimist in tendency. He died July 4, 1848. Chateaubriand had traveled through the United States, (1791-'92); and through Spain, Greece and Palestine, (1806-'07). In Philadelphia he formed the acquaintance of Washington, whom he declares to have shown virtue in his very look, and by it to have refreshed him through his entire life. His political creed he himself epitomized when he said, "By character I am a republican, through reason a monarchist, and in honor a Bourbonist." In 1792 he had married Mlle. de Lavigne, but as the union was merely formed to please his sister, it proved unhappy.

CHAUCER, (Geoffrey)—"Father of English poetry," was born in London, 1328, and was probably a graduate of Cambridge. His principal work, and the only one for which he is noted, is the "Canterbury Tales." He died in 1400.

CHEVERUS, (John Louis)—First bishop of Boston, was born at Mayenne, France, in 1768. He labored most zealously as a missionary from 1795 till 1808, especially

among the Indians. While bishop of Boston, he was a real model of charity and apostolic zeal. Returning to France, he became archbishop of Bordeaux in 1826, and a cardinal in 1836. He died in the latter year.

CHOISEUL, (Stephen Francis, duke of)—Was born in 1719. In 1758 he became foreign secretary, and soon after prime minister. An enemy of the Jesuits, he succeeded in expelling them from France by a succession of intrigues, in 1762. As he had been raised to power by the infamous Mad. de Pompadour, so his fall was encompassed by the courtesan Mad. du Barry, in 1770. He died in 1785.

CHRISTINA—Queen of Sweden, was born in 1626. She assumed the government in 1644, but became a Catholic in 1654, and abdicating, retired to Rome, where she died in 1689. She was a woman of fine education and of a masculine mind.

CHRYSOSTOM, (John)—Saint, and doctor of the Church, was born at Antioch, about 350. In 397 he was made archbishop of Constantinople, where, on account of his zeal in founding hospitals and reforming morals, &c., he greatly attached himself to the people. His denunciation of the immorality of the court drew upon him the animosity of the Empress Eudoxia, and by a synod held at Chalcedon, in 403, he was deposed and exiled to Nicea and to Cucusus. He died of ill treatment, at Comana, in 407. As an orator, St. Chrysostom had no equal in his time—indeed his name means “golden-tongued.” His commentaries and homilies are among the best possessed by the Church. His feast is celebrated January 28.

CICERO, (Marcus Tullius)—Great Roman orator and statesman, was born at Arpinum, 106 B. C. About 91 B. C. he commenced the study of law under Mutius Scævola, but two years afterwards entered the army, serving, however, only one campaign. Having spent the intervening years in close study, he commenced to plead in the forum about 81 B. C. and soon acquired a great reputation, despite of his delicate health. In 76 B. C. he was chosen quæstor, and in that capacity served in Sicily for two years. He became ædile in 70 B. C., and prætor in 66 B. C. * Together with Antonius he was chosen consul in 63 B. C. and did much to reduce the then distracted republic to harmony. During his administration Catiline endeavored to subvert the republic, but was baffled by the vigilance and energy of Cicero. He caused several of the conspirators to be executed without trial, which fact caused his exile by Clodius, the tribune, 59 B. C. Recalled to Rome two years after by a unanimous vote, he for some time employed himself in the composition of political and legal works, but in 52 B. C. he was made governor of Cilicia, and the neighboring provinces. After a year's wise administration, he returned to Rome, and soon joined the army of Pompey against Cæsar. When Cæsar triumphed, the great orator submitted, and retired again to his studies. After Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus had made their coalition he was proscribed, and in 43 B. C. he was assassinated by the minions of Antony. As an orator, Cicero has been equaled by few; as a

* The office of quæstor was similar to that of paymaster; that of ædile to the post of inspector of public buildings; that of prætor to the position of an associate justice of the supreme court. Each prætor had his own district assigned him by lot.

statesman his views were broad and liberal ; as a philosopher he developed about as much truth as Paganism could well afford.

CINCINNATUS, (Lucius)—Roman dictator, was born 520 B. C. He was a farmer when he was made consul, in 457 B. C. At the end of his term of office, he returned to his farm, but was chosen dictator the following year that he might combat the Aequi. He conquered and again resigned, but was made dictator upon the occasion of the treason of Spurius Melius, in 440 B. C. He defeated the rebels, and died soon afterwards.

CLAY, (Henry)—An American statesman, was born in Virginia, in 1777. He was admitted to the bar in 1797, and in 1803 was elected to the Kentucky legislature, and in 1806 he was sent to the senate of the United States. He was one of the commissioners who negotiated the treaty of Ghent with England, in 1814. In 1825, President Adams appointed Clay secretary of State. In 1828 he vainly strove for the presidency, and was thrice again defeated in this, his great object of ambition. He re-entered the senate in 1846, and remained till 1851. His disposition was conciliating, and he twice, (1820 and 1850,) used with success his influence to prevent a rupture between the free and the slave States. As an orator he was not wanting in taste and method, but force was his characteristic. He died in 1852.

CLEOPATRA—Queen of Egypt, celebrated for her beauty, was the daughter of Ptolemy the Fluter, and wife of his brother, Ptolemy Bacchus. She commenced to

reign about 52 B. C. Being deprived of her power, she made use of her charms to seduce Cæsar, and by him was reinstated. When Cæsar died, Antony caused her arrest, but he too yielded to her fascinating influence, and not only released her, but conferred upon her many important provinces. In her society the dashing soldier became a mere voluptuary, and was only aroused from his lethargy by the approach of Octavius, who had declared war upon him. When Antony was defeated at the battle of Actium, he committed suicide, and Cleopatra then tried her arts upon the victor. Octavius remained firm, and the enraged queen, fearing she might grace his triumph in Rome, stung herself to death with an asp, 30 B. C. She was but 39 years old.

COLUMBUS, (Christopher)—Was born at Genoa in 1441, and soon developed great talents in navigation, astronomy, &c. Thinking there must be a continent west of Europe, he applied in vain for assistance to the Genoese and the Portuguese, that he might undertake the exploration. At length, under the auspices of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, he set sail from Palos, the 3d August, 1492, and on October 8th, landed at San Salvador. After the discovery of Cuba and St. Domingo, he returned to Spain, and was made viceroy of the new dominions. He then undertook two more voyages, during which he pushed up the Orinoco as far as the present site of Caracas. Becoming the victim of envy, he was sent by Bobadilla back to Spain as a prisoner, but soon was set free. He then made a fourth voyage, and reached the gulf of Darien, in 1502. He died of neglect and chagrin, in 1506.

CONDÉ, (Louis II., prince of, called the Great)—Was “first prince of the blood,” and born at Paris, in 1621. At the age of 22 he was made commander-in-chief of the French armies, and at Rocroy annihilated the Spaniards with a comparatively small force. After a succession of victories over the Germans, notably at Friburg and Nordlingen, he gained the decisive battle of Lens in 1648. During the civil war of the Fronde he was beaten by Turenne. In 1668 he conquered Franche-Comté, and in 1672 distinguished himself in the war against Holland. In 1674 he conquered the prince of Orange, at Senef. He died in 1686.

CONFUCIUS — Chinese philosopher, was born 551 B. C., in the province of Lou. At the age of 24 he resigned many lucrative positions, and gave himself up to meditation and to the reformation of Chinese customs. He soon acquired a great reputation, and the king of Lou made him his prime minister. His administration was enlightened and just, but the king soon grew tired of his wisdom, and he was forced to retire from the court. He then went into private life, and busied himself with those works which have immortalized his name. He died 479 B. C. His philosophy was practical; above all he tried to reintroduce into China the customs and laws of the ancients.

CONSALVI, (Hercules)—One of the first statesmen of the age, was born at Rome in 1757, was minister of war under Pius VI., and cardinal secretary of State under Pius VII. He was greatly feared by Napoleon, who detained him many years in France. He represented

the Holy See at the congress of Vienna in 1815. His death occurred in 1824.

CONSTANTINE I.—Called the Great, emperor of Rome, was born in 274, and at the death of his father, Constantius Chlorus, in Britain, was proclaimed emperor by the army in 306. He marched on Rome, and under its walls defeated Maxentius, who perished in the Tiber. He became a Christian in 312, and caused all persecution to cease. From 315 to 323 he struggled with Licinius, emperor of the East, and finally conquered, thus becoming sole master of the empire. In 330 he transferred the capital to Byzantium, now Constantinople. In his latter years he favored Arius and persecuted St. Athanasius, although he had himself assisted at the condemnation of the former at the council of Nice in 325. However, he finally recognized the innocence of Athanasius. He died in 337. Tradition relates that when he was about to march against Maxentius, he saw in the air a cross surrounded by the words "In this sign thou shalt conquer," and that under the name of *labarum* he adopted the cross for his standard.

CORTEZ, (Ferdinand)—Was born at Medellin, in Spain, in 1485. In 1518, Velasquez, governor of Cuba, gave him a fleet for the discovery of new lands, and with it he reached Tobasco, in Mexico. After a short and brilliant campaign, he conquered the country, but sullied his victory by his atrocities. Recalled to Spain by the voice of envy, he died in poverty, in 1547.

CROMWELL, (Oliver)—*Protector* of England, was born

in 1599. During the revolt of the parliaments against the Stuarts, he so availed himself of his hypocrisy, political ability, courage, and activity, as to arise, little by little, to the government of the "Commonwealth." It was principally through his influence that Charles I. was put to death. His reign was one of commercial prosperity to England, but of great misery to Ireland. He died in 1658.

D.

DANTE—Most celebrated of Italian poets, was born at Florence, in 1265. From his childhood he cultivated all the then known sciences with success, but in early youth he got embroiled in the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibelines, and in many combats distinguished himself for bravery and skill. He was an ardent Guelph, and when his party split into the "white" and "black," he took part with the former faction, and on the triumph of the latter was exiled. Struggling constantly with poverty, he wandered from place to place, and finally died at Ravenna, in 1321. His best poem is the "*Divina Commedia*," and is the first in which the Latin was dropped for the Italian tongue. His lyrics are very beautiful. He wrote many philosophical works, the principal one of which, "*Universal Monarchy*," was written in the interest of the German emperor, and was condemned at Rome for its absolutistic tendencies.

DARNLEY, (Henry Stuart)—Lord, was married in 1565, at the age of 20, to his cousin Mary, queen of Scots, who was passionately devoted to him. He soon became very jealous of the queen, and even had put to

death in her own boudoir the favorite musician, David Rizzio, in 1566. He perished on the night of February 9, 1567, his palace being blown up by assassins. Queen Mary herself has been accused of instigating the deed, but it is more likely that Bothwell took this means to obtain her hand.

DAVY, (Sir Humphrey)—An English chemist, was born in Cornwall, 1778. After having taught successfully some time in London, he became in 1803 a member, and in 1820 president of the Royal Society. He is the inventor of the “laughing-gas,” and discovered many important substances, such as *potassium*, *magnesium*, &c. He died at Geneva in 1829.

DEMOSTHENES—Celebrated Greek orator, was born at Athens, 381 B. C. His studies were made principally under Plato. By great perseverance he conquered his imperfection of style and the weakness of his voice, and soon arose in fame. After some years spent as a pleader, he was charged with important public business by the government, and employed all his eloquence against Philip of Macedon, in his famous orations known as “Philippics,” succeeding at length in forming against that prince an alliance with Thebes. He failed at Chœronea in 338, B. C., but again endeavored to renew the war. At the death of Philip, the orators of Athens were delivered to Alexander, but the young conqueror restored Demosthenes to liberty. A few years later, having incited the Athenians to war against Antipator, governor of Macedonia, his defeated countrymen were about to yield him up to the conqueror, when he fled to the isle of Calauris,

and there poisoned himself, 322 B. C. Demosthenes used to labor so much, and with such care, at his compositions, that the envious were wont to say they smelled of oil.

DESCARTES, (René)—Celebrated French philosopher, was born in Tourraine, in 1596. His first studies were made under the Jesuits, at La Flache. In 1617 he entered the army of Maurice of Nassau, and in 1690 and '20, he served under the duke of Bavaria, but he soon retired to devote his life to study. He died in 1650. Descartes distrusted the solidity of the ancient systems, and hence undertook an entire reconstruction of the philosophical edifice. As a metaphysician, he started with the enthymeme, "I think, therefore I am," and using this truth to prove the existence of God, he did so from the very fact of our having an idea of Him. He placed the seat of the soul in the pineal gland, and reduced brutes to mere machines. As a mathematician, he improved algebraic notation by his system of "exponents." In physics, he discovered the law of refraction, and proposed the best theory of his time on the rainbow. In astronomy and cosmology he imagined the sun and fixed stars to be the centre of so many masses of subtle matter, which caused the planets to revolve around them, adding also, that those masses revolved themselves around the earth.

DIOCLETIAN, (Caius Valerius) — Roman emperor, born in Dalmatia in 245, was at first a private soldier, but advanced so rapidly that on the death of Numerian, in 284, he was able to proclaim himself emperor. He reconquered Mesopotamia from the Persians, and subdued the Germans. In 303 he commenced a ferocious perse-

cution of the Christians, which lasted ten years. He abdicated in 305, and died in 313.

DIOGENES—A cynic philosopher, was born in Paphlagonia, in 413 B. C. He came when quite young to Athens, and studied under Antisthenes, living in the meantime entirely upon alms. He died at Corinth, 323 B. C., leaving orders that his body should be thrown into a ditch, but his friends gave him a magnificent funeral. His life was one of constant privation, but tinged with pride.

DOMINICK, (Saint)—Was born in 1170, at Calahorra, in Old Castile. Entering the priesthood at an early age, he soon became distinguished for zeal and the fervor of his preaching. When 28 years of age, he accompanied the bishop of Osma to the Court of France on political business, and on their return they passed through Languedoc, then infected by the heresy of the Albigenses. By preaching and argument, Dominick converted a great number, while Simon de Montfort did nothing with his fire and sword. Dominick reprobated the conduct of this violent man, relying himself upon prayer, preaching, and good example. In 1215, he founded his order of *Friars Preachers* at Toulouse. Proceeding afterwards to Rome, he was appointed by Honorius III., *master of the apostolic palace*, an office created expressly for him. His last years were devoted to the extension of his order. He died at Bologna, in 1221, and was canonized by Gregory IX. in 1234. His feast is celebrated on the 4th August.

DONIZETTI, (Gætano)—Famous Italian composer, was born in 1798, at Bergamo, and studied first at Bo-

logna, under Mattei. Endowed with extraordinary facility in composition, he brought out from 1818 to 1844, no less than sixty operas, some upon a vast scale. His best works are *Lucrezia Borgia*, (1834,) *Lucia di Lammermoor*, (1835,) *La Favorita*, (1842), *Linda di Chamouni*, (1842). He died of paralysis, in 1848.

DOMITIAN, (Titus Flavius)—Roman emperor, was second son of Vespasian, and born at Rome, in 51. He succeeded his brother Titus in 81, and at the commencement of his reign, was a wise and liberal ruler. In a short time, however, he gave way to his natural ferocity, and persecuted not only the Christians, but all men of learning and distinction. His debaucheries were of the most infamous nature, and he carried his impiety so far as to cause himself to be enrolled among the gods. His wife, Longina, fearing for her life, caused his assassination, in the year 96.

DRAKE, (Francis)—Famous English mariner, was born in Devonshire, in 1545. In 1572, with only two ships, he captured from the Spaniards most of the towns on the eastern coast of Panama, and from 1577 to 1580, went upon a plundering expedition against the Spaniards in most every sea. He took possession of California in the name of Elizabeth during the voyage, and in 1585 he captured most of the fortified places in the Canaries and St. Domingo. Appointed vice-admiral of England, he in 1588 sunk in the very port of Cadiz twenty-three ships, part of the great *armada* destined by Philip II. for the subjugation of England. In 1596 he captured Santa Martha and Rio-de-la-Hacha; but failing in his

attack upon Panama, he died of chagrin, at Porto-Bello, soon after.

DREUX, (Philip de)—Bishop of Beauvais, France ; distinguished himself in the third crusade, and was taken prisoner at the siege of St.-Jean-d' Acre, in 1190. Returning home in 1190, he took part in the war against England, and was captured at Milly, in 1196. Upon his release, he made war on his own responsibility against the Albigenses with great success. He died in 1217. This prelate reconciled his bellicose propensities with his priestly character in a very casuistical way. As the canon law prohibited the clergy from shedding blood, he never carried a sword or lance, but advanced against the enemy with an immense mace, or swinging hammer.

DRUOT, (Count)—General of artillery, was born at Nancy, France, in 1774, and was educated at the artillery school of Metz. As major of artillery in the imperial guard, he contributed greatly to the victories of Napoleon at Wagram and at the Moskowa. After the battle of Bautzon he was made general of division. After the battle of Leipzig he saved the remnant of the army before Hanau. When Napoleon was exiled to Elba, he accompanied him, and upon the emperor's return to France, was constantly with him during the "hundred days." After the defeat of Waterloo he retired with the imperial guard beyond the Loire, and succeeded in calming the imprudent rage of that yet formidable body, when they were about, alone and unsupported, to resume the war. He was proscribed by Louis XVIII. and court-martialed, but acquitted. Retiring into private life, he

died in 1847. A practical Christian, he ever performed under all circumstances his religious duties. He was probably the coolest of all Napoleon's generals, and so highly did the emperor esteem his judgment, that he was wont to call him "Druot, the Sage."

DUDLEY, (Robert)—Earl of Leicester, was born in 1531, son of the duke of Northumberland, who was condemned to death by Queen Mary, in 1553. By the beauty of his figure, the elegance of his manners, &c., he gained an absolute ascendancy over the capricious heart of Elizabeth, which he retained up to his death in 1588.

DUMAS, (Alexander)—A mulatto, French general of division, was born in San Domingo, in 1762. He was son of the Marquis de la Pailloterie, by an African slave. He served under Dumouriez, and gained each of his grades on the field of battle. At the battle of Brixen, in 1798, he defended, singly and alone, the passage of a bridge upon which depended the success of the day, and was hence called the *Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol*. In Egypt, at the head of a few brave men, he repressed the insurrection which had for its object the deposition and death of General Dupuy. Retiring from the army on account of sickness, he died at Villers-Cotterets, in 1807. He was the father of the celebrated novelist of the same name.

DUMOURIEZ, (Charles)—Born at Cambray, in 1739, was a general of brigade at the opening of the revolution. In 1792, being made commander of the army of the north, he conquered Belgium in three months, after a series of brilliant victories. During the trial of Louis XVI., he

flew to Paris to save the monarch, if possible. Not succeeding, he rejoined his army, then reduced to 13,000 men, and captured many of the fortresses of Holland. Being threatened by the convention, which distrusted him on account of his moderate principles, he made overtures to the prince of Coburg for a junction of the two armies, with the intention of marching on Paris and re-establishing the assembly. The convention was apprised, and sent commissioners to arrest him. Dumouriez arrested them, and put his army in march for Paris; but his soldiers abandoning him, he fled to the enemy, and took no more part in public life. He died in England, in 1823.

DUPERRON, (James)—Cardinal, was born at St. Lo, France, in 1556. Educated a Calvinist, he was converted at Paris about 1575. Entering the ecclesiastical state, he became bishop of Evreux. He received the cardinal's hat principally on account of his *conferences* on Calvinism as defended by d'Aubigné. He left many fine controversial works. His death occurred in 1618.

DUPIN, (Louis)—Professor of philosophy at the college of France, was born in Normandy, in 1657. He was deprived of his chair on account of his Jansenism. The most of his life was spent in the formation of his "Cyclopedia of Ecclesiastical Authors," an immense work of 61 vols. 8vo., in which he gives the life of each author, a catalogue of his works, and a criticism upon his style and doctrine. The work, though very valuable in many respects, is too often unreliable as regards its criticisms upon the doctrine of the fathers. Dupin died in 1719.

DUROC, (Gerard)—Duke of Frioul, and grand-marshal of the palace to Napoleon I., was born in Lorraine, in 1772. Napoleon attached him to his staff in 1796, and up to the time of his death made him his confidant. At the battle of Austerlitz, Duroc commanded a division of grenadiers, and distinguished himself at Essling and Wagram. He was killed by a cannon ball at Wurtschen in 1813. Napoleon seldom shed a tear, but he wept long and bitterly on Duroc's death.

E.

ECKHARD, (John)—Was born in the duchy of Brunswick, 1674. He was professor of history at Helmstadt, and librarian of Hanover. Secretly quitting the latter charge, he went to Cologne, and became a Catholic. Through the influence of the pope, he obtained at Wurzburg the positions of episcopal counsellor, historiographer and librarian. He died in 1730, leaving a great number of works, the principal of which are "Laws of the Franks," "Origin of the Hapsburgs," "History of the Middle Ages from Charlemagne to the end of the fifteenth century," "Origin and Migration of the Germans." He also published the "Etymological Collections" of Leibnitz.

EDGEWORTH, (Richard Lowell)—Was born at Bath, England, in 1744. He conceived the ideas of telegraphic and railroad communication about 1765. Taking up his residence in Ireland, in 1782, he warmly espoused the popular cause, and when elected to the House of Commons, took a firm stand against the "union." After 1804 he spent his time in the study of mechanics and in seek-

ing means to perfect popular education. He died in 1817, leaving behind him his daughter Mary, celebrated for her excellent works on education. She died in 1849, at the age of 78.

EDMUND, (Saint)—King of the East Angles in 855, was vanquished and put to death by the Danish princes, Hinguar and Hulba, in 870. His feast is celebrated November 20.

EDWARD III., (the Confessor)—King of England, was crowned in 1041. His entire reign was one of justice and peace. The laws which he enacted were so well observed by all the inhabitants, without distinction of race, that they were entitled *common laws*. He died in 1066, and was canonized by Pope Alexander III. He is honored on January 5, and October 13.

EDWARD VI.,—King of England, was son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, and born in 1537. Proclaimed king in 1547, his regents were successively the duke of Somerset, and Dudley, the duke of Northumberland. He was educated in the “reformed” religion, but died before he could do much for its progress, in his 17th year.

EDWARD—Prince of Wales, surnamed the “Black Prince,” on account of the color of his armor, was born in 1330, of Edward III. and Philippina of Hainaut. He distinguished himself at Crécy and Poitiers, commanding in person at the latter battle. Edward III. raised Guyenne to the rank of a principality in 1363, and invested the prince with the title. In 1367 he took the part of Peter the Cruel of Castile against Du Guesclin,

and gained the victory of Najera in Navarre. He died in 1376.

ELEANOR OF GUYENNE—Queen of France and afterwards of England, was daughter of William X. last duke of Aquitaine, and was born in 1122. At the age of 15 she married Louis VII. of France, but her light conduct caused a divorce in 1152. Six weeks afterwards she married Henry of Anjou, afterwards Henry II., of England, (1154) but she caused even more trouble in her second household than she had in her first, so that finally Henry shut her up in a convent, in 1173. Richard the Lion-Hearted released her in 1189, and left her as regent during his absence at the third crusade. Upon his return, she retired to the abbey of Fontevrault, and there died in 1203, aged 81.

ELIZABETH.—Queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn, was born in 1533. On the death of her half-sister Mary, in 1558, she ascended the throne. She re-established the “Church of England,” and constituted herself its head. She encouraged commerce, developed the navy, and economised the finances—in fact, her entire reign was in many senses beneficial to England, but she stained it by her persecution of Catholics and by her barbarity towards Mary, queen of Scots. (See MARY STUART.) When Philip II. of Spain sent against her his *invincible armada*, she had the satisfaction of hearing of its annihilation, partly by Drake and partly by the storms of ocean (1588). She repressed the Irish revolt in 1600, and often aided the Netherlands when attacked by Spain. Elizabeth constantly refused to marry, though she had many favorites—especially Lei-

cester and Essex. (See DUDLEY and ESSEX.) She died in 1603. Elizabeth was in reality an absolute ruler, very seldom convoking the parliament. She had many of the qualities which form a great monarch, but she had all the faults of a woman—vanity, coquetry, jealousy, and inconstancy.

ELMAKYN. — An Arabian historian, known in the East as Ibn-Amid, was born in 1223. Although a Christian, he held the position of secretary to the sultan of Egypt. He wrote a history of the world from the creation to 1118. He died in 1273.

EMERY, (James)—Superior of the seminary of St. Sulpice, at Paris, was born at Gex, in 1732. He wrote several valuable works, among which are "The Spirit of Leibnitz," "The Christianity of Bacon," and "Reflections of Descartes." He died in 1811.

ENGHIEN, (Louis de Bourbon, duke of)—Last of the Condés, was born at Chantilly, in 1772, of Henry de Bourbon and Louisa Theresa d'Orleans. In the royalist campaigns against the French republicans, he commanded a corps of cavalry and displayed the most heroic valor. Retiring into the grand-duchy of Baden upon the disbandment of the royal army, he betook himself to Ettenheim, where was residing the Princess Charlotte de Rohan-Rochefort, whom he tenderly loved. Caring nothing for the law of neutrality, Napoleon had him arrested at midnight of the 20th of March, 1804, and hurried across the frontier to Vincennes. A mock trial was held, and before daylight he was shot. He met his fate calmly and nobly.

EPICURUS.—A Greek philosopher, and founder of the sect called Epicureans, was born near Athens, 344 B. C. He taught that pleasure was the end of man—sensual pleasure as well as intellectual. He denied the immortality of the soul, but admitted the existence of the Gods, though in them he acknowledged no influence over the world. As for the physical universe, he explained everything by a fortuitous conjunction of atoms. He died 270 B. C.

ERASMUS.—Born at Rotterdam, Holland, in 1467, entered when young into the monastic state, but left it in a short time, and proceeded to Paris and Bologna to study theology. After he had obtained the doctorate at Bologna, he visited Rome, and so celebrated had he already become, that Pope Leo X. tried to induce him to remain, but in vain. Passing into England, he became intimate with More, the high chancellor, and for a time taught Greek at Oxford. Francis I. offered him the presidency of the college of France, but he declined. In 1521, he took up his abode at Basle, and there died in 1536. Pope Paul III. had often thought of making him a cardinal, but his too great and often foolish independence of thought was a bar to his promotion. Erasmus was probably the most erudite scholar of his age; his style is certainly the purest and most eloquent we can find among the authors of his day. For a time he sympathized with Luther; but when he found the enthusiast transformed into an heresiarch, he severed their connection.

ESOP.—Fabulist, was born in Phrygia, in the sixth century, B. C., and was at first a slave. On account of

his reputation he was called to the court of Crœsus. By this prince he was sent to Delphi to consult the oracle, and having offended the inhabitants by the freedom of his tongue, he was hurled over a precipice, about 550 B. C.

ESSEX, (Robert, earl of)—One of the favorites of Elizabeth of England, was born in 1567. At the age of 21, he captivated the graces of the queen, and by her was loaded with honors. Being sent to Ireland in 1599, with 20,000 men to suppress a revolt, he lost nearly the entire army. Elizabeth, who had already become tired of his presumption, and who was always impatient of control, even in matters of affection, seized this opportunity to humiliate him, and upon his return, despoiled him of his dignities and forbade him the court. Burning with rage and disappointment, Essex soon afterwards formed a conspiracy to seize the royal person, and thus obtain control of the State, if not his mistress's hand. The astute Cecil discovered the plot, and the young earl was committed to the tower. Convicted and sentenced, his life was prolonged many days on account of the vacillation of the queen, who only wanted him to apologize, that she might be able to pardon him. Being led to believe by his enemies that the proud spirit of Essex would not yield, Elizabeth signed the death-warrant, and the earl was executed in 1601, at the early age of 34.

ESTAING, (Hector)—Count, a French admiral, was born in Auvergne, in 1720. Serving at first in the army, he left it with the rank of colonel, and entering the navy with the grade of captain, fought with indifferent success against the English in the East Indies. During the

American revolution he commanded a French squadron sent to aid the colonies, and in 1778 gained some victories in the West Indies, capturing St. Vincent and isle La Grenade. During the French revolution he was made admiral, but nevertheless his patent of nobility soon after involved him in the common destiny of his order; and spite of his services, he was guillotined in 1794.

ETHELWOLF—King of England from 836 to 858. Going to Rome upon a pilgrimage, he rendered his kingdom vassal to the Holy See. During his absence, his son Ethelbald had seized the crown. On his return, Ethelwolf made no attempt to regain his power, but retired quietly into private life.

EUGENIUS, IV.—Pope from 1431 to 1447, was a nephew of Gregory XII., and born in Venice. His reign was greatly disturbed by the fractious council of Basle, which even pretended to depose him from the pontifical throne. He dissolved the assemblage, and in 1438 convoked the council of Florence, in which the reunion of the schismatic Greeks to the Roman obedience was consummated, although it lasted but a short time.

EUGENE, (Francis of Savoy-Carignano)—Prince, was born at Paris in 1663, was great grandson of Charles Emmanuel I., duke of Savoy, and son of Eugene, count of Soissons, by Olympia Mancini, a niece of Cardinal Mazarin. Receiving no appointment from Louis XIV., he entered the German army, and after many brilliant achievements obtained in 1697 the chief command of the imperial forces

Conquering the Turks at Zenta, he forced the peace of Carlowitz which gave to Austria nearly all of Turkish Hungary. In the war of the Spanish succession, he found himself opposed to the French with regret, but nevertheless he attacked Marshal Villeroy in 1701, and conquered the duchy of Mantua. In 1704 he gained the victory of Höchstett over the united forces of France and Bavaria. In 1705 he was repulsed by the Duke de Vendôme, at Cassano, but he soon recovered his activity, and in the next two years subdued all Lombardy. After many victories over the French, he was finally beaten by Marshal Villars, at Denain, Holland, just as he was about to invade France, in 1712. Another successful war against the Turks in 1716, and a short and indecisive campaign during the war of the Polish succession, (1733), closed his military career. He died at Vienna, in 1736. As a general he held a high place in the estimation of Napoleon I.

EURIPIDES—Greek dramatist, was born at Salamis, 480 B. C. As a poet he was the rival of Sophocles and was often crowned. Being accused of impiety, he left Athens and accepted the hospitality of Archelaus of Macedonia. He died 402 B. C. He left a great number of dramas, among which the most acceptable to the moderns and the most frequently adapted to the stage are "Medea," "Hecuba, and "Iphygenia." Racine's "Phædra," is an imitation of "Hecuba."

EUTYCHES—Greek heresiarch, was head of a monastery near Constantinople, when Nestorius started his heresy. He combatted Nestorius with ardor, but fell

himself into an error equally gross and dangerous, about 448. The Nestorians held that in Christ there were not only two natures, but two persons; and Eutyches sustained that in our Lord there was not only but one person, but also only one nature. His doctrine was condemned by the council of Chaleedon, in 451. The Eutychian heretics are sometimes called *Monophysites*, or "believers in one nature." Just as of Nestorianism, so there are yet some traces of Eutychianism in the East.

EZZELINO-ROMANO—Was founder of a house which took an important part in the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibelines during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Having signalized himself for bravery in the second crusade, Ezzelino I. obtained the sovereign power in and around Vicenza, his native city. He first combatted, but afterwards made alliance with Barbarossa. He died in 1180.

F.

FABIUS, (Maximus Rullianus)—Was chosen consul of Rome five times, and dictator twice. He was at first commander of the cavalry under Paperius Cursor, dictator, about 325 B. C. Upon one occasion, during the absence of Paperius, he attacked and defeated the Samnites, which act of insubordination nearly cost him his head. While consul, he defeated the Samnites and Etruscans in a decisive battle, which cost the enemy 60,000 killed.

FABIUS, (Maximus Verrucosus)—Called the "temporizer," was consul five times, from 233 to 209 B. C., and

made dictator in 217. His name is famous, principally on account of the tactics he adopted in his campaign against Hannibal. During more than six months, he marched and countermarched, always feigning to offer, but never giving battle, until at last he had so worn out the Carthaginian, that success seemed about to crown his patience, when suddenly the inventive genius of Hannibal disappointed him. (See HANNIBAL.) In 209, however, he defeated the African hero, at Tarentum, though with but little profit to Rome. He died 205 B. C.

FAIRFAX, (Thomas)—Lord, one of the principal parliamentary generals during the struggle against Charles I. was born in the county of York, in 1611. He made his first campaign as a cavalry officer under his father Ferdinand, who was the first commander-in-chief of the “army of the north.” He defeated Charles, at Marston-Moor, in 1644, and the following year, being made general-in-chief, he, in conjunction with Cromwell, annihilated the royalists at Naseby. He struggled in vain to save the monarch’s life. When Monk proposed to restore Charles II., Fairfax seconded him, and upon the accomplishment of the work, retired into private life. He died in 1671.

FENELON, (Francis de Salignac Lamothe)—Was born at Quercy, in Guyenne, in 1651. He studied at St. Sulpice, Paris, and shortly after his ordination received from Louis XIV., on the recommendation of Bossuet, a mission in the province of Poitou. He soon distinguished himself by the sweetness of his manner as a preacher, and made a great many converts. On his return to Paris, Louis appointed him tutor to his grandson, the duke of Bur

gundy, and when the prince's education was terminated, conferred upon him the archbishopric of Cambray, (1694). Naturally of a very sympathetic nature, Fenelon readily adopted some of the mystic ideas of Mad. Guyon. Bossuet attacked him with severity before the Roman authorities, and his book on the "Maxims of the Saints" was condemned in 1699. Fenelon submitted, and made a public retraction of his errors. The rest of his life was spent in the care of his flock and in study. As an ecclesiastic, Fenelon was the model of every virtue ; as a preacher he had more sweetness than Bossuet, though inferior to him in style ; in politics, his ideas were extremely liberal. He died in 1715.

FERDINAND V.—Called the "Catholic," king of Castille, Aragon, Granada, and Sicily, was born in 1452. He married Isabella of Castille, thus obtaining the crown of that kingdom—his own father, John II., having ruled only over Aragon and Sicily. He added Granada to his dominions by his victories over the Moors. The credit of his success is due principally to his minister, Cardinal Ximenes, and to his generalissimo, Cordova. He died in 1516.

FESCH, (Joseph)—Cardinal, was uncle of Napoleon I., and born at Ajaccio in 1763. He was appointed archbishop of Lyons in 1802, and created cardinal in 1803. He refused the see of Paris a few years afterwards, and constantly opposed his imperial nephew's conduct towards Pope Pius VII. He thus incurred the dislike of Napoleon, and he retired to the care of his diocese. When the emperor abdicated, in 1814, he took up his residence in

Rome, and spent the rest of his life in literary and artistic study. He died in 1839.

FISHER, (John)—Bishop of Rochester, England, and chancellor of the university of Cambridge, was born at Beverley, in 1455. He opposed most strenuously Henry's project of divorce from Catharine of Aragon. Being possessed of great theological knowledge, and fine controversial powers, he was able to do much for Catholicism. Enraged at his firmness, Henry caused his execution in 1535. He had just been created cardinal by Pope Paul III.

FITZ-GERALD, (Lord Edward) — Was born near Dublin, in 1763. He was the son of James L., duke of Leinster, by Lady Emily Lennox, daughter of the duke of Richmond. He fought in the British army during the American revolution, but quitted the service in 1790, and entered parliament. He espoused the principles of the French revolution, and while at Paris in 1793, married Mlle. Pamela, supposed to have been a child of the Duke d'Orleans and Mad. de Genlis. Having formed the design of liberating Ireland, he obtained from the Directory, in 1796, a fleet and some troops, but was unable to effect a landing. He was finally betrayed and delivered to the English authorities. Condemned to death, he expired before the time fixed for his execution, from the effects of the wounds he had received when being captured, (June 4, 1798).

FLEURY, (Andrew Hercules)—Cardinal and minister of State, was born in Languedoc, in 1653. He was appointed bishop of Frejus in 1698, and was made tutor to young Louis XV., in 1715. Having gained the confidence

of his pupil, he became prime minister in 1726, receiving the same year the cardinal's hat. Fleury's administration of the internal affairs of France was creditable; he rearranged the financial system in a manner to affect more lightly the poorer classes, and secured an impartial administration of justice. In his foreign diplomacy he was not so successful. He died in 1743.

FONTANA, (Dominick)—Famous Italian architect, was born at Melida, near lake Lugano, in 1543. Pope Sixtus V. entrusted him with the raising and putting in position of the immense obelisk now in the piazza of St. Peter's, but which was then half buried in ruins. He also constructed the vast library of the Vatican, some fine fountains, and several palaces in Rome. He was also the architect of the royal palace at Naples and of the beautiful Medina fountain. He died in 1607.

FOUCHE, (Joseph)—Duke of Otranto, minister of police under Napoleon I., was born near Paimbœuf, in 1754. At the opening of the revolution he was prefect of studies at the institute of the Oratorians, in Paimbœuf, but he soon departed for the more exciting arena of politics. He was chosen deputy to the convention in 1792, and under the Directory was appointed minister of police. Napoleon confirmed his appointment, and though two or three times he dismissed him, he was always fain to restore to the wily agent his portfolio. On the accession of Louis XVIII., Fouche was made ambassador to Saxony; but upon the passage of the decree of exile against those who had voted the death of Louis XVI., he went to Trieste, where he died in 1820. He was a man of great penetration, but very unscrupulous.

FOURIER (Charles)—Founder of the school of social reformers, called in France *phalansterienne*, and in America Fourierite, was born in Besançon, in 1768. Up to the age of 50 he was a clerk in various commercial houses, but he had always been speculating upon some means of reorganizing society for the better. For the first time he published his idea in 1808, under the title "Theory of the Four Movements." He proposed to found a society where all the passions, good and bad, would find an appropriate sphere and turn to the general good; in which each person's particular inclination would be utilized; where to concur for the general good would be not a painful, but a pleasing duty. To obtain all this, he would associate men according to capital, labor, and talent, into groups, series, and phalanxes, by means of that *passionate attraction* which he called the law of humanity. Fourier developed these theories in his "New Industrial World" (1829) and in his "False Industry" (1835). He founded in 1832 a journal entitled "*le Phalanstere*," which in 1836 took the name of the "Journal of Social Science," and yet subsists. He died in 1837.

FOX (Charles James)—English orator and statesman, was born at London, in 1749, and was son of Henry Fox (Lord Holland) minister under George II. When not 20 years of age, he was elected to the House of Commons, and in a few years was made lord of the treasury. Opposing Lord North, he retired in 1774. He always opposed the action of England towards America, and when he became foreign minister, in 1782, made peace as soon as possible. He was rather partial to the French revolutionary doctrines, and always opposed the coalitions

against Napoleon. He died in 1806. Fox is often called the Demosthenes of England. His speeches are logical, concise, and vigorous.

FRANCIS, (Saint, of Assisi)—Founder of the order of Friars Minor, commonly called Franciscans, was born at Assisi, in Umbria, in 1182. Destined to commerce by his father, a wealthy merchant, he renounced the world at the age of 24, and gathering around him a few disciples, established at Portiuncula a community, to which he gave a rule, approved in 1215 by Pope Innocent III. He lived to see his order widely spread and performing a great deal of good. He died in 1226, and was canonized by Pope Gregory IX. He is honored on the 4th October.

FRANCIS XAVIER, (Saint)—Was born at the castle of Xavier, at the foot of the Pyrenees, in 1506. Having made the acquaintance of St. Ignatius, who was just about that time starting the society of Jesus, he entered among his few disciples about 1534. The conversion of the Indies was his special object, and from 1541 he devoted his life to its attainment. His exertions in Hindoostan were not only heroic, but if told of anyone but an apostle, almost fabulous. In fact, he has been always entitled the "Apostle of the Indies." He died when upon the point of sailing for China, in 1552. His feast is celebrated December 2.

FRANCIS DE SALES, (Saint)—Born at the chateau of Sales, in Savoy, became a priest at the age of 26, after having received an education of the most brilliant character. By his fervent, but gentle exhortations, he

converted thousands of Calvinists to the faith. In 1602, he was nominated bishop of Geneva, but was several times taken away from his diocese on political missions from Savoy to the coast of France. Henry IV. did his utmost to retain him at his court, but in vain. He founded the order of the Visitation, the care of which he confided to Mad. de Chantal, 1610. He died in 1622.

FRANKLIN, (Benjamin) — Born at Boston in 1706, was the son of a soap chandler, and was trained to the business of printer. Having succeeded, after many years of steady labor and rigid economy, in laying by a small competency, he turned his attention to philanthropic objects—such as founding libraries, literary societies, etc. In 1747, he was elected to the Pennsylvania assembly, and there caused a reorganization of the state militia, and the foundation of several hospitals. In the meantime he was diligently pursuing his scientific studies, making many discoveries with regard to electricity, and some useful inventions; such as, for example, the lightning-rod. In 1753 he was made postmaster-general of the colonies. In 1765, he was sent to London to urge the right of the colonists to self-taxation. When the war of the revolution broke out, Franklin was a member of Congress, and took a great part in the Declaration of Independence. Soon after, he was sent as commissioner to Louis XVI., for the purpose of obtaining aid for the revolted colonies. His simple and patriarchal manners, and his evident rectitude of purpose, made a profound impression upon the volatile court of France. About the beginning of 1778, France and America became allies, greatly weakening the chances of Britain's success. In

1783, he was one of the signers of the definitive treaty of peace. He died in 1788. The celebrated Turgot has epitomized Franklin's career in the verse, "*Eripuit coelo fulmen, sceptrumque tyrannis*"—"From heaven he seized the lightning, from tyrants their sceptre."

FREDERICK II.—King of Prussia, called the "Great," was born at Berlin in 1712, and ascended the throne in 1740. On the death of the Emperor Charles VI., he took advantage of the precarious situation of Mary Theresa, and invaded Silesia. By the treaty of Breslau, this province was annexed to Prussia (1742); but in 1744 the empress endeavored to reconquer it, whereupon Frederick re-entered the field and defeated the imperial army under Charles of Lorraine, at Friedburg, thus compelling a confirmation of his dominion over Silesia by the treaty of Dresden (1745). During the "seven years' war" he withstood a coalition of France, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Saxony, and though at first almost deprived of his kingdom, he so rallied as to defeat the combined armies of France and Austria, under Marshal de Soubise, at Rosbach, in 1757, and to afterwards regain all he had lost. In 1772, he added a portion of Poland to Prussia—the rest going to Austria and Russia. He died in 1786.

FULTON, (Robert) — Was born in 1765, at Little-Britain, in Pennsylvania. At first a painter, he soon turned his attention to mechanics, and invented several useful machines—such as one to cut and polish marble, a torpedo, etc. He invented, about 1800, what is now called the steamboat, and in 1802 made an effort at Paris to obtain some practical assistance in perfecting it; but in

vain. Finally, he launched his first steamboat on the Hudson, in 1807. His invention is credited by the French to the Marquis de Jouffroy, who certainly did make many experiments in steam navigation from 1776 to 1783, but Fulton was the first to reduce to practice what several even before de Jouffroy had imagined. He died in 1815.

G.

GAGE, (Thomas)—Last English governor of Massachusetts, was general-in-chief of the royal forces at the breaking out of the revolution. When Boston was reduced by Washington, he sailed for England, and there died in 1787.

GALERIUS, (Caius)—Roman emperor, born in Dacia, arose from the ranks to the grade of general. He married a daughter of Diocletian, and, together with Constantius Chlorus, was made Cæsar in 292. He conquered Narses of Persia in 296. He forced Diocletian to abdicate in 305, and by virtue of his rank as Cæsar, which made him heir to the throne, seized Italy and the East, leaving to Chlorus the rest of the empire. Maxentius having seized the government in Italy, he marched against him, but was defeated. He died at Sardaca in 311. It was Galerius who caused Diocletian to persecute the Christians, and he himself equaled his former master in ferocity.

GALILEO—Was born at Pisa, in 1564. His natural taste for mathematics was so strong, that before he was 24 years old he had acquired sufficient proficiency to justify his appointment as professor in the university of Pisa. His ideas, however, were so much opposed to those

generally received at the time, that he was compelled to resign his chair in 1592, and accepted a professorship at the university of Padua. Here he taught twenty years, and then accepted the invitation of Cosmo II., grand duke of Tuscany, to establish himself at Florence, where he finally died, in 1642. Much has been said about Galileo and the Roman inquisition in connection with the motion of the earth around the sun. Galileo was summoned to Rome, and condemned for a while to the custody of the inquisition, not for having taught that the earth revolved around the sun, but for having tampered with the biblical text to suit his theories. Nor was he at all consigned to a dungeon, as has been alleged—he occupied the apartments of one of the high officers of the tribunal, and was finally allowed to retire in peace to Florence.

GALITZIN, (Demetrius)—A Russian nobleman, was born at the Hague, Holland, at which capital his father was ambassador of the Czar, in 1770. The princess, his mother, was a Roman Catholic, while his father adhered to the Russo-Greek schism. About 1786, the mother's influence prevailed, and the young prince was received into the Catholic Church. During the wars consequent upon the French revolution, Demetrius undertook a trip to the United States. He made the acquaintance of Washington, Jefferson, and many other distinguished men of the time, and became quite enraptured with the young republic. This sympathy, added to the impression made upon his mind by Bishop Carroll, of Baltimore, determined him to take up his residence in America and to enter the priesthood. Soon after his ordination he

gathered together a few Catholic families in the Alleghanies, and founded the settlement of Loretto. Here he labored amid unspeakable privation for nearly half a century, traveling far and wide throughout that then wild country, doing immeasurable good wherever he went. Yielding at length to fatigue and hardship, he died, May 6, 1841. He was the second priest ordained by Bishop Carroll.

GALL, (Francis Joseph)—The founder of phrenology, or, as he denominated it, craniology, was born at Tiefenbrunn, grand duchy of Baden, in 1758. His studies were made at Strasburg, Baden, and Vienna. While practicing medicine at Vienna, he commenced to advance his theory, and was so persecuted by those who could not or would not understand him, that he went to Paris and took out his naturalization papers as a Frenchman. The foundation of his science is the supposition that each faculty and inclination is so attached to a certain part of the brain, as to enable one by feeling the skull to tell, according to the protuberance or depression of any part, in what degree the corresponding faculty or inclination is possessed. The intellectual faculties he located in the fore part of the head, the spiritual and moral at the top, and the animal propensities he placed in the back portion. He numbered twenty-seven faculties or inclinations: Amativeness, love of children of our own, fidelity, courage, destructiveness, cunning, acquisitiveness, pride, vanity, foresight, locality, memory of persons, memory of things, memory of words, language (proof of), appreciation of color, music, mathematical ability, mechanical ingenuity, sagacity, metaphysical talent, satirical spirit, poetical genius,

benovelence and justice, dramatic power, spirituality, and firmness. The doctrine of Dr. Gall has been assailed by ridicule and also by argument, but its partisans are daily increasing. He died at Montrouge, in 1828. His principal work is entitled, "Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System in general, and of the Brain in particular."

GALVANI, (Louis)—An Italian physician, was born at Bologna, in 1737. He was professor of anatomy in the university of that city from 1762 until 1797, when he was deprived of his chair by Bonaparte, because he would not swear allegiance to the new cisalpine republic, of which that general had made Bologna a part. He discovered those properties of electricity which, after his name, are called *galvanic*. He died in 1798.

GAMA, (Vasco da)—Portuguese navigator, was born at Synis, in 1450. He doubled the cape of Good Hope, December, 1497, and cast anchor off Calcutta, 1498. King Emmanuel gave him the title of admiral of the Indies, and in 1502 furnished him with fifteen ships, with which he subdued most of the eastern coast of Africa, and formed an establishment at Mozambique. He died in 1525.

GARDINER, (Stephen)—Bishop of Winchester, and grand chancellor of England, was born in 1483, at St.-Edmund-Bury, Suffolkshire. He was one of the deputies sent by Henry VIII. to Rome to negotiate his divorce from Catherine of Aragon, and endeavored to justify the king in a pamphlet, which was condemned by Rome in

1535. Sincerely attached nevertheless to the faith, he resisted Cranmer during the reign of Edward VI., and was imprisoned. When Mary ascended the throne, he was appointed grand chancellor. He died in 1555.

GENEVIEVE, (Saint)—Patroness of Paris, was born at Nanterre, about 423. When Attila invaded Gaul in 451, the affrighted Parisians were about to abandon their city, when she prevented them by assuring them that Paris would be spared. Her reputation for sanctity was so great, that they were not much surprised at seeing the prediction accomplished. She died in 512, and is to this day deeply venerated and loved by the French.

GENGIS-KHAN—A Mongol prince, was born in 1164. At first a petty chief of a horde of Mongols in Eastern Tartary, he extended his dominions by force of arms over all Tartary in 1209, over Northern China about 1213, over Corea in 1219, over Korachan and most of Persia in 1224. At his death, in 1227, he ruled absolutely from the Caspian sea to the Pacific ocean. As a conqueror he was inhuman and barbarous. He razed Bokhara and Samarcand to the ground, and when he took Pekin, destroyed many valuable monuments of literature and art. His territories were divided among his four sons, Batu-Khan, Tchagatai, Mangou, and Oktai-Khan. The last named founded the Mongol dynasty of China.

GENSERIC—King of the Vandals, succeeded his brother Gunderic in 428. He crossed from Spain into Africa in 429, by invitation of Count Boniface, who had rebelled against the Emperor Valentinian. St. Augustine caused Boniface to repent his action, and to turn his arms

against the invader, but it was too late. Genseric took Carthage, and establishing therein his seat of government, forced Valentinian to make peace. Some time after, Valentinian was killed by Petronius Maximus, and the Empress Eudoxia, burning for revenge, called Genseric to Rome. He captured the city and pillaged it, but carried Eudoxia captive to Africa. He died in 477.

GEORGE III.—King of England, was born in 1738, and ascended the throne in 1760. He obtained some brilliant successes in the “seven years’ war,” but the peace which he concluded in 1763, caused great discontent among his subjects. During his reign, the American colonies revolted, and though he obstinately resisted, he was forced in 1783 to recognize their independence. In 1810 he became crazy, and died ten years afterwards. The principal minister of George III. was William Pitt.

GEORGE IV.—King of England, was born in 1762. His youth was passed in debauchery, and scandalous conduct of every description—indeed his whole life was a disgrace to his crown. When his father became insane, he was called to the regency, and in 1820 he mounted the throne. He yielded to the tory party, and confided principally in Castlereagh and Wellington. He was an inveterate enemy of the liberty of the press, and a cruel and merciless foe to Ireland. He died in 1830.

GIANNONE, (Peter)—An Italian historian of celebrity, was born at Ischitella, in 1676. His principal work is a “History of the Kingdom of Naples,” published in 1723. In it he displayed much scientific research, but his violent and unjust attacks against the Holy See, caused its con-

demnation at Rome, his own excommunication by the archbishop of Naples, and his exile from the kingdom. He led a wandering life for several years, at Vienna, Padoua, Modena, and Geneva. Entering Savoy in 1736, he was arrested and imprisoned by order of Charles Emmanuel I., king of Sardinia. He made a retraction, but the king refused to release him, and he died in prison in 1748. The conduct of Charles Emmanuel was certainly harsh, but to his credit it must be said, that Giannone was subjected to no indignity or suffering beyond the loss of his liberty.

GIOBERTI, (Vincent)—An Italian philosopher and statesman, was born at Turin, 1801. Ordained when quite young, he soon acquired a brilliant reputation as a controversialist, and was appointed professor of theology at the university of Turin. Charles Albert created him his private chaplain, but his liberal ideas caused his exile in 1833. He lectured on philosophy and history at Brussels from 1834 to 1845, writing in the meantime several polemical works. In 1848, Charles Albert recalled him, and made him prime minister of Sardinia. Being as much opposed to anarchy as to despotism, Gioberti endeavored to induce the king and parliament to send a Sardinian army to Rome to restore Pius IX. to his dominions. Finding his efforts of no avail, he resigned his office. After the disastrous battle of Novara, March, 1849, which caused the abdication of Charles Albert in favor of his son Victor Emmanuel, Gioberti was appointed ambassador to Paris, but he soon retired into private life. He died in 1852. His works are condemned by the Holy See.

GIBBON, (Edward)—Celebrated English historian, was born at Putney, in 1737. Brought up an Anglican, he became a Catholic, after having read Bossuets' "History of the Variations of Protestantism," but to please his father, he renounced the faith. From 1770 to 1778 he sat in parliament, but made no mark. In 1761 he published his "Essay upon the Study of Literature," a work which gained for him a great reputation. From 1776 to 1787 he was engaged upon his "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," upon which principally rests his fame. In the composition of this work, Gibbon displayed much ingenious research, and fine powers of narration; but his cold-blooded indifference to the sufferings of the early Christians, and his general depreciation of Christianity itself must be condemned by every candid mind. He died in 1794.

GÆTHER, (John Wolfgang)—Famous German poet, was born at Frankfort on the Main, in 1749. His first work of note was the romance of *Werther*, published in 1774. This romance gained for him the patronage of Charles Augustus, duke of Weimar, and with that prince he traveled through Switzerland, in 1779, and through Italy, in 1786. During the wars consequent upon the French revolution, Goethe clung to his pen, caring little for the turmoil about him. Spite of the agitation on political subjects which affected all Germany, people yet found time to admire his literary and scientific productions. When Napoleon I. was at Erfurt, he sent for Goethe, and decorated him with the Legion of Honor (1808). In 1815 the duke of Weimar made him his minister, and he held the post till 1828. He continued

his literary labors almost up to the day of his death, which occurred in 1832. As a poet, Goethe was probably the best Germany ever produced; as a writer of prose, his style is pure and elegant. He cannot be said to have professed any religion—indeed, he seemed to be possessed by a general indifference with regard to anything supernatural. His principal work is *Faust*, which has served as excellent material for several dramas and operas on the French and English stage.

GOLDSMITH, (Oliver)—Was born in Ireland, 1728. His studies were being prosecuted at Edinburgh, when they were interrupted by a process for debt. He fled to the continent, and supporting himself by his flute, traveled on foot through Holland, France, Germany, and Switzerland. In 1758, he returned to England, and supported himself by writing for various journals, publishing from time to time a few works, which gained for him a good reputation. He died in 1774. His best works are the comedy “*She Stoops to Conquer*,” the novel “*Vicar of Wakefield*,” and his “*History of England*.”

GRATIANUS, (Flavius)—Roman emperor of the West, was born at Sirmium, in 359, and succeeded his father, Valentinian I., conjointly with his brother Valentinian II. He repelled the Germans who had invaded Gaul, and the Goths who were desolating the East. He was a bitter foe to paganism, and his destruction of the few remaining idols so exasperated such of the pagans as were left in Rome, that when the tyrant Maximus proclaimed himself emperor in Britain, Gratianus was abandoned by his subjects. He was captured and

put to death by Andragathius, a general of Maximus, in 383.

GREGORY OF NAZIANZEN—Saint and father of the Church, was born in Cappadocia, in 328. At first bishop of Sasima, he governed afterwards as coadjutor of the diocese of Nazianzus. In 376 he went to Constantinople, where he made many conversions among the Arians. Theodosius raised him to the patriarchal chair soon after; but being violently persecuted by the bishops of Egypt, he soon resigned and returned to Cappadocia, where he died in 389. He left fifty discourses, remarkable for rich imagination and quick sensibility; his style is elegant, easy, and abundant, but he lacks concentration.

GREGORY I., (Saint)—Surnamed the Great, pope, was born at Rome in 540, and was for some time pretor of Rome before he entered the ecclesiastical state. His fine administrative ability, joined with undoubted sanctity, caused his elevation to the papacy in 590. When the Lombards invaded Italy, he not only concluded with them an advantageous treaty, but disposed them favorably towards Christianity. His efforts for the abolition of slavery were energetic and unceasing. It was this pope who sent St. Augustine to convert England. He also established the "Gregorian rite," now used throughout the Latin churches, excepting that of Milan, which yet preserves the "Ambrosian," and some churches of Spain, which follow the rite of St. Isidore of Seville. He also introduced the "Gregorian chant," imitated from the chants used by the Greeks in their worship of Ceres. He died in 604, leaving a number of valuable homilies,

epistles, &c. He is honored on March 12, and September 3.

GREGORY VII., (Saint)—Pope, was the son of a carpenter, and was born at Soana, in Tuscany, in 1013. He is commonly known by the name of *Hildebrand*. At first a monk of Cluny, he soon went to Rome, where he acquired so much influence as to be almost the guiding spirit of all the pontiffs who reigned from Gregory VI. till his own election, which occurred in 1073. As pope, Gregory VII. was stern and uncompromising in enforcing the celibacy of the clergy, and in asserting the supremacy of the ecclesiastical power. The greater part of his reign was occupied in the struggle to abolish the custom on the part of the emperors of “investing” the newly appointed bishops—he claiming “investiture” as an ecclesiastical prerogative, as well as the canonical institution of a prelate. In Henry IV. of Germany, he found an obstinate and formidable adversary, but his perseverance finally triumphed, and in 1077, the monarch who had been excommunicated, threw himself at the pontiff’s feet. However, in 1080, Henry recovered his audacity, and marched upon Rome, declaring Gregory deposed and proclaiming as pope, Guibert, archbishop of Ravenna, under the title of Clement III. The pontiff then called to his assistance, the Norman duke of Calabria, Robert Guiscard, who re-established him on his throne, but filled Rome with blood. When Guiscard departed, Gregory deemed it prudent to follow, and stopping awhile at Salerno, he there died, in 1085. Almost his last words were, “I have loved justice and hated iniquity, therefore I die in exile.” His feast is celebrated May 25.

GROUCHY, (Emmanuel)—Marquis, marshal of France, was born at Paris, in 1766. At the opening of the revolution, he was sub-lieutenant in the royal body-guard, but he soon adopted the new ideas. Advancing rapidly in rank, 1793 found him a general of brigade. Being deprived of his grade on account of his nobility, he joined the army as a private, and soon regained his old rank. Under Joubert, he fought in the army of Italy, and determined the abdication of the king of Sardinia, thus uniting Piedmont to France. At the battle of Novi, he received fourteen wounds. He took a glorious part in the victories of Hohenlinden, Eylau, Friedland, Wagram, and the Moskowa. During the "hundred days" he was entrusted with the task of opposing the Duke d'Angouleme in the south of France, and he took that prince prisoner, receiving from Napoleon as reward the marshal's baton. He was then sent to Belgium, and he gained the victory of Fleurus (June 16, 1815); that of Ligny (June 17); and, according to his instructions, was marching in pursuit of Blucher with 30,000 men, when he heard the cannon of Waterloo. The order for him to turn back upon the main army reached him too late, and Waterloo was lost. He has been accused of treachery; but his antecedents forbid such a supposition, setting aside the fact that the Bourbons refused to recognize his title of marshal upon their restoration. When the Orleans branch of the Bourbons arose to power, in 1830, Grouchy's title was confirmed and he was made a peer of France. He died in 1847, leaving two sons—Alphonse, general of division, and Victor, general of cavalry.

GUERIN, (Eugenie de)—A French lady of eminent

and unobtrusive piety, was born in Languedoc, in 1805. She is known principally on account of her *Journal*, in which she manifests her feelings with regard to her young brother, Maurice, at one time led away by the ideas of de Lammenais, in a most simple but touching manner. Her *Journal* was crowned by the academy of France. She died in 1848.

GUSTAVUS VASA—King of Sweden, was born in 1490, son of Eric Vasa, a Swedish noble, and was in youth a prisoner in Denmark. Escaping to Sweden about 1519, he found his countrymen tired of the Danish domination, and in 1523 he marched against Stockholm at the head of a numerous body of peasants, and having captured the capital, was proclaimed king. During his reign, he consolidated Lutheranism, and reserved to the crown the nomination of bishops. He also decreed that all the Church revenues not absolutely necessary for the service should revert to the State. He died in 1560.

GUSTAVUS II., (Adolphus)—King of Sweden, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1594, and succeeded his father, Charles IX., in 1611. At this time, Sweden was at war with Denmark, Russia, and Poland. Concluding peace with Denmark and Russia, he forced Poland, by the victories of Walhoff (1626), and Stuhm (1628), to cede to Sweden all the fortresses of Livonia and Prussian Poland. Shortly afterwards, he allied himself with the Protestant princes of Germany, and in 1630 he set out in the depth of winter to encounter the imperial commander, Tilly. The two armies met at Leipzig in the spring, and Gustavus conquered. The following

year he subdued the electorates of Treves, Mayence, and the Rhine. During this campaign Tilly was fatally wounded while defending the passage of the Lech. In 1632, Adolphus encountered Wallenstein, at Lutzen, and in the very moment of victory he received his death wound.

GUYON, (Madame)—A woman of mystic tendencies, was born at Montargis, France, in 1648. When quite young, her mind was directed to asceticism, and but for the opposition of her family, she would have become a religious. At 28 her husband died, and though she had several children, she abandoned her home and duty, and commenced to scour Piedmont and Dauphiny, in obedience, she said, to the divine will, preaching that all religion was reduced to a pure love of God—a doctrine nothing more nor less than *quietism*. After five years of peregrination, she established her headquarters at Paris, and among her partisans she soon enrolled the sympathetic Fenelon. (See this name.) She was soon condemned to the Bastille, but after six years' detention, was allowed to reside at Diziers, near Blois, where she died, in 1717. Her principal works are a "Short and Easy Method of Prayer," a "Life of Mad. Guyon," and a treatise on "Spiritual Torrents."

H.

HAHNEMANN, (Samuel)—Founder of the homeopathic school of medicine, was born at Meissen, Saxony, in 1755. He obtained his diploma at Erlangen, and commenced to practice at Leipsic. His name soon became known on

account of some valuable discoveries, such as the *soluble mercury of Hahnemann*, a new method of detecting adulteration, etc., in wine, and arsenical poison in the stomach. Being dissatisfied with the medical ideas generally accepted, he commenced a series of experiments—often exercised upon himself—and about 1794 announced the theory that the best way of curing a disease was to use such specifics as would produce upon a healthy person the symptoms of the same disease. Hence for the maxim of the old school, *for contraries use contraries*, he substituted the formula *for similar things similar*. His doctrine he called homeopathy, from the two Greek words signifying *similar* and *suffering*. He always recommended *infinitesimal* doses. His ideas and even his person were persecuted, so that he was constantly obliged to change his residence. He finally established himself at Paris, where he died, in 1843.

HAIDER-ALI—An Indian conqueror, was born, in 1718, in the kingdom of Mysore. He was of Arabic origin and pretended to descend from Mahomet. He distinguished himself while yet young against the Mahrattas, and in 1761 captured Seringapatam, and made himself master of all Mysore. With the aid of the French, he became lord of the coast of Malabar, and was called *king of the Indian isles*. The English tried in vain to check his progress. He died in 1782.

HALLAM, (Henry)—English historian, was born in 1778, and studied at Oxford. He was one of the editors of the “Edinburgh Review,” but is best known by his historical writings, which display profound research, and

are written with method and in an elegant style. He died in 1859. His principal works are "Europe in the Middle Ages," (1818) ; "Constitutional History of England" (1827) ; "Introduction to the Literary History of Europe." (1837).

HANNIBAL—Carthaginian general, was born 247 B. C. His father, Hamilcar, made him swear eternal hatred to Rome. Upon the death of his brother-in-law, Hasdrubal, in Spain, he was proclaimed general-in-chief, though only 25 years of age, and soon opened hostilities, by taking and pillaging Saguntum, an ally of Rome, (219 B. C). He then left Spain, and traversing Gaul, crossed the Alps into Italy. He defeated three successive consuls during the next two years, and finally nearly annihilated the army of Varro, at Cannae, in 216, killing over 40,000 of his men. Had he marched directly upon Rome, he would probably have taken it ; but he allowed his troops to become enervated by inaction and the seductive influences of Campania. In the meantime the spirits of the Romans revived, and Marcellus marched against Hannibal, and defeated him twice at Nola. His brother Hasdrubal was killed while endeavoring to effect a junction with the main army during the second of these battles. Spite of his reverses, and the negligence of Carthage in not sending him fresh troops and money, Hannibal remained ten years in Italy, and only left when Scipio had "carried the war into Africa." He had scarcely landed on his native soil, when he gave battle to the Romans in the plains of Zama, and was defeated, (202 B. C). He fled first to Antiochus, king of Syria, and afterwards to Prusias, king of Bithynia. The latter

was about to deliver him up to his enemies, in 183 B. C., when he poisoned himself. Cornelius Nepos wrote the life of Hannibal.

HARDOUIN, (John)—A learned Jesuit, was born at Quimper, France, in 1646. He was a professor of rhetoric for some years at the college of Louis the Great, and in 1683 was made its librarian. His works are very erudite, but contain some curious paradoxes. He denied all ancient history, and declared unauthentic nearly all the writings we have received from ancient times. In the works of Virgil and the odes of Horace he saw but so many Christian allegories, which he ascribed to the monks of the middle ages. In the ardor of his scepticism, he regarded as chimerical all the councils of the Church save that of Trent. He called the Jansenists so many atheists, and paid the same compliment to Descartes and Malebranche. In 1708 he was forced to retract the most dangerous of his assertions, and died in 1729.

HAROUN-AL-RASCHID—Celebrated caliph of the race of the Abbasides, was born in Media, in 765. He distinguished himself in the war against the troops of the Empress Irene, and in 786, with the assistance of his mother, he dethroned his brother, Mouca-al-Hadi. Under Haroun the caliphate arose to its greatest power, and the court became the most splendid in the world. Haroun had many occasions during his reign to display his skill and valor against the troops of the Eastern empire, and he invariably met with success. Appreciating the advantages of international communication, he extended his relations in the West, and solicited an alliance with

Charlemagne. The arts and sciences always found in him a munificent patron. Like all eastern rulers, Haroun often was excessively cruel. He died in 809.

HARVEY, (William)—An English physician, and discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born at Folkestone, in 1578. He studied in France, Italy, and Germany, and finally settled down at London, in 1613, as professor of anatomy and surgery in the medical college of that city. He became physician to James I. and Charles I., and rector of Merton college, Oxford, but during the civil war retired into privacy. His great discovery of the circulation of the blood was made about 1618, and was ridiculed by all the wise-acres of the time as the vagary of a lunatic, but it soon wrought a radical revolution in medical science. He died in 1657.

HASTINGS, (Warren)—Governor of British India, was born in the county of Oxford, 1733. He was appointed governor of Bengal in 1772, and in 1774, governor-general of India. He displayed much ability, and added enormously to the revenues of the East India company by means of his cruelty and exactions upon the native *rajahs*. He was recalled in 1785, and placed before the bar of the House of Lords, having for his prosecutors, Fox, Burke, and Sheridan. After ten years of debate, in which his guilt was fully established, the lords, ceding to political considerations, if not to his immense wealth, pronounced his acquittal. He died in 1818.

HECTOR—Bravest of the Trojans, was son of Priam and Hecuba, and husband of Andromache. During the siege of Troy he had many combats against Ajax, Dio-

medes, &c., and killed many of their best officers, among others Patrocles, friend of Achilles. Killed by Achilles, his body was tied to the chariot of the conqueror, and dragged three times around the Trojan walls, but was afterwards delivered up, at the prayers of Priam.

HELIOGABALUS—Roman emperor, was an illegitimate son of Caracalla and his niece, Julia Soæmis. When young he was grand-priest to the god Heliogabalus, god of the sun among the Syrians, but was proclaimed emperor by the Syrian legions upon the assassination of his father, in 217. He put up all the offices of the State at auction, made his mother and grandmother senators, and performed all kinds of ridiculous and disgraceful actions. He was killed by the pretorian guard, in 222.

HENRY IV.—Emperor of Germany, was born in 1050, and at the age of 6, succeeded his father Henry III. under the regency of Agnes of Aquitaine, his mother. When about 16 years of age, his uncles, the dukes of Bavaria and Saxony, took him away from Agnes, but he very soon overthrew their yoke and defeated them in many battles. In 1073 he repressed a revolt of the Saxons; but they soon took up arms again, excited by the indignation of the bishops and grand vassals of the empire, on account of Henry's immorality, and his shameful traffic in ecclesiastical dignities. Henry again defeated them at Hohenburg, but was soon summoned by Pope Gregory to Rome to answer for his conduct. His answer was a pretended deposition of the pontiff, by a diet at Worms, in 1076. The great question of "investitures

now commenced to be agitated more bitterly than ever.* Henry was excommunicated, and compelled to ask pardon of the pope, in 1077; but encouraged by the princes of Lombardy, he soon declared war on the pontiff, and on those German princes who, upon his excommunication, had proclaimed Rudolph of Suabia as emperor. He induced Guibert, archbishop of Ravenna, to assume the part of anti-pope, under the name of Clement III., and captured Rome in 1082. Upon the approach of the Norman Guiscard he departed, and returning to Germany, he again defeated the Saxons and his second competitor, Hermann of Luxemburg. The Countess Matilda (*see this name*,) having excited a great part of Italy against him, Henry again entered the peninsula and triumphed, in 1091. His eldest son, Conrad, already crowned king of the Romans, having joined his enemies, Henry named as his successor, his second son Henry, in 1097. But this son also revolted a few years afterwards, and taking the

* The bishops and abbots were often also feudal lords, on account of the territories which the piety of the early princes had attached to their sees and monasteries. As these territories were "fiefs" they were conferred according to the feudal custom, viz. : the prelate first took the oath of fidelity to the sovereign, and then received the investiture of his ecclesiastical dignity, and at the same time that of the domains attached to his title. Thus the suzerain disposed, as it were, of both the spiritual and temporal jurisdiction, giving the prelate not only the sceptre and sword, but also the crosier and ring. Against this abuse many of the popes had often protested, but Gregory VII. was the most determined in his efforts to abolish it. The question was finally settled in 1122, under Pope Calixtus II., by the "concordat of Worms." The pontiff accorded to the emperor the right of conferring the temporal jurisdiction by sword and sceptre; reserving to the ecclesiastical authority its proper prerogative, the conferring of spiritual jurisdiction by ring and crosier.

emperor prisoner, had him deposed by the diet of Mayence, in 1106, and confined to prison. Henry escaped to Liege, where he died shortly afterwards in absolute indigence.

HENRY IV—Surnamed *the Great*, king of France, was born at Pau, in 1553, and was son of Anthony of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, by Jane, queen of Navarre, who was descended from Robert of Clermont, sixth son of St. Louis. Clermont had married the daughter of Archaubault, lord of Bourbon, and thus it came to pass that at the extinction of the family of Valois, in the person of Henry III., the house of Bourbon ascended the throne of France, in the person of Henry of Navarre, subject of the present sketch. The mother of Henry was a Calvinist, and in that persuasion the young prince was educated. He studied the art of war under Coligny. In 1572 he married the king's sister, Margaret of Valois, and about this time he became a Catholic. About 1576, however, he returned to Calvinism, and placing himself at the head of the Huguenot party, soon acquired a great reputation for courage and skill, especially at the victory of Coutras-sur-Joyeuse, in 1587. At the death of Henry III. he was recognized as king by the greater part of the army, August 2, 1589. At the time he was besieging Paris, and the desertion of a number of Catholics from his standard caused him to raise the siege and take the open field. His prospects brightened after the victories of Arques, in 1589, and Iory, in 1590. Finally, in 1593, Henry made a solemn abjuration of Calvinism, and Paris opened to him her gates. In 1598 he published the "Edict of Nantes," by which toleration was assured to the Calvinists. From

this time Henry's life was devoted to the internal prosperity of France, which he surprisingly developed. The best king possessed by France since St. Louis, he nevertheless fell under the dagger of the fanatic Ravallac, May 14, 1610. His life had already been attempted five times.

HENRY VIII.—King of England, son of Henry VII., ascended the throne in 1509. He made war upon France, following the advice of Cardinal Wolsey, and had already gained many advantages, when he was recalled to England, in 1513, to repel an invasion of the Scottish king, James IV. James was defeated and killed at the battle of Flodden. Henry married Catherine of Aragon, widow of his brother Arthur; but having conceived a violent passion for Anne Boleyn, he applied to the pope for a divorce. Not succeeding, he separated from Rome, although up to that time he had been a zealous Catholic, and had even written against Luther a pamphlet which gained for him, from the Holy See, the title *Defender of the Faith*. In 1537 he caused Anne Boleyn to be decapitated for adultery. From that time he married Jane Seymour, who died in childbirth; Anne of Cleves, whom he repudiated for ugliness; Catherine Howard, whom he executed for adultery; and Catherine Parr, who survived him. Henry VIII., in denying the pope's supremacy, touched no other dogma of faith—that was reserved for succeeding reigns. He died in 1547, leaving three children who reigned successively after him: Edward VI., son of Jane Seymour; Mary, daughter of Catherine of Aragon; Elizabeth, daughter of Anne Boleyn.

HERACLIUS—Roman emperor of the East, was son of an exarch of Africa. In 640 he dethroned the tyrant Phocus and seized the crown. His reign for twelve years was a continual disaster. The Persians conquered Asia Minor and Egypt, the Avari swept a great part of Europe. From 622 to 629, however, he beat back the Persians beyond the Tigris, and his lieutenant, Bonosus, hurled the barbarians to the far west. From this time Heraclius spent his time in theological disputation, and took the part of the *Monothelites*. In the meanwhile, the Caliph Aboubeker took Damascus, in 632, and the Caliph Omar reduced Jerusalem in 637. Shortly after, the supineness of the emperor lost also Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine. He died in 641.

HERSCHELL, (William)—A celebrated astronomer, was born in Hanover, in 1738. At first a musician, he established himself at Halifax, England, in 1765, as an organist, but soon commenced the study of mathematics and astronomy. Being too poor to buy telescopes, he made them himself, and much better than any ever before seen in England. He discovered in 1781 the planet Uranus, and in 1787 its satellites. In 1789 he found two new satellites of Saturn. He declared that the solar system is not fixed, but tends towards the constellation of Hercules. He died in 1822.

HIPPOCRATES—Father of medicine, was born at Cos, in the Ægean Sea, in 460. He taught and practiced medicine successively in Thessaly, Thrace, Macedonia, and Athens. He died at Larissa, about 360 B. C. Before the time of Hippocrates, medicine was the monopoly of

the pagan priests, and was little more than jugglery and superstitious practices.

HOCHE, (Lazarus)—Commander-in-chief of the French republican armies, was born at Versailles, in 1768. Arising rapidly from the grade of sergeant, he became at 25 years of age commander of the army of the Moselle, and routed the Austrians at Weissemburg; captured Germersheim, Spire, and Worms, and expelled the enemy from all Alsace. At the instance of Pichegru, he was thrown into prison, but regained his liberty in a short time, and was placed in command of the army operating against the royalists in La Vendée, and succeeded in pacifying that region. In 1796 he tried, with a considerable army, to effect a landing in Ireland, but contrary winds compelled his return. In 1797, at the head of 80,000 men, he crossed the Rhine, and gained over the Austrians the battles of Neuwied, Ukerath, and Altenkirchen. The preliminaries of the treaty of Campo Formio caused him to pause at Wetzlaer. He died suddenly, it is said of poison, in September the same year, just as he had been made general-in-chief of the army of the Rhine.

X HOMER—Most ancient and celebrated of Greek poets, was of Ionian origin, and lived probably in the tenth century, B. C. The honor of having been his birth-place is disputed by Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodes, Argos, and Athens. He wrote two epics, the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey," (~~a mock heroic poem, founded on a supposed combat between rats and frogs,~~) thirty-three hymns, and some epigrams. His "Iliad" is admired for regularity of conception, the simplicity of its plan, and the

sublimity of its images. In the "Odyssey" these are not so visible, but the interest is well sustained.

HOMPESCH, (Ferdinand de)—Last grand-master of the order of Malta, born at Dusseldorf, in 1744 ; became grand-master in 1797. Won by the money of the French Directory, he submitted in 1798, without resistance, to the fleet which took Bonaparte's expedition to Egypt. He was conducted to Trieste, and protesting against the action of the French, he abdicated the sovereignty of Malta in favor of Paul I. of Russia. He died at Montpellier, in 1802.

HORACE—Famous Latin poet, was born at Venusium, in 66 B. C. He studied at Rome and Athens. Following the party of Brutus, he fought at Philippi as a tribune, and after the defeat, he returned to Rome, where he obtained a post in the treasury. His leisure hours he now devoted to poetry, and soon attracted the notice of Virgil, who introduced him to Mecænas, who in his turn presented him to Augustus. Covered with favors by the emperor, he would not accept any political honor, but clung to his pen until his death, which occurred about 9 B. C. He left us four books of odes, two of satires, two of epistles, and his "Poetic Art." In his odes, Horace is brilliant, energetic, and sublime; nor is he deficient in delicacy and grace. In his satires, he is urbane and benevolent; in fact, his raillery is too sweet to merit for him the title of satirist. His "Poetic Art" is to this day a model of good taste.

HORTENSE—Queen of Holland, was daughter of the Viscount de Beauharnais by Josephine Tascher de la

Pagerie, afterwards empress of France. She was born at Paris, in 1783, and after her mother's marriage to Napoleon, adorned the consular and imperial courts by her grace and talents. In 1802 she unwillingly married Louis Bonaparte, and when, in 1806, Louis had been made king of Holland by his brother, she resided at the Hague as little as possible. When her husband abdicated, in 1810, she prevailed upon Napoleon to grant a separation, and establishing herself definitively in Paris, her parlors soon became the resort of all that was literary and distinguished in Paris. At the restoration of the Bourbons, Hortense was forced to leave Paris, and after many changes of residence, she finally established her household at the castle of Arensburg, on the border of lake Constance, where she died, in 1837. She had three sons: Napoleon Louis Charles, who died of sickness; Charles Louis Napoleon, who perished in the Italian revolution of 1831; and Louis Napoleon, afterwards prince-president, and finally emperor of France, under the title of Napoleon III.

HUDSON, (Henry)—An English navigator, discovered, in 1610, the river which bears his name. His crew mutinied, and together with his son and a few faithful sailors, he was cast adrift, in the ship's launch, and was never heard of afterwards, (1611).

HUGH CAPET—Head of the third dynasty of French kings, was duke of France and count of Paris, when, at the death of Louis V., he proclaimed himself king. He chose Paris for his capital in 988, and immediately marched against Charles of Lorraine, who had been

proclaimed king at Laon. Charles was delivered up to him by traitors, and died in prison in 991. Hugh died in 996.

✓ **HUGHES, (John)**—First archbishop of New York, was born in the north of Ireland, in 1798. He came to America at the age of 18, and studied theology at Mt. St. Mary's College, Maryland. Ordained in 1825, he exercised the ministry in Philadelphia until 1838, when he was appointed coadjutor to Bishop Dubois, of New York. In 1850, New York was raised to the rank of an archbishopric, and Monsignor Hughes became its first incumbent. His name is identified with the cause of Catholicity in the republic; by pen and tongue he labored assiduously and devotedly, until his death in 1863. As a controversialist, he is well known for his argumentation with Breckenridge, in 1834; as a polemicist, he labored with ardor to prevent the reading of the Protestant Bible in the public schools of the archdiocese of New York.

HUMBOLDT, (Alexander)—Baron, celebrated traveler, geologist, botanist, &c., was born at Berlin, in 1769. His studies were made under the best masters, and he early developed the genius which made his name so renowned. In 1797 he went to Paris to prepare for a grand scientific tour, and set sail for South America in 1799. In a canoe he carefully explored the Orinoco and the Amazon, and ascended the Chimborazo; with the same diligence he examined Mexico and Cuba, and returning to Paris, in 1804, labored for twenty years at his "Voyage to the Equinoxial Regions of the New World." In 1828, Nicholas

of Russia gave him, in conjunction with Rose and Ehrenberg, the commission to explore Russia and Central Asia. In 1847 he settled definitively at Berlin, and notwithstanding his advanced age, then 78, he commenced his great work, "Cosmos; or, a Physical Description of the World," which was finished in 1851. He died in 1859. In many respects, especially in geography, both physical and botanical, Humboldt renewed the face of science.

I.

IBRAHIM PACHA—Son of Mehemet-Ali, was born at Neapolis, Turkey, in 1789. His father taught him the art of war, and the science of administration, and employed him in the reorganization of the Egyptian army, to which he applied the European system. In 1816 he undertook an expedition against the Wahabites, and afterwards subdued the kingdom of Four (Dar-Four). In 1824 the sultan charged him with the reduction of the Morea, and after a war of extermination, he was compelled to retire by the arrival of the French. In 1831, he invaded Syria, took Jaffa, Kaiffa, and St. Jean d'Acre; routed the Turkish army at Homs and Konich the following year, and was in full and unopposed march for Constantinople, when the European powers interfered. In 1839 he again rebelled against the sultan, and had gained a decisive victory at Nezib, when an English fleet bombarded the Syrian ports, and a second time he was obliged to forego the fruit of his conquests. He died in 1848.

IGNATIUS OF LOYOLA, (Saint)—Founder of the *Society of Jesus*, was born in 1491, at the chateau of

Loyola, in Biscay, Spain, and at first followed the profession of arms; but being wounded at Pampeluna, in 1521, the reading of pious books, which he followed during his convalescence, caused him to leave the worldly life he had led, and to devote his energies to the cause of religion. At the age of 33, he commenced his theological studies, at the college of Saint-Barbe, in Paris, and when he was sufficiently prepared, he commenced, in 1534, the foundation of his new institute, aided by several Spanish and French ecclesiastics who had been inspired by his zeal. In 1540 the order was approved of by Pope Paul III., and Ignatius was chosen its first general. He lived to see his order progress in an almost miraculous manner, and died in 1556. He was canonized by Gregory XV., and is honored July 31.

INNOCENT III.—Pope from 1198 to 1216, placed France under interdict in 1199, on account of the divorce of Philip Augustus from Ingelburga. In 1209 he crowned Otho of Brunswick emperor, but excommunicated him soon after, and recognized Frederick II. He also interdicted King John, of England, for refusing to recognize an archbishop of Canterbury whom he had appointed, but raised the sentence upon his submission. For the reformation of morals, this pope was ever zealous, and with this design he convoked the fourth council of Lateran. He preached a crusade against the Albigenses, and named St. Dominick as first inquisitor. The best life of this pontiff is that by Hurter.

INNOCENT XI.—Pope from 1676 to 1689, was at first engaged in the profession of arms. He had many diffi-

culties with France on account of the *Declaration of the clergy of France*, in 1682. He condemned the errors of Molinos, author of *quietism*, in 1687. In character this pontiff was severe and inflexible ; but he did much for the preservation of good discipline, and for the encouragement of talent, especially among the members of his court. He was noted also for his kindness to the poor.

IRENE.—Empress of the East, was born at Athens, of obscure parents. So great was her beauty, and so charming her manners, that Constantine Copronymus selected her as wife for his son, Leo IV. She soon obtained a great ascendancy over the mind of Leo, and upon his death-bed, he confided to her care the young heir to the throne, their son, Constantine VI., (780). As regent, Irene obtained some trifling advantages over the Mussulman troops, but the Caliph Haroun-al-Raschid forced her to a humiliating peace. In 787 she assembled a council at Nice, in which she restored images to the churches, and caused the schism in the Eastern Church to cease for a while. Her son Constantine having confined her in a fortress, she escaped, and had him deprived of sight. She was dethroned in 802, by Nicephorus, her treasurer, and exiled to Lesbos, where she died the following year.

ISABELLA OF CASTILLE. — Queen of Spain, was sister of Henry IV. of Castille, and was born in 1450. She was married in 1469 to Ferdinand V. of Aragon. After the conquest of Granada, in 1492, Ferdinand and Isabella assumed in common the title, *kings of Spain*. Their power and wealth were immensely enlarged by the discoveries of Columbus. Isabella died in 1504.

ITURBIDE.—A Mexican general, was born in 1784, at Valladolid, (Mechoacan.) In the war of independence he at first commanded the Spanish army of the North, and being accused of peculation, he resigned (1816). He headed the revolutionists in 1820, took the capital, and after some brilliant successes, forced the viceroy to a truce. He caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Mexico in 1822, under the title of Augustine I., but he was overthrown the next year, and fled to England. In 1824 he made another attempt to seize the crown, but immediately upon his landing he was arrested and shot.

J.

JACKSON, (Andrew)—President of the United States, was born in 1767. The South Carolinians claim him as their fellow citizen, but it is more probable that he was born in Union county, North Carolina. After serving in the house of representatives, he entered the senate, in 1797. He served against the English in the war of 1812, as a major-general; took Florida from the Spaniards, and in January, 1815, gained the decisive victory of New Orleans. He afterwards was successful in a war against the Seminoles. He was elected President in 1829, and re-elected in 1833. Upon the occasion of the tariff disputes, his firmness prevented a rupture between the northern and southern portions of the Union. In 1833 he dissolved the United States Bank, which action produced for some time great agitation in financial circles. Jackson was a man of indomitable will and tried patriotism, but was often governed by party passion. He died in 1845.

JAMES I. (of Scotland, the VI.)—King of England, was born in 1566, and was son to Mary, queen of Scots, by Henry Stuart, lord Darnley. During his minority, Scotland was governed by the earls of Murray and Lennox. After the death of Elizabeth, the English parliament recognized James as king of England, owing to the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., with James IV. of Scotland. He was a prince of feeble and peevish nature, and was more at home in theological disputation than in administrative labor. During his reign occurred the famous *gunpowder plot*. Although an inveterate enemy of the Catholic religion, he married his son Charles to Henrietta, daughter of Henry IV., of France, in 1625. He died shortly after this event.

JAMES II. (of Scotland, the VII.)—King of England, was second son of Charles I., and was first known as duke of York. He succeeded his brother, Charles II., in 1685. When he ascended the throne, being a Catholic, he promised to undertake nothing to the prejudice of the established Church, but his open devotion to Catholicism soon excited universal discontent. After many conspiracies, he was at length dethroned by William of Orange, who had married his daughter Mary, (1688). Appealing to arms, he was defeated at the Boyne, in Ireland, and on sea at la Hogue. He died at Saint-Germain in 1701.

JANSENIUS, (Cornelius)—Bishop of Ypres, was born in 1585, near Leerdam, in Holland. He studied at Louvain and at Paris, and became rector of the college of St. Pulcheria, at Louvain, about 1618. He had many disagreements with the Jesuits, and succeeded in having

them excluded from the theological chairs of Louvain. In 1635 he was made bishop of Ypres, and died in 1638. Jansenius is specially noted for his work entitled "Augustinus," in which he undertook to give what he thought the true ideas of St. Augustine on grace, free will, and predestination. He combatted therein the teachings of Molina, but taught a doctrine unfavorable to the free will of man and the goodness of God. From this book five propositions were drawn, and they were condemned by Innocent X., in 1653, and by Alexander VII., in 1656. The partisans of Jansenius for the most part admitted the justice of the condemnation, but denied that the doctrine condemned was contained in the work. The party of the Jansenists existed until after the French revolution.

JOAN OF ARC—Surnamed the *Maid of Orleans*, was born at Domrémy, France, 1410. She was a peasant girl, and up to the age of 18 she was a shepherdess. At this time France was a prey to faction, and lay almost prostrate at the feet of the conquering English. Touched to the heart by the misfortunes of her country, and confiding in certain visions which seemed to indicate that she was destined to save it, she left her home, and amid dangers of every description, set out for the despondent court of Charles VII., then at Chinon, in Tourraine. With difficulty she convinced the king of her divine mission, and not without hesitation did he confide to her command a few soldiers. At the head of her little troop she set out to deliver Orleans, the last fortified town of importance left to Charles, and then besieged by a large English army. In eight days she succeeded (8th May, 1429).

The confidence and enthusiasm of the army being thus excited, she conducted the king through the districts occupied by the enemy, taking many places on the way, and finally vanquished Talbot at the battle of Patay. She then caused the coronation of the king (17th July). Joan now wished to retire, but the prayers of Charles prevented her. In 1430 she threw herself into Compiegne, then besieged by the English and Burgundians; but during a sortie (24th May) she was taken prisoner. The English, blinded by hate and yearning for her death, hastily organized a tribunal to try her for sorcery. The president of the court was Couchon, bishop of Beauvais, a creature of the English monarch, Henry V. The unfortunate maiden was convicted, and burnt alive, 30th May.

JEFFERSON, (Thomas) — Third president of the United States, was born in 1743, at Shadwell, Virginia. At first a lawyer, he soon entered the colonial assembly. He encouraged the revolution, and drew up the Declaration of Independence. In 1784 he was sent as a minister to France. In 1797 he was elected vice-president, and in 1801 president of the republic. In 1805 he was re-elected. He died in 1826. Jefferson was at once a philosopher, diplomat, legislator, and financier. Few presidents have been so much admired, both at home and abroad.

JEROME, (Saint)—Doctor of the Church, was born in Dalmatia, in 331. Coming to Rome when a young man, he was baptized, and afterwards traveled through Gaul and part of Asia. He was ordained at Antioch, and returning to Rome, in 378, became secretary to Pope Damasus. He retired finally to Palestine, where he

led a monastic life, at Bethlehem, till 420, when he was expelled from his asylum by heretics. He died soon after. St. Jerome left a number of historical and polemical works, but his principal monument is his Latin translation of the Bible, known as the "Vulgate." His style is pure and elegant, but he often indulges in sarcasm and invective. He is honored September 30.

JOHNSON, (Samuel)—English writer, was born at Litchfield, in 1709, and was brought up in abject poverty. At first an assistant schoolmaster, he became a reporter, about 1740. He made himself a name about this time by a satire called "London," and in 1747 commenced his "Dictionary of the English Language," which appeared in 1755. During the progress of this work he published the "Rambles," a literary journal of merit. In 1759 he produced "Rasselas," a moral romance which he dashed off in eight days that he might obtain money to bury his mother. In 1781 he brought out his "Lives of the English Poets." Towards the end of his life he obtained a pension, and died in comparative comfort, in 1784. Moroseness was Johnson's characteristic as a man, and his works betray it.

↓ JONES, (Paul)—Captain in the American navy, was born in Scotland, in 1727. Disgusted at the cruelties practiced by the English on the American prisoners, he entered the colonial service. His audacity caused him in 1778 to attack White-Haven on the English coast, and he captured the fort, making prizes of many merchantmen. In 1779, with one ship, he captured two English frigates. He died at Paris, in 1792.

JONSON, (Benjamin) — English dramatic poet, was born at London, in 1574, and was by turns a mason, soldier, and actor. Encouraged by Shakespeare, he soon confined himself entirely to dramatic writing, and in 1616 became the “poet laureate” of England. He died in 1637. As a writer, he is full of spirit, but his humor is excessively satirical.

JOSEPH II.—Emperor of Germany, was son of Mary Theresa by Francis of Lorraine, and was born in 1741. Upon the death of Francis, in 1765, he was made emperor, but Mary Theresa retained the reins of power till her death, in 1780. His reign was a constant succession of broils with the ecclesiastical power; without going outside of the faith, and establishing himself as head of an “Austrian church,” he contrived to cause as much trouble as possible under the pretext of “reform.” In vain the aged pontiff, Pius VI., visited him at Vienna, and endeavored to bring him to reason. He treated the pope with all due external respect and veneration, but yielded in nothing. In 1787, he made an alliance with Catherine of Russia against the Turks. Repulsed at Belgrade, he had the mortification of seeing the Turkish army under Tousouf-Pacha penetrate into the very heart of the empire. Laudon, however, saved the realm by his skill, and by the capture of Belgrade, (1788). Joseph died in 1790.

JOSEPHINE—Empress of France, was born in Martinique, 1763, and was daughter to the Count Tascher de la Pagerie. At the age of 15 she married the Viscount de Beauharnais, by whom she had two children, Eugene and Hortense. Her husband was guillotined, and she would

have met the same fate but for the interference of Tallien. In 1796 she had occasion to call upon Napoleon for some favor, and he was so enamored of her, that soon after he offered her his hand. She shared Napoleon's fortunes till 1809, when, having despaired of having any children by her, he divorced her. Josephine bore her separation with fortitude, and died at Malmaison, in 1814.

JOHN OF AUSTRIA—One of the heroes of Lepanto, was a natural son of Charles V., and born at Ratisbon, in 1545. Philip II., son and successor in Spain to Charles, endeavored to make John a monk, but not succeeding, he allowed him, in 1570, to attempt the reduction of the revolted Moors in Granada. John succeeded beyond all expectation; in fact, he banished the Moors forever from Spain. In 1571 he was entrusted with the chief command of the united fleets of Venice, Spain, and Pius V., which were destined to operate against the enormous fleet of the Sultan Selim II., who had already taken Cyprus, and then threatened the entire Mediterranean coast. The combatants met in the gulf of Lepanto on October 7, and Selim's power was forever broken. The Turks lost over 200 vessels and 30,000 men. John died, probably of poison, a few months after this brilliant victory.

JULIAN, (The *Apostate*)—Nephew of Constantine the Great, was born at Constantinople, in 331. He was appointed governor of Gaul in 355, with the title of "Cæsar," and fixed his headquarters at Lutetia—now Paris. He had many successful encounters with the Germans, and crushed them completely, in 357, at Argentoratum—now Strasburg. In 360, Constance II. ordered Julian to send

him some troops, but they refused to march, and proclaimed the young "Cæsar" emperor. Constance dying the following year, Julian remained master of East and West. He now openly renounced Christianity, but initiated no bloody persecutions. Nevertheless he despoiled the churches, and prohibited Christians from teaching philosophy, rhetoric, &c. As a soldier, his fame constantly increased; he took Armenia and Mesopotamia from the Persians, and crossing the Tigris, was advancing into Assyria, when want of provisions forced him to retreat. During this retreat he was mortally wounded, June, 363,

JUSTIN, (Saint)—Doctor of the Church, and called "the philosopher," was born at Neapolis of Palestine, in 103. Baptized at the age of 30, he went to Rome, and there opened a school of Christian philosophy. Being calumniated by the Cynic philosopher Crescentius, he was condemned to death, and suffered in 167. His feast is celebrated on the 13th April. St. Justin wrote two fine "Apologies of the Christian Religion," and a treatise on the "Monarchy of God."

JUSTINIAN I.—Emperor of the East from 527 to 565, was born at Tauresium, in 483. He formed a commission of juris-consults to revise all the ordinances of his predecessors, and of them formed the *Code* called after his name. The *Code* was followed by the *Pandectes* and the *Institutions*; all being afterwards united under the title of *Body of Civil Law*.

JUVENAL—Satiric Latin poet, was born in 42, at Aquinum. He studied under Quintilian, and was for some time a lawyer. His first satires were published

under Trajan and Adrian, and were much applauded, excepting the seventh, which caused him trouble. A certain actor, favorite of Adrian, taking one of Juvenal's allusions as a thrust at himself, prevailed upon the emperor to send the poet to Egypt as prefect of a legion. Juvenal is supposed to have died in this species of exile, about the year 122. His satires are principally directed against the vices of his time.

K.

KANG-HI—Emperor of China, was born in 1653, and was son of Chountchi, founder of the Mantchou dynasty. He commenced to rule by himself when only 13, and had a long and prosperous reign. A man of literary taste himself, he did much to promote knowledge among his subjects. He favored and protected the Jesuit missionaries, and in 1692 authorized by an edict the public exercise of Christian worship. He composed a large number of works, among which were "Rules for the Government of a State" and "Instructions in Morality for my Son." Kang-Hi died in 1722.

KANT—A German philosopher, was born at Königsberg, in 1724. He studied at the university of that city, and graduated with high honor. For over fifteen years he was only a simple tutor, but in 1770 he obtained the professorship of logic and metaphysics, and in 1786 became rector of the university. He died in 1804, in his native town, out of which he is said never to have gone. Kant submitted all human knowledge to *criticism*, and in our knowledge he discerned two parts—the one pertaining to

the objects of thought, and attained by experience, he called the *objective*; the other, pertaining to the thinker, and which the mind draws from itself to add to the fruit of experience, he entitled the *subjective*. Reason applies the *subjective* to the *objective* as a seal to wax, and then believes to exist outside what only exists in herself. At the head of his *pure ideas*, he placed those of time, space, substance, existence, &c. Declaring that we cannot know directly anything not attained by experience, he avowed that all else is simply an object of *faith*, so that our ideas of God, of the soul, of the universe, have no objective certitude. Notwithstanding all this, he was guilty of the happy inconsistency of according to reason an authority in morals, while in metaphysical matters he denied it any reliability; he believed in man's freedom of will, in an imperative law of duty, in harmony between virtue and happiness, and hence he was compelled to admit as implicated in all these, the existence of God and the immortality of the soul. That Kant caused quite a sensation in philosophical circles is certain; that he did so more on account of the revolutionaryism of his theories than on account of any intrinsic value they possessed, is also certain; and it is to be deplored that many a good mind has been led by him into scepticism or pantheism.

KARA-MOUSTAPHA — Celebrated Turkish general and statesman, was born about 1630. Successively aide-de-camp of the Sultan Mahomet IV., general of division, pacha, and high admiral, he became grand vizier in 1660. In 1682 he advanced triumphantly into Austria, and sweeping all before him, his cannon were already thundering at the gates of Vienna, when the gallant Sobieski,

of Poland, arrived to the succor of the despairing capital, and defeated his object. The ungrateful sultan forgot his past services, and caused him to be decapitated.

KAUNITZ, (Wenceslaus)—Prince, an Austrian statesman of celebrity, was born at Vienna, in 1711. As prime-minister of Mary Theresa, he exercised over that empress' mind an almost despotic influence ; although she was an ardent Catholic and a good woman, and he was an unprincipled libertine and half an infidel. In her name, he signed the famous treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748), by which the right of Mary Theresa to the throne was recognized by all her enemies. Being sent as ambassador to France a few years afterwards, he so ingratiated himself into the favor of the all-powerful Pompadour, as through her influence to obtain, in 1755, the sanction of Louis XV. to an alliance between France and Austria. This piece of diplomacy made the name of Kaunitz celebrated ; but in his latter years his talents greatly diminished in appreciation. He died in 1794.

KELLERMANN, (Francis)—Duke of Valmy and marshal of France, was born at Strasburg, in 1735. When the revolution broke out, he was a field-marshal (general of brigade). In 1792 he was entrusted with the command of the army of the Moselle, and at Valmy he defeated a Prussian army much larger than his own, and hurled its remnant across the frontier. In 1795 he was made commander of the army of the Alps, and during a long and tedious campaign, with only 47,000 men, he sustained with success the continued attacks of 150,000 Austrians. In 1804 Napoleon gave him the marshal's baton and created him duke of Valmy. His age and

infirmities prevented his again entering the field. He died at Paris, in 1820.

KLEBER, (John) — Celebrated French general, was born at Strasburg, in 1754. In 1792 he enlisted as a private, but so distinguished himself as to arise in a short time to the rank of colonel. Sent against the royalists of la Vendée as general of brigade, with 4,000 men, he held 20,000 of the enemy in check at Torfou, and decided the victory of Cholet. At the battle of Savenay he annihilated the royalist army (1793.) At this time the republican authorities were very sanguinary in their treatment of the Vendéans, and as Kleber did not hesitate in manifesting his horror and disgust at their proceedings, he was exiled. However, his talents were too much needed, and in 1794 he was made general of division, and the same year defeated the prince of Wurtemberg, at Altenkirchen, and in 1796 the prince of Wartensleben, at Friedberg. Accompanying Napoleon to Egypt, he did much towards the victories of Mount Thabor and Aboukir; and when Napoleon returned to France, was left as commander-in-chief. With an army almost entirely destitute of the necessaries for action, he yet defeated, at Meliopolis (1800), a Turkish army ten times the size of his own. He was about to conclude peace with Turkey, when he was assassinated in Cairo by a young Turkish enthusiast.

KLOPSTOCK, (Frederick) — German poet, was born in Saxony, in 1724. He became a Lutheran minister, but devoted most of his time to literature—first at Zurich, and then at Copenhagen, under the patronage of King Frederick V., until 1771, when he retired to Hamburg,

where he died, in 1803. His best work is a collection of odes, but the greater portion of his life was spent in the composition of the *Messiad*, a kind of epic founded on the life of our Saviour.

KNOX, (John) — Principal leader of the Scotch reformers, was born at Gifford, in 1505. He was about to become a priest, when he embraced the ideas of the reform, and commenced to preach against the papacy, the mass, etc. In 1552 he was appointed chaplain to Edward VI. of England ; but on the accession of Mary, he retired to Geneva. Returning to Scotland, he violently opposed the regent, Mary of Lorraine. In 1557 he published at Geneva a virulent pamphlet “Against the Government by Women.” On the advent of Elizabeth, he excited in Scotland a terrible persecution against the priesthood, and induced the parliament to proscribe the Catholic, and establish the Presbyterian worship. He was always a bitter enemy of Mary Stuart, treated her ever with marked disrespect, and did much to weaken her authority. He died in 1572.

KOSCIUSZKO.—A Polish patriot and hero, was born in Lithuania in 1746, and made his first campaigns in the American revolution, as an aide-de-camp to Washington. In 1783 he served as a major-general against the Russians, and greatly distinguished himself at Dubieka, in 1792. When King Stanislas bartered away his country for the duchy of Lorraine, Kosciuszko retired to Leipsic ; but at the breaking out of the revolution of 1794, he took the chief command of the Polish forces. He defeated the Russians near Cracow, but on the approach of the Prus-

sians, he retired to Choczim. Four months afterwards he was attacked by a Russian army three times the size of his own; and in the heat of the action, fell covered with wounds, crying out in his despair, "the end of Poland." He was conducted to St. Petersburg and recovered his health. After two years of confinement, Paul I. liberated him, and he voyaged in England and America until 1798, when he took up his residence at Paris. In 1814, he went to Soleure, in Switzerland, where he died in 1817.

KOUTOUSOFF. — A Russian general, was born in 1745. His first grades were won in the campaigns against Poland and Turkey. He commanded the army of Russia at Austerlitz, and shared the overwhelming defeat of the Austrians by Napoleon. In 1812 he was made generalissimo of the Russian armies, and gave battle to Napoleon at the Moskowa, but was again defeated. During the disastrous retreat of the French, Koutousoff succeeded by force of numbers in defeating them at Derogouboi, and at Krasnoi, thus obtaining the surname of "Saviour of Russia." He died at Bunzlau, in Silesia, at the head of his army, in 1813.

L.

LACHAISE, (Francis d' Aix)—A famous Jesuit, was born in Forez, France, in 1624. He was for some time professor of philosophy at Lyons, and in 1675 became confessor to Louis XIV. He died in 1709. It was Lachaise who promoted the marriage of Louis with Mad. de Maintenon. He had much to do with the revocation

of the edict of Nantes, with the Bossuet-Fenelon controversy, and with the prosecution of the Jansenists. He was a man of quite ordinary talent, but he was possessed of an insinuating manner, and was very adroit in steering through the shoals of an intriguing and unscrupulous court.

LACTANTIUS.—A Christian Latin poet, was born in 250, in Africa, and studied under Arnobius, at Sicca, in Numidia. Becoming a Christian in 300, he devoted the remainder of his life to the defense of the faith. In 318 he went to Gaul to act as preceptor to Crispus, son of Constantine, and died at Treves, in 325. His works are quite elegant in style, but altogether wanting in true sentiment; his doctrine is not always thoroughly orthodox—probably on account of the short time he studied, and the advanced age at which he was converted.

LACY, (Peter)—Count de, and Irish general in the Russian service, was born in Ireland, in 1678. A soldier of fortune, he served by turns in France, Austria, and Poland, but finally settled down under the Russian standard. Under Peter the Great, he distinguished himself at Pultowa, in 1709. He devastated Finland in 1722, took Azov from the Turks, and was appointed governor of Livonia by Catherine I. He died in 1751.

✓ LACY, (Maurice)—Son of the preceding, was born in Russia, in 1725, and entered the service of Austria when quite young. He won much praise at Breslau, in 1757, and at Hochkirch, in 1758. Mary Theresa made him a field-marshal and a member of the Aulic council. He died in 1801.

LA FAYETTE, (Gilbert de)—Marquis, French general, was born in 1757, in Auvergne. At the age of 20 he fitted out a frigate at his own expense, and sailed for America to join the revolutionary army. Received as a volunteer, he was for a time a member of the military family of Washington. He returned to France, in 1778, and obtained from the court assistance for the colonists in ships, men, and money. He contributed greatly to the success of Washington at Yorktown, and returned to France soon after. He espoused the principles of the French revolution, but as a commander of the national guard he protected the royal family as long as he could, and was finally outlawed for having tried to conduct the king out of Paris, August, 1792. Fleeing into Austria, he was arrested and confined in Olmutz for five years, when Napoleon forced the Austrians to liberate him, inserting in the treaty of Campo Formio a special article for that purpose. From this time until 1814, he remained in private life. As a deputy in the Chamber from 1818 to 1830, he always showed himself a violent enemy of the elder branch of the Bourbons. When the revolution of 1830 occurred, La Fayette was again appointed commander of the national guard, and was the chief support of Louis Philippe d' Orleans. He died at Paris, in 1834. La Fayette possessed many fine qualities of heart, but he too often betrayed want of decision. He was better fitted to excite a revolution than to consolidate its results.

LAGRANGE, (Joseph Louis)—A celebrated mathematician, was born at Turin, in 1736. At the age of 19, he became professor at the artillery school of Turin, and he gained five successive years the mathematical prize

offered by the Paris Academy of Science. In 1766 he was appointed by Frederick II. president of the Academy of Berlin, and he resided there twenty years. He then went to Paris, and became professor at the Polytechnic. Napoleon created him a senator, and covered him with favors and dignities. He died in 1813.

LAINEZ, (James)—A general of the Society of Jesus, was born in Spain, 1512. He was one of the first companions of St. Ignatius, and co-operated with him in drawing up the rules of the new organization. In 1558 he was chosen general, and as such assisted at the council of Trent. He died at Rome, in 1565.

LALANDE, (Joseph de)—Astronomer, was born at Bourg, France, in 1732, and made his studies at the college of France, Paris. In 1762 he obtained the chair of astronomy in the same institution, and held it for forty-six years. He acquired a great reputation ; but yearning for notoriety, he sought outside of his legitimate avocation for means to render his name famous with the crowd. So puerile did he become in this endeavor, as to take to eating spiders and caterpillars. He was a daringly impious man, and gloried in being called an atheist. He died in 1807.

LALLY, (Thomas)—Count de, and in Ireland, baron *Tollendal* ; was born in Dauphiny, in 1702, of an Irish family which had followed James I. into France. Entering the army when quite young, he distinguished himself in many combats, and particularly at Fontenoy, in 1745. He was appointed governor of French India in 1756, and drove the English away from the coasts of Coromandel.

He was repulsed, however, from before Madras, and in turn was besieged at Pondicherry. With 700 men he resisted several months against 20,000 men and 14 ships of the line, and only surrendered when half-starved. On his return to Paris, his enemies accused him of high treason, and he was condemned to death by the grand chamber of peers. He was executed May 9, 1766. In 1778, Louis XVI. caused a revision of the iniquitous sentence, and re-established the family of Lally in their rights and dignities.

LAMORICIÈRE, (Leo Juchault de)—Famous French general, was born at Nantes, in 1806. He became quite celebrated in the Algerian campaigns, and captured the emir, Abd-el-Kader, in 1847. Returning to France, he became minister of war under President Cavaigvac, and on the *coup-d'état* of Louis Napoleon, was exiled. In 1859 he accepted the command of the pontifical army, and gave battle to the Sardinian general, Cialdine, at Castelfidardo, September, 1860. Defeated by superior numbers, he nevertheless cut his way to Ancona. Forced to surrender, he retired to private life, and died in 1865.

LAMENNAIS, (Robert Félicité de)—Was born at Saint-Malo, in 1782. His boyhood was spent in an irreligious manner, but at 22 he was induced by his brother to make his first communion. A few years after he entered the seminary of St. Sulpice, but not being pleased with the rigor of its discipline, he soon left it, being nevertheless ordained priest, in 1816. In 1808 he had, together with his brother, published some "Reflections upon the state of the Church in France," which work was suppressed by the police. In 1812 he combatted the Gallican ideas of Pradt and Gregoire, in a work entitled "Tradition of the Church

upon the Institution of Bishops." From 1817 to 1823 he wrote his "Essay upon Indifference in Religious Matters," in which he denied the authority of individual reason, admitting no criterion of truth but universal consent. He published many other works of less importance between this period and his conversion to democracy, in 1830, when he founded his celebrated journal "*l'Avenir*," in which he pretended to regenerate the Church by directing the efforts of Catholicism to an alliance with democracy, and in which he constantly advocated the absolute separation of the spiritual and temporal powers. His doctrines were condemned by Gregory XVI., in 1832, and from this moment de Lamennais threw off all religious restraint, and in a series of diatribes of the most virulent nature, attacked both Church and monarchy. From 1841 to 1846 he published his "Outline of a New Philosophy," a work in which platonic and Christian ideas are confusedly interwoven, and in which many dogmas of faith are formally denied. This was also condemned by the Holy See. De Lamennais died as he had lived, in 1854. His nature was impatient of any contradiction, and he always tended to extremes.

LANFRANC—Archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Pavia, in 1005. He was successively professor of law at Pavia and at Avranches, but in 1042 joined the Benedictines of Bec, and soon acquired for that abbey the reputation of being one of the best schools of the West. William of Normandy, gave him the abbey of St. Stephen at Cæn, and when he had conquered England, had him appointed to the see of Canterbury. Lanfranc did much for the civilization of the half barbarous English, founded

and endowed hospitals, and encouraged a taste for study. He died in 1089.

LANNES, (John)—Marshal of France and duke of Montebello, was born at Lectoure, in 1769. He enlisted as a private in 1792, and advanced so rapidly that 1795 found him a colonel. He was made general of brigade in 1797, and conducted himself brilliantly at the taking of Mantua, and at the battle of Arcola. In June, 1800, he won laurels at Montebello, and a few days after contributed greatly to the victory of Marengo. These actions gained for him the marshal's baton and the title of duke, as soon as Napoleon became emperor. In the campaign of Germany, Lannes commanded the advance guard, and did good service at Austerlitz and all the succeeding battles, but at Essling he was mortally wounded, May 22, 1809.

LAPLACE, (Simon)—Great geometrician, was born at Beaumont, France, in 1749. Enjoying the friendship of d'Alembert, he succeeded through his influence in obtaining the post of examiner at the artillery school, and a professorship in the normal school of Paris. He died in 1827. Laplace completed the work of Newton, by doing away with the difficulties presented by the theory of gravitation. Not only was Laplace a profound thinker, but also a fine writer. He used in writing a captivating and graceful style, which justified his admission into the French academy.

LA ROCHEJAQUELEIN, (Henry)—A Vendean chief, was born at Chatillon-sur-Sevre, in 1773. When the Vendée arose in arms for the royal cause, he took command,

and distinguished himself in many combats, but was killed at Nouaille, in March, 1794. His harangue to his followers at the commencement of the revolt terminated in these words, "If I recoil, kill me ; if I advance, follow me ; if I die, avenge me."

LASALLE, (John Baptist de)—A French priest, founder of the famous society of teachers called "Christian Brothers," or more properly "Brothers of the Christian schools," was born at Reims, in 1651. While a canon of the cathedral at Reims, he commenced the foundation of his new congregation, and set it to work almost at its birth. He was prosecuted at law by the old school of teachers quite frequently, but in spite of many obstacles he soon introduced his system into the principal cities of France. He died in 1719.

LAS CASAS, (Bartholomew de)—Bishop of Chiapa in Mexico, was born at Seville in 1474, and when quite young became a Dominican friar. As missionary and bishop, he labored with indefatigable zeal to mitigate the sufferings of the unhappy Indians whom his greedy countrymen so mercilessly oppressed. He passed over fifty years in America, and died in Madrid, in 1566. His most important work is entitled "Tyrannies and Cruelties of the Spaniards."

LAS CASES, (Dieudonné)—Count de, one of Napoleon's companions at St. Helena, was born in Tarn, France, 1766. Occupying himself generally in literary pursuits, he attracted the notice of Napoleon at the time when the English were menacing Flessingen—he being then a volunteer to assist in repelling the enemy, (1809).

Napoleon made him his private chamberlain. Upon the emperor's exile, he followed him, and spent over eighteen months at St. Helena, busily occupied in noting the remarks of his master, which he afterwards published in his "Memorial of St. Helena." Suspected by Sir Hudson Lowe, jailor of the emperor, he was taken by force from the side of Napoleon, and sent to the cape of Good Hope, and thence to England, where he was imprisoned till the death of Napoleon. He died in 1842. His son Emmanuel had been Napoleon's secretary at St. Helena, and had witnessed the many meannesses of Lowe. He afterwards demanded satisfaction from the ex-governor, and not receiving it, slapped him in the face.

LA TOUR d'AUVERGNE, (Theophilus) — Surnamed the *First grenadier of France*, was a soldier from his childhood, and in 1792 commanded a corps of grenadiers called the *infernal column*. He was no less feared by the enemy than idolized by his men. Without ambition, he refused the rank of general, and after the treaty of Basle, in 1795, he retired to his study. Soon after he heard that the last son of a friend had been conscribed, and though nearly 60 years old, he at once entered the ranks as a substitute. Napoleon then gave him a sword of honor and the title, *First grenadier of France*. He was killed at Oberhausen, June 27, 1800, and his heart was confided to the care of his company. Napoleon ordered his name to be kept upon the rolls, and that each time it would be called, a grenadier should answer, "Dead on the field of honor."

LAUD, (William)—Anglican archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Reading, in 1573. After the death of Buck-

ingham, Charles I. made him prime minister. He formed the project of uniting England, Scotland, and Ireland in one religion, of which he would be the head. He was arrested during the civil war by order of parliament, in 1640, and after five years' imprisonment, was executed for high treason.

LEIBNITZ, (Godfrey)—Baron, was born at Leipsic, in 1646. His talents and knowledge of law caused his appointment as counsellor to the elector of Mayence in 1669, and upon the death of this prince, he was invited by the duke of Brunswick to the position of librarian of Hanover. Hitherto Leibnitz had been only a philosopher—now he became also a politician and a theologian. For a long time he corresponded with Bossuet for the purpose of effecting a union between Rome and the reformed organizations ; and when that failed, he tried to at least harmonize the Protestant sects among themselves, but with the same result. Towards the end of his life, his talents were eagerly sought for their respective dominions by Louis XIV., by Charles VI. of Germany, and by the Czar, Peter the Great. He died at Hanover in 1716. Leibnitz is chiefly celebrated as a philosopher and mathematician. As a mathematician, he seemed to be a victim of some fatality, for many of his discoveries presented themselves at the same time to other men—thus he and Newton dispute, for example, the priority of the invention of the *differential calculus*. As a philosopher, Leibnitz was an eclectic ; he tried to reconcile Plato and Aristotle, Descartes and Locke. He also imagined a system of his own, founded in great measure upon a medley of these four. In man, he said, the body and soul do not act upon

each other, but there exists between them a *pre-established harmony*. He taught that God had created the best possible world. He admitted the doctrine of innate ideas, and to the venerated maxim, "Nothing is in the intellect which has not first been in the senses," he added, "unless the intellect itself." One of his best ideas was that of creating a new language adapted expressly for the discussion of scientific subjects. As a writer, Leibnitz made no pretensions to *style*—his object was to present ideas, not to spout words.

LEO X.—Pope, was son of Lorenzo dei Medici, and born at Florence, in 1475. He was elevated to the papacy in 1513, and made his reign remarkable especially for the impetus given by him to progress in the fine arts. The indulgences which he accorded to all who would subscribe towards the completion of St. Peter's basilica at Rome, furnished Luther with a pretext for his revolt. Leo X. re-established and richly endowed the university at Rome, caused to be sought out and published many works of the ancients, and founded the great library of the Lateran. So illustrious was his reign for progress in literature and art, that the epoch in which he lived is designated as the "Age of Leo X." It was then in fact that flourished such men as Ariosto, Bembo, Macchiavilli, Guicciardini, Michael Angelo, Raphael, the Caravaggi, &c. Pope Leo X. died in 1521.

LINGARD, (John)—An English historian, was born at Hornby, in 1769. As a Catholic priest, his first years were passed on the mission at Newcastle-on-Tyne, but the last years of his life were spent at Rome, he returning home to die in 1851. He made his first historical effort in

1809, by the publication of a work on the "Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church." In 1819 he commenced to produce his great work on the "History of England," and finished it in 1832—revising it, however, in many successive editions, until in 1850, he regarded it as sufficiently complete. Lingard had apparently for his object in writing this work, not only the correction of the errors of Protestant historians, but also the development of subjects for the most part untouched up to his time. Few works of its kind have met with so cordial a reception—all parties and sects unite in praising the authors' erudition, and his conscientious spirit in research, as well as in admiration of his concise and vigorous style.

LIGUORI, (Alphonsus)—Saint, was born at Naples, in 1696. At first a lawyer, he soon abandoned the bar and took holy orders. About 1722 he founded a new religious congregation under the title of "Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer," destined especially for the work of giving "missions" among the country people. The new institute and its rules were approved of by Pope Benedict XIV., and the numerous disciples of the holy servant of God soon extended the order through Europe, to the great advantage of the people. Pope Clement XIII. made Alphonsus bishop of St. Agatha of the Goths. As a writer, Liguori is best known by his treatises on "Moral Theology." He died in 1787. His feast is celebrated on the 26th September.

LOCKE, (John)—An English philosopher, was born at Wrington, in 1632. He graduated at Oxford, and about 1666 became a favorite of Ashley Cooper, afterwards earl of Shaftesbury and lord-chancellor, from whom he re-

ceived employment in copying and revising documents which the noble earl could not understand. When Shaftesbury fell from office, Locke followed him to Holland, but returned with William of Orange, by whom he was appointed a commissoner of commerce. About 1700 he retired into private life, and died in 1704. The whole of Locke's life, spite of appearances, had been spent in philosophical meditation. His ideas, as far as we can judge from the numerous pamphlets and essays he wrote from 1690 to 1696, were rather materialistic and fatalist in tendency. Reversing the theory of "innate ideas," he regarded the mind as at first a mere blank, and explained the origin of our ideas by the two channels of *sensation and reflection*. Voltaire introduced his speculations into France; Leibnitz, to a certain extent, fought them in Germany, and Cardinal Gerdil combatted them in Italy.

LOMBARD, (Peter)—Celebrated theologian, was born at Novara, Italy, in 1100. Going to France when young, he studied at the university of Paris, and after having taught with success for several years, became bishop of that city. He died in 1164. Lombard has left us a course of theology, under the title of "Book of Sentences," in which he gives us the opinions of the Fathers upon many important points, without giving, as a general rule, any idea of his own. This book served for centuries as fuel for the fire of scholastic disputation, and among the many commentators it was honored with, St. Thomas of Aquin holds the first place.

LORRAIN (Claude *Geleé*, entitled *le*)—Famous painter, was born in Lorraine, in 1600. He studied in Italy, and

settled definitively at Rome about 1627, and there died in 1682. His characteristics are richness of style, and taste in color. From his studies came forth many of the best modern artists.

LOUIS IX., (Saint)—King of France, was born at Poissy, in 1215, and ascended the throne in 1226 under the regency of his mother, Blanche of Castille. In 1236 he commenced to rule by himself, and soon won the love of his subjects by his economical administration and his strict enforcement of justice. The turbulence of the great vassals of the crown caused him much trouble. He was obliged to make war upon the Count de la Marche and upon the count's ally, Henry III., of England, whom he defeated at Taillebourg and Saintes in 1242. He departed from France in 1248 for Palestine, and landing in Egypt, took Damietta the following year, and won a brilliant victory at Mansourah; but sickness forced him to retreat, and with two of his brothers he was captured by the Saracens. When ransomed, he spent four years in Palestine, and returning to France, he gave all his attention to wise reform; personally administering justice in important cases, abolishing judicial combats, family feuds, &c. In 1270 he again embarked for the Holy Land, and landing at Tunis, gained some advantages. He fell a victim to the pest, however, soon after his arrival. So great was the reputation of St. Louis for justice, that he was chosen an arbitrator between Pope Gregory IX. and Frederick II., and Henry II. of England and his barons. His piety was so conspicuous that even during his life he was universally regarded as a saint. He was canonized in 1297, and he is honored on the 25th August.

LOUIS XI.—King of France, was born at Bourges, in 1423, revolted twice against his father, Charles VII., and fled to the court of Burgundy, where he remained till the king's death, in 1461. As sovereign, he was a tyrant; as man, contemptible. His confidant was his barber; and his boon companion, the hangman. Detested and feared by all the great vassals of the crown, his reign was one of constant discord, but his trickery generally caused him to triumph. Judicial, and even secret murder, were trivial faults in his estimation; yet he was a victim of absurd superstition, and thought more of the stars than of God. His guiding maxim was "He who knows not how to dissimulate, knows not how to reign." He died in 1480.

LOUIS XIV., (Surnamed the Great)—King of France, was born in 1638, and proclaimed king in 1643, under the regency of his mother, Anne of Austria. At the age of 13 he assumed control of the government. His minority was troubled by civil war and by continual contests with Spain and the empire. The treaty of Munster terminated for a while the differences with Germany (1648), and that of the Pyrenees (1659) settled the Spanish question, the young Louis marrying Mary Theresa of Austria, daughter of the king of Spain. During the first ten years of his reign, Louis was greatly controlled by the minister, Cardinal Mazarin: but when that statesman died, his own will became his guide. In 1665, Louis made war on Flanders and Franche-Comté, claiming them as his wife's dowry, and in one campaign conquered the entire country; but Holland coming to the assistance of Spain, he abandoned Franche-Comté in 1668, by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. In 1672 Louis marched

against Holland in person, and crossed the Rhine, followed by Turenne and Condé. The emperor of Germany, the king of Spain, and the elector of Brandenburg, made alliance against the daring monarch; but Louis reconquered Franche-Comté, sent Turenne into the Palatinate with fire and sword, while Condé defeated the prince of Orange at Senef, and Schomberg routed the Spaniards at Roussillon—Admiral Duquesne vanquishing the Dutch Admiral Ruyter in two splendid engagements. The war was terminated in 1678 by the treaty of Nimwegen, but in 1685 Louis had to sustain the combined assault of England, Germany, Spain, and Holland. Defeated in the naval battle of La Hogue, the French counterbalanced their loss by the capture of Namur, and the victories of Steinkerke, Nerwinden, and Marsaglia. The treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, put an end to the war and caused France to abandon the conquered territories. In 1700 commenced the war of the “Spanish succession,” and France was beaten at Hochstett in 1704, and at Ramillies in 1706; but Berwick gained in Spain the signal victory of Almanza, and Duguay gained many naval battles. Prince Eugene and Marlborough defeated Marshal Villars at Malplaquet, in 1709, and all seemed lost for France, when the Duke de Vendome, in 1710, won the decisive victory of Villaviciosa, which placed the crown of Spain upon the head of Philip, grandson of Louis. In 1712 Villars retook Denain, thus bringing about the peace of Utrecht. Louis died in 1715, having had the active control of the government for sixty years. His reign was brilliant, not only in a military sense, but from a literary and artistic point of view. He possessed all the qualities of a great monarch—he was generous, noble, firm, and

brave ; but he was too fond of war, and much addicted to pleasure. He took a great part in the ecclesiastical affairs of his kingdom—revoking the Edict of Nantes and treating the Protestants with great rigor, repressing Jansenism and encouraging Gallicanism.

LOUIS XVI.—King of France, was born in 1754, ascended the throne in 1774, and during the first years of his reign gave universal satisfaction. He re-established the parliaments suppressed by his predecessor, Louis XV., and abolished the torture ; created many institutions for the benefit of the poorer classes, etc. He called to the ministry such men as seemed by talent and the confidence of the people to be calculated to give prosperity to France ; but the evils of the preceding reigns were not to be easily remedied. To elevate the financial credit of the government, he convoked the “States General” at Versailles, the 5th May, 1789, but the discussions between the people, clergy, and nobility therein assembled, caused nothing but fermentation, and finally violent demonstrations against the throne. On the 14th July, the Parisian populace arose in arms, seized the Bastile, and on the 5th October compelled the royal family to establish their residence in Paris. From this time, Louis was no longer free in his actions, either as man or as king. Encouraged by foreign powers, he fled from Paris on the 20th June, 1791, but at Varennes he was arrested and conducted back to the capital. He now reigned only in name. The princes who at the approach of the storm had emigrated to foreign lands, now prepared to restore the authority of the king by force of arms, and thus the position of Louis was rendered serious. In August, 1792,

he threw himself on the generosity of the Legislative Assembly ; but instead of protecting him, the members voted for his suspension from power, and he was imprisoned in the Temple. On the 21st September the "Convention" assembled, and after declaring the abolition of royalty, constituted itself into a tribunal to judge the unfortunate Louis. After a mock trial he was found guilty of conspiracy and high treason against the State, and by a vote of 366 against 355 he was condemned to death. He met his fate, January 21, 1793, with Christian resignation, and with a dignity worthy of his name. Louis XVI. was a virtuous man, but he lacked decision of character. His education had been carefully attended to, and he was very proficient in history, geography, and mechanics.

LOUIS PHILIPPE—King of the French, so entitled on account of the tincture of democracy supposed to reside more in that designation than in that of "King of France," was the eldest son of Louis Philippe, duke of Orleans. (*See this name.*) He was born in Paris, in 1773, and was educated by Mad. de Genlis in the Voltairean ideas, unfortunately at that time so much cherished by most of the high nobility of France. At the outbreak of the revolution he adopted its principles, and fought on the frontier against the invading armies with great distinction, both for bravery and skill. Nevertheless, his Bourbon blood caused his exile in 1793, and he retired to Reichenau, in Switzerland, where, under an assumed name, he supported himself for a year by teaching school. His purse being filled about this time, he commenced to travel, and until 1809 he busied himself in studying the

northern countries of Europe and America. He married the Princess Mary Amelia of Bourbon, daughter of Ferdinand I., king of Naples, in 1809. At the restoration of the Bourbons, in 1814, he went back to France, but was received coldly by Louis XVIII., who refused him the title due to a prince of the blood, viz., "Highness." From this time, Louis Philippe was admired and surrounded by the malcontents of France, and when the revolution of 1830 broke out, he was regarded by most men as the best adapted to save France from anarchy. On the fall of Charles X., the Chamber voted him the crown, August 9, 1830. His reign was one of moderation, and was generally acceptable to the masses. It was principally signalized by the marriage of his daughter Louise to Leopold of Belgium, 1832; a successful expedition against Portugal, in 1831; the checking of Austrian progress in Italy, by the occupation of Ancona, in 1832; the arrest of the Duchess of Berry, who was exciting an insurrection in favor of the Count de Chambord, in 1832; the quadruple alliance between England, France, Spain, and Portugal, in 1834, to insure the peace in Spain; the marriage of the Duke d'Orleans, his eldest son, to a Protestant princess, Helen of Mecklenburg, 1837; the war with Mexico, in which St. John of Ulloa, strongest fortress of Mexico, was taken, 1838; the aid given to the pacha of Egypt in his revolt against Turkey, 1839; the marriage of his eighth son, the duke of Montpensier, to the sister of Isabella of Spain, 1846; the constant extension of the power of France in Algiers. About the beginning of 1848, the people demanded a change in the electoral laws, and Louis Philippe formed a new ministry favorable to reform. These con-

cessions not sufficing, he abdicated in favor of his grandson, the Count of Paris, February 24, 1848, and retired to England, where he died, August 26, 1850.

LOUIS-PHILIPPE—Fifth duke d'Orleans, prince of the blood royal of France, &c., was the lineal descendant of Philip, only brother of Louis XIV., and was born in 1747. From his youth, he was systematically opposed to the court, and when the revolution broke out—to a great extent, by his instigation—he adopted its principles, and was called by the mob “Philippe Egalite,” (equality Philip). As a member of the convention, he voted for the death of his unfortunate cousin and king. Suspected, however, on account of the very violence of his Jacobinism, to be only plotting for the throne, he was guillotined, November 6, 1793.

L'OUVERTURE, (Toussaint)—A negro general in the French service, was born a slave in San Domingo, in 1743. When the French government emancipated the slaves, he applied himself to study, and when the French resolved to take possession of the whole island, he was capable of handling a regiment with great address. Gen. Laveaux made him a general of brigade, and after many combats he drove the English and Spanish forces from the island, in 1795. Having suppressed a formidable revolt of the mulattoes and creoles, the French government created him general of division and military governor of the island, but he soon declared San Domingo an independent republic, and caused himself to be proclaimed president for life. Napoleon sent his brother-in-law, General Leclerc, with a strong force, to force the Dominicans into submission to France; and after an obstinate

resistance, L'Ouverture capitulated, but was transported to France, and confined in the fortress of Joux, where he died in 1803.

LUTHER, (Martin)—Celebrated head of the "Reformation," was born at Eisleben, Saxony, in 1483. He studied at Eisenach, and in 1505 became an Augustinian friar, and soon after professor in the university of Wittemberg. In 1517, Pope Leo X. having published some indulgences, the Dominicans were charged with their distribution in Germany. The Augustinians accused the Dominicans of abuse of the privilege, and Luther was appointed to declaim in opposition to them. He soon commenced, however, to attack the doctrine of indulgences, and obtained many partisans. The pope summoned Luther to Rome, but in vain. The affair was then left to Cardinal Cajetan, papal legate at the diet of Augsburg. Cajetan was unsuccessful in his efforts to reduce Luther to submission, and protected by the elector of Saxony, the innovator now made open and violent attack upon most of the Catholic dogmas—of the sacraments, he acknowledged only baptism and the eucharist. In 1520, Pope Leo X. excommunicated the heresiarch, but he answered by burning the bull in public at Wittemberg. In 1521 he refused to retract at the diet of Worms, and was placed under the ban of the empire, and he sought refuge in Saxony. After nine months he issued from his retreat, and recommencing his agitation, succeeded in gaining over to the "reform" the kings of Sweden and Denmark, the electors of Brandenburg, the Palatinate, and Hesse. In 1523 the diet of Nuremburg, and in 1526 that of Spire, accorded toleration to the reformers; and the rest of

Luther's life was spent principally in combatting the sects which constantly arose in the bosom of the new heresy. He died in 1546.

M.

MAC-AULEY, (Catherine)—Was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1787. A woman of great devotion to the poor, she consecrated the best portion of her life to the foundation of a religious institute now entitled that of the "Sisters of Mercy." This congregation must not be confounded with the famous "Order of Mercy," established in the thirteenth century by St. Peter Nolasco, for the relief of Christian slaves among the Moors ; yet it was from that noble order that Miss Mac-Auley adopted the designation of her new institute. Her principal idea seems to have been that her associates and their successors should join the recollection and silence of the "Carmelite" with the active zeal of a "Sister of Charity." She died in 1841, having the satisfaction of knowing that her spiritual children were scattered far and wide, doing good to humanity and promoting the glory of God.

MAC-CARTHY, (Nicholas)—Celebrated pulpit orator, was born in 1769, at Dublin, and was son of an Irish noble who had settled in France. He was ordained in 1814, and in 1818 he joined the Jesuits, devoting himself entirely to preaching through France and Italy, especially in the Calvinist districts. He died at Annecy, in 1833. His elocution was rich, and his action vivid and impressive.

MACDONALD, (Stephen)—Duke of Taranto, marshal of France, was born at Sedan, in 1765, of Irish parents

At the battle of Jemappes, 1792, he became colonel, and in 1795 he was made general of division for having taken the Dutch fleet while icebound in the Wahal. In 1798 he distinguished himself in Italy. For some years Napoleon kept him in inactivity for having defended Moreau. (*See Moreau.*) In 1809 he was restored to favor, and made marshal and duke of Taranto. In 1812 he commanded a corps during the German campaign, and during the year 1814 held charge of the left wing of the army. He died in 1840.

MADISON, (James)—President of the United States, was born at Montpelier, Virginia, in 1758. He participated in the drawing up of the constitution, and in 1809 became president. He declared war on England in 1812, and when re-elected the following year, continued the war until the peace of December, 1814. He died in 1836.

MAHOMET—Founder of the Mussulman religion, was born in 570, at Mecca. When only 14, he served in the army on the Syrian frontier, and did not return to Mecca till he was 25, when he married a rich widow called Kadibah. For the next fifteen years he led a life of quiet and study, during which he formed the project of uniting into one religion the various forms which divided Arabia. In 610 he commenced his task, by pretending to have received from the Archangel Gabriel many divine truths for the guidance of men. He soon announced himself as the Prophet of God, but meeting with much opposition at Mecca, he fled to Yatrib, now called Medina, or "city of the Prophet." From this flight, or *hegira* (622), the Mahometans count their time. He now made use of arms to

propagate his doctrines, and in 630, after many victories, he conquered Mecca, but died shortly after, at Medina. The dogmas of Mahometanism are contained in the *Koran*. He taught the unity of God, the immortality of the soul, predestination, and a paradise of sensual pleasure. He allowed polygamy; but only four wives could be legitimate, the rest were concubines. As a contrast to this piece of sensuality, he prohibited wine and every species of fermented liquor. He inculcated fatalism, that he might have as an aid in battle, contempt of death. The precepts of the *Koran* are circumcision, prayer, fasting, ablutions, and alms.

MAI, (Angelo)—An erudite Italian cardinal, was born at Schilpario, Lombardy, 1782. From his position in the Vatican library, Pope Pius VII. made him librarian, in 1819. He derived great advantages, and used them to his utmost, in a spirit of admirable patience and zeal, for the cause of learning. We owe to him the discovery of many ancient writings, among which the greater part of the *Republic* of Cicero, and some fragments of Roman law anterior to Justinian. He died in 1854.

MAIMBOURG—An ecclesiastical historian, was born at Nancy, France, in 1620. He entered the Society of Jesus, and preached and taught for a while with success, but finally devoted himself to the composition of historical works. He was guilty of attacks on the Holy See, and Pope Innocent XI. was so displeased at his course, that he caused his exclusion from the society in 1682. Louis XIV. gave him a pension and a home at the abbey of Saint-Victor of Paris. He died in 1686. Maimbourg

was erudite and used an interesting style, but he was not always exact.

MAIMONIDES—Celebrated Jewish rabbi, was born at Cordova, in 1136, studied philosophy and medicine with success, and passing into Egypt, became first physician to the Sultan Saladin. He left a great number of works on the Jewish faith, and on medicine and philosophy. He died in 1204.

MAINTENON, (Frances)—Marchioness de, was granddaughter of Theodore d'Aubigne, and was born in the prison of Niort, where her parents were detained, in 1635. Left an orphan when quite young, she adopted Catholicism definitively—her family had been ardent partisans of the reform. Touched by the abject distress in which she was living, the poet Scarron married her, though himself very old and infirm, that she might not be without a protector. Left a widow in 1660, poverty was again overtaking her, when Louis XIV. entrusted her with the education of the children of Mad. de Montespan. This brought the king very often into her society, and he very soon forgot de Montespan, and yielded his admiration to the superior influence and beauty of the governess. Upon the death of Queen Mary Theresa, Louis espoused Mad. de Maintenon. Her piety, good judgment, spirit, and beauty, caused her to ever retain the affections of the hitherto capricious monarch, and she had paramount influence during the remainder of his reign. In 1715, Louis died, and she retired to the religious establishment of St. Cyr, which she had founded for the education of the daughters of the poorer nobility. She died in 1719

MAISTRE, (Joseph)—Count de, celebrated writer, was born in Savoy, of French origin, in 1753. Previously having discharged many high trusts under Charles Emmanuel of Sardinia, he was appointed ambassador of that prince to Russia, in 1803. When the Jesuits were expelled from Russia, in 1817, his known sympathy for that organization caused his return home, and he was made regent of the chancery. He is best known for his warm advocacy of the temporal power of the pope, and for his general devotion to the Holy See. He died in 1821.

MALDONADO.—Spanish Jesuit, born in 1534, was professor of philosophy and theology in the Clermont College at Paris, and at the University of Pont-a-Mousson, but retired to Rome in 1575, where he died in 1583. His "Commentaries on the Gospels" are much esteemed.

MALEBRANCHE, (Nicholas)—Philosopher and theologian, was born at Paris, in 1638. Deformed and unhealthy, he leaned towards a life of quiet, so in 1660 he joined the Oratorians. He became an ardent admirer of Descartes, but while he kept the theory of his master on the nature of the soul and on brute creation, he did not admit his doctrine of *innate ideas*. He taught that all we see, we but see in God ; so that only by our union with the Omniscient Being do we know anything whatever. He proved the existence of bodies by revelation ; he was an optimist, and explained the existence of evil by God's action as a universal cause ; morality he founded on the idea of order. Some of his writings were condemned at Rome. He died in 1715.

MALESHERBES, (Christian William de)—Minister

under Louis XVI., was born at Paris, in 1721. On the accession of the young king, he was recalled from the exile into which the late monarch had sent him, and his arrival was hailed by the people and by the good-intentioned king as an omen of prosperity. He received the ministry of the interior; but as he was very much averse to the extravagance of the court, and very stern in his ideas of administration, he held office only one year, retiring with Turgot, in 1776. He was again called to power in 1787; but once more he retired to private life, being able to do but little in the almost chaotic state of the court and country. When he heard of the arrest of the king, he demanded and obtained the dangerous honor of defending the monarch at the bar of the Convention, and fulfilled his duty in the most courageous and pathetic manner. In 1794 he and his entire family were led to the guillotine. He was one of the most virtuous citizens, and one of the most just and learned magistrates of France.

MALTE-BRUN, (Conrad)—Danish geographer, was born in Jutland, in 1775. At first he was a poet and political writer, but his liberal ideas caused him to leave Denmark, in 1796, and settle in Sweden. About 1800 he went to France, and was engaged as a political writer on the "Journal des Debats," publishing at the same time some excellent works on geography, which gave a great impetus to that science. He died in 1826.

MANCO-CAPAC.—Founder of the empire of Peru and chief of the race of Incas, about 1025 united some tribes on the banks of lake Cusco, taught them to adore the sun, and built the city of Cusco. The Incas reigned over Peru until they were despoiled by Pizarro.

MANES.—Heresiarch and founder of the Manicheans, was born in Persia at the beginning of the third century, and educated by the heretic Terebinthus. He soon started ideas of his own, developed, however, from those of Zoroaster. He attributed creation to two principles ; one, which is essentially good, is God, spirit or light ; the other, essentially bad, is the devil, matter or darkness. He rejected the Old Testament, regarded Christ as a prophet sent from God, and declared himself to be the Holy Ghost. He extended his doctrine into India and China, and converted Sapor I. of Persia, who afterwards exiled him when he failed in an attempt to cure his son. He re-entered Persia under Hormisdas, but was put to death by Behram, the next king, about 274.

MARAT, (John Paul)—French demagogue, was born at Geneva, in 1744, and went to Paris to practice medicine in about 1765. He obtained a post as veterinary surgeon in the stables of the Count d'Artois (Charles X.,) and made a name by his writings on natural science. He embraced the ideas of the revolution, and about 1789 commenced the journal, "Friend of the People," in which he ventilated anarchical doctrines, and incited the mob to deeds of blood. He became the idol of the crowd, and as a member of the "committee of public safety," had a chief part in the massacres of September 2 and 3, 1792, as well as in the condemnation of Louis XVI. As a member of the Convention, he suggested the creation of the "Revolutionary tribunal," and the formation of a committee for the arrest of the *suspected*. On June 1, 1793, the Convention sent him before the tribunal for having incited an insurrection ; but the mob rescued him and led

him in triumph back to his seat. On July 13 he was assassinated in his bath by Charlotte Corday, who thus thought to free her country from the tyranny under which she groaned.

MARCHE, (James II. de Bourbon)—Count de la ; was taken by the Turks at the battle of Nicopolis, in 1396. Paying a large ransom, he returned to France, joined the Burgundians against the Armagnacs, but was again captured and detained till 1412. He then espoused Jane II. of Naples and Sicily ; but not obtaining a share in the government, he imprisoned the queen, when the people arose and forced him to fly. He died at Besancon, in 1438.

MARGARET OF ANJOU—Queen of England, was daughter of René, titular king of Sicily, and was educated at the court of France. In 1445 she married Henry VI. of England, and soon acquired an absolute control of the mind of the feeble king, and in reality was the ruler of the land. When the "war of the roses" commenced, she took part with the Lancasterian party, and though beaten at first, won a brilliant success at Wakefield, where the duke of York was killed. This prince being replaced by his son, under the name of Edward IV., the troops of Margaret were beaten at Towton, in 1461, and she fled to France. Warwick now changed from York to Lancaster, and Margaret returned confidently to England ; but after the disastrous battle of Tewkesbury, she and her son fell into the hands of the enemy, and she was confined in the Tower in London. By the mediation of Louis XI. of France, she was freed in 1475, and going to France, there died in 1482.

MARIANA—A Spanish jesuit, was born at Talavera, in 1537, taught theology at Rome and Paris, but in 1574 retired to Toledo, where he consecrated the rest of his days to historical composition. He left us some works of value on Spanish history. He died in 1624.

MARIE DE MEDECIS—Daughter of Francis I. of Tuscany, was born at Florence, in 1573, and married Henry IV. of France, in 1600. She was suspected of causing the death of this monarch, and whether guilty or not, her haughty and obstinate character had rendered their union unhappy. Named regent during the minority of the young Louis XIII., she made herself so obnoxious to the prince, that when he came of age, in 1617, he forbade her the court. She took up arms, but with no success. Richelieu was at this time her friend, and succeeded in causing a kind of reconciliation; but a few years afterwards he himself was forced to expel her from France. She finally died at Cologne, in 1642.

MARIE ANTOINETTE—Queen of France, daughter of Mary Theresa of Austria, was born in 1755, and espoused the Duke de Berry, afterwards King Louis XVI., in 1770. She had scarcely ascended the throne, when her fickleness and light spirits, although innocent and childlike, made her the object of all sorts of attack. When the revolution broke out, these attacks grew more open and violent, since she was allied by blood with the enemies of the new order of things. She shared all the misfortunes of Louis, and was finally condemned, under charges the most infamous and false. She mounted the scaffold with religious resignation and queenly dignity, October 16, 1793.

MARY I.—Queen of England, was daughter of Henry IV., and Catherine of Aragon, and born in 1515. She had been raised away from the court, and was living in a kind of exile, when at the death of her half brother, Edward VI., her claims to the throne were agitated. The Lady Jane Grey, great-grandchild of Henry VII., claimed the throne at the instigation of the ambitious duke of Northumberland, who had married his son, the duke of Guilford, to the princess, and who now hoped to perpetuate his own power by her elevation. Mary conquered, and not only put Northumberland and his son to death, but caused Jane to be executed also, though she was but 17 years of age, and had acted against her will. This was not the only one of Mary's cruelties—following up the spirit of her father, and foreshadowing the crimes of Elizabeth, she yielded to the bloody ideas of the day, and caused religious persecution to be rife in England. She re-established Catholicism, and married Philip II. of Spain; this latter event brought happiness to neither party, as Philip stayed in England but a short time, not caring for an empty honor, and still less for his wife. Mary died in 1558, without children, and the throne went to Elizabeth, her half-sister.

MARY II.—Queen of England, was daughter of James II., by his first wife, Anne Hyde, and born in 1662. At the age of 15, she married the prince of Orange, and when her father was dethroned, she did not hesitate in sharing the crown with the prince, called from that time William IV. She died in 1695.

MARY STUART—Queen of France and Scotland, was daughter of James V. of Scotland, by Mary of Lorraine, and born in 1542. She married the dauphin, afterwards Francis II. of France, in 1568. After only eighteen months of marriage she was a widow, and returned to Scotland. She was a zealous Catholic, and most of her subjects were fanatical Protestants. Overcome by the beauty of her cousin Darnley, she gave him her hand in 1565; but the native tyranny and ambition of the prince, combined with the murder of Rizzio, executed directly under her eyes, caused her affection to cool. Shortly after this murder, Darnley was blown up, together with his residence, and Mary was accused of having instigated the crime. Three months after this tragedy, she was forced to marry the earl of Bothwell. Murray, her natural brother, now seized the queen, and confined her at Lochleven; but she managed to escape to England, and claimed the protection of Elizabeth. This princess threw her into prison, and there kept her for eighteen years; only freeing her at last by the headsman's axe, on a charge of having conspired against her crown. Mary met her fate in 1586, heroically and resignedly, protesting her innocence of the crimes with which she had been so persistently charged. From her union with Darnley, Mary had a son, James, who, under the title of James VI., reigned over Scotland after his mother's death, and, under the designation of James I., ruled over England on the demise of Elizabeth.

MARY THERESA — Empress of Germany, was daughter of the Emperor Charles VI., and born in 1717. She married Francis of Lorraine, in 1736. Her father,

not having any male child, assured her the succession by the act called the "Pragmatic Sanction;" but when he died, in 1740, she saw herself surrounded by enemies. Frederick II. of Prussia invaded Silesia; the elector of Bavaria, assisted by France, was crowned emperor as Charles VII. Mary Theresa fled to Hungary, assembled the nobles, and presenting to them her little son, so enlisted their sympathies, that with one voice they cried out, "Let us die for our sovereign, Mary Theresa." Assisted by England, she defeated the Bavarian elector in 1743, at Dettingen, and when he died, in 1745, she succeeded in having her husband elected emperor, as Francis I. In 1756, Frederic of Prussia again invaded Silesia, and after a seven years' war, definitively annexed it to Prussia. Mary Theresa assisted in the iniquitous partition of Poland, in 1772, between Russia, Austria, and Prussia. With this exception, her reign was one of justice. She died in 1780, and was succeeded by her son, Joseph II.

MARY LOUISA—Empress of France, was daughter of Francis I., of Austria, and born in 1791. Napoleon I. demanded and received her hand in 1810, thinking thus to cement a union with Austria. She rendered Napoleon happy the following year by presenting him with a son and heir, who was saluted on his birth with the title "King of Rome." On the approach of the allied armies, in 1814, she abandoned Paris, though she was regent, and did nothing to save the emperor. When Napoleon was exiled to Elba, and her son was separated from her, she manifested naught but indifference; and when the emperor made his daring return, in 1815, she publicly protested against it. As a reward for her docility, the congress of

Vienna gave her the duchy of Parma, where she passed the rest of her days. Mary Louisa died in 1847. Her son by Napoleon was raised at the court of Austria, under the title of duke of Reichstadt, and died in 1832, a colonel of cavalry.

MARLBOROUGH, (John Churchill, duke of)—An English general, was born in Devonshire, in 1650. He made his first campaign under Condé and Turenne, in an English corps loaned by Charles II. to Louis XIV. for the war in Flanders. James II. loaded him with honors, yet he sustained the prince of Orange when the revolution broke out in 1688. In the war of the Spanish succession, he was commander of the united armies of England and Holland, and forced the French to evacuate Spanish Holland—for this, he was made duke of Marlborough. In 1704 he defeated, assisted by Eugene, the French and Bavarians, at Hochstett, and in 1706 beat Villeroi, at Ramillies. He gained a brilliant victory over Villars, at Malplaquet, in 1709, being again assisted by Eugene. Soon after this battle he fell into disgrace with Queen Anne, being accused by the tories of peculation and of unnecessarily prolonging the war. He died in 1722.

MARMONT, (August)—Duke of Ragusa and marshal of France, was born at Chatillon on the Seine, in 1774. As an officer of artillery he was with Bonaparte at Toulon, and when that hero became head of the army of Italy, he placed Marmont on his staff. At the end of the campaign, he was made colonel, and soon general of brigade. At the passage of Mt. St. Bernard, he so commanded the artillery as to win the thanks of Napoleon, and after the battle of Marengo, he became general of

division. He overran Dalmatia, and for three years maintained himself in Ragusa against continued assaults of the Russians, although his army was comparatively small—it was from this fact he was entitled duke of Ragusa. After the battle of Wagram he pursued the Austrians, and beating them at Znaim, forced the Archduke Charles to a peace—he was made marshal on the field of battle. During the peninsular war, he greatly distinguished himself, but was seriously wounded at Arapiles, 1812. His wounds were not healed when he commanded a corps during the German campaign, and though again wounded, he covered the retreat of the main army, and hastened to Paris, on which another allied army was marching. On the 13th March, 1814, with an army decimated in numbers and weak on account of his forced marches, he gave battle on the heights of Belleville, but seeing success impossible, he retreated in good order on Essonne. He here negotiated with the provisional government and with the allies, and by his unauthorized treaty rendered inevitable the abdication of Napoleon. For this act he has often been accused of treason, but he constantly sought every occasion to demonstrate his love for France. Under Louis XVIII. he was commander of the royal guard. Under Charles X. he endeavored to repress the tumults of July, 1830, but without success. Louis Philippe deprived him of his grade, and he supported his disgrace with dignity, residing chiefly in Turkey and Hungary. He died at Venice, in 1852.

MASANIELLO—A fisherman of Naples, was born in 1622, at Amalfi. He placed himself at the head of the

Neapolitans who had revolted against the Duke d'Arcos, the viceroy, in 1647, and was recognized as governor. He was assassinated seven days after his triumph.

MASINISSA—King of Massylia in Numidia, deserted the Carthaginian cause for the Roman, on account of Scipio's generosity in sending to him without ransom a captive nephew. He was always an ally of Rome from that time, and in recompense, received part of the States of Carthage, and that part of Numidia which had belonged to Syphax, whom he had helped to defeat. He died 149 B. C.

MASSENA, (Andrew)—Prince of Essling and marshal of France, was born at Nice, Italy, in 1758. Enlisting in the French service when quite a boy, he rapidly advanced until 1795 found him general of division. During the conquest of Italy by Bonaparte, he took a glorious part in the principal actions and decided the battle of Rivoli. After having beaten the Russians at Zurich, he was sent again into Italy to oppose the Austrians, and with a few hundred soldiers he threw himself into Genoa, detaining the Austrian General Melas long enough to favor the irruption of Bonaparte and to prepare the victory of Marengo. In 1804 he was made marshal, and the following year was appointed commander of the army of Italy, and chased the Archduke Charles back into Germany. He commanded the fifth corps of the grand army in 1809, and decided the victory of Essling. From this time he did nothing remarkable. He died in 1817.

MASSILLON, (John)—Great French preacher, was born at Hyeres, in 1663. He joined the Oratorians when

quite young, and having taught some time, he took charge in 1696 of the seminary of St. Magloire in Paris. He soon acquired great distinction as a preacher, and in 1717 he was appointed bishop of Clermont. He was chosen member of the academy in 1719, and passed the rest of his days in his diocese, where his charity and evangelical humility rendered him universally beloved. He died in 1742. The eloquence of Massillon was insinuating and pathetic; he had made a profound study of the human heart, and in all of his sermons he penetrates into the inmost thoughts of his hearers.

MATTHEW, (Father)—Called the *apostle of temperance*, was born in 1790, at Thomastown, Ireland. He studied at Maynooth, and was ordained in 1814. Joining the Capuchins, he soon attained a reputation for his influence among the working classes. Profoundly realizing the evils entailed upon Ireland by drunkenness, he began in 1838 to preach against this vice, and soon induced thousands to take the pledge. He had the same success in England and America. He died at Cork in 1856, venerated by Protestants as well as by Catholics.

MATILDA, (Countess)—Sovereign of Tuscany and part of Lombardy, was the daughter of the Marquis Boniface II., and born in 1046. She was married to Godfrey the Hunchback, in 1063, but separated from him in a few years. She espoused Guelf V. of Bavaria, in 1089, but soon separated from this prince also. Constantly at war with the empire, she lost and retook in turn many places north of the Po. In the struggle between Pope Gregory VII. and Henry IV. of Germany,

she always sided with the Holy See. In 1102 she made a donation of all her territories to the pope. Her death occurred in 1115.

MAXIMILIAN—Archduke of Austria and emperor of Mexico, was born in 1832. As governor of Lombardy and Venice, he won the esteem of the Italians, though they naturally detested a foreign rule. Invited by a faction in Mexico to become emperor of that distracted country, he did so; but a counter revolution occurring, he was made prisoner and shot, in 1867.

MAZARIN, (Julius)—Cardinal, was born at Pescina, Italy, in 1602. He was called to France in 1639 by Cardinal Richelieu, and two years afterwards received the cardinal's hat himself. At the death of Richelieu, in 1642, he inherited that minister's influence over Louis XVIII., and when the king died, Anne of Austria made him prime minister. The first years of his administration were signalized by the victories over the Spaniards at Rocroy, Nordlingen, and Lens. During the wars of the *Fronde*, the cardinal was obliged to leave France twice, but he finally conquered. In 1659 he concluded the peace of the Pyrenees, which ended the troubles with Spain. He died in 1671. Mazarin did not possess the vast genius of Richelieu, but he was cunning and an able diplomat. He was a great patron of the fine arts, and founded the public library in Paris which bears his name.

MEAGHER, (Thomas Francis)—An Irish patriot, was born at Waterford, in 1824. About 1846 he became one

of the leaders of the "Young Ireland" party, devoted to obtaining by force of arms the liberty of their country. They relied principally upon England's being precipitated into a foreign war on account of the complications attending the revolutions all over the continent. When one by one England's dangers disappeared, the Irish saw the impossibility of success, so no blow was struck. Meagher, O'Brien, and others were arrested, tried, and condemned to death. The sentence was commuted, however, to banishment, and Meagher was sent to Van Dieman's Land, from whence he escaped to the United States, in 1852. During the civil war, Meagher greatly distinguished himself as a general of the Irish Brigade. He was accidentally drowned in the Missouri, July 1, 1867.

MECENAS—A favorite of Augustus, was a descendant of the ancient kings of Etruria. Having accompanied his master through all his campaigns, he refused all honors from him when he became emperor, saying it was enough to be his friend and companion. Nevertheless, he often administered the government during the absence of Augustus. His influence was always used in favor of men of letters—it was through him that such men as Virgil and Horace were encouraged.

MEHEMET-ALI—Viceroy of Egypt, was born in Roumelia, in 1769. He distinguished himself against the French at Aboukir, in 1799. About 1808 he expelled the Turks from Egypt, having leagued himself with the Mamelukes. Proclaiming himself viceroy, he endeavored to conciliate the Mamelukes, but finding it impossible,

he excited a general revolt all over Egypt against them, and on the 1st of March, 1811, they were all massacred. Mehemet now passed into Arabia, and after a six years' war, exterminated the Wahabites and subdued nearly a third of the country. When the Greeks revolted against Turkey, in 1821, he aided the sultan with a fleet of 163 sail, and sent his son, Ibrahim Pacha, with an army into the peninsula. His fleet was annihilated at Navarino, in 1827, by the combined fleets of England, France, and Russia. Demanding of Turkey, in 1831, the surrender of Syria, he was refused, and in the following year he subdued the entire country; and though the western powers forced him to pause in his march on Constantinople, he succeeded in obtaining Syria from the sultan by the treaty of Kutayeh, in 1833. The sultan Mahmoud withdrew this concession, in 1839, and Mehemet sent his son Ibrahim against the Turks. In a few months Ibrahim had gained the decisive battle of Nezib, but again England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia interfered. Mehemet was forced to give up Syria, Candia, and his conquests in Arabia; but as compensation, the post of viceroy of Egypt was made hereditary in his family. He died in 1849.

MELANCTHON, (Philip)—One of the heads of the reformation, was born at Bretten, in 1497. In 1518 he taught Greek at the university of Wittemberg, where Luther was professor of theology. Although he was as moderate as Luther was violent, yet they became intimate friends and co-operated in the reform. Melancthon, however, played the part rather of a conciliator than an innovator. In 1530 he drew up the famous "Confession

of Augsburg," and in it inserted some articles tending to effect a reconciliation, but they were not accepted. He also sent to Francis I. of France a conciliatory memorial, but its only result was to estrange the fanatics of his party. He died in 1560.

MESMER, (Francis)—A German physician and author of the doctrine of animal magnetism, was born in 1734, at Itymang. In 1766 he published an essay in which he sustained the existence of a subtle fluid, by medium of which the celestial work upon animated bodies. He soon commenced to use mineral magnetism for the cure of diseases, applying magnets to the afflicted parts; then he declared that the application of the hand would produce the desired result—this he entitled *animal magnetism*. Going to Paris in 1778, he commenced to practice with great success, and the government appointed, in 1784, a commission of physicians, natural philosophers, etc., to investigate his theory—among the members were Franklin, Lavoisier, Bailly, and Jussieu. With the exception of Jussieu, the commission declared that Mesmer produced most surprising cures, but they were the result of imagination. Jussieu in his report was much more favorable to the innovator. Mesmer died in 1815.

METTERNICH—Prince, and Austrian statesman, was born at Coblentz, in 1773. He married the granddaughter of Kaunitz, in 1794, and attracted the notice of the emperor Francis II. at the congress of Rastadt, where he acted as a secretary. He became ambassador to Napoleon in 1806, and captivating the confidence of the emperor, hid from him the intentions of Austria until

the very moment of her declaration of war, 1809. When Napoleon had conquered, Metternich conceived the idea of the marriage with Mary Louisa ; he nevertheless again counseled Austria to join Russia and Prussia in another coalition, 1813. He presided at the congress of Vienna. Up to the revolution of 1848 he was nearly always minister of foreign affairs, but from that time led a retired life.

MEZZOFANTI, (Joseph) — Cardinal, was born at Bologna, in 1774. At first he was a librarian of the university of his native city, but he came to Rome about 1833, and was appointed first perfect of the Vatican library. In 1738 he was elevated to the cardinalate. Mezzofanti was one of the most extraordinary linguists that ever lived—he knew more than forty languages, and of that number he spoke familiarly twenty. He died in 1849.

MICHAUD, (Joseph)—French historian, was born at Albens, in 1767. In 1795 he was condemned to death for certain royalist articles in a daily journal over which he presided ; but he managed to conceal himself, and the sentence was revoked the next year. His best work is a "History of the Crusades." He died in 1839.

MICHAEL ANGELO—Italian painter, sculptor, and architect, was born in Tuscany, in 1474. At the age of 15, he left his masters, the brothers Ghirlandajo, who were considered the best artists of the time, they saying he excelled them already. Lorenzo, duke of Tuscany, now gave him apartments in his palace, where he remained at work until his protector's death, when he

accepted the invitation of Pope Julius II. to reside at Rome, where he died in 1563. As a painter, Michael Angelo's principal works are the "Last Judgment," in the Sistine chapel, and the "Holy Family," at Florence. As a sculptor, he immortalized his name by the mausoleum of Julius II., and his colossal statue of *Moses*. As an architect, to mention his dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, is sufficient in his praise.

MILTON, (John)—Famous English poet, was born at London, in 1608. The early part of his life was spent in study and travel; he commenced to write about 1640, and took an active part by pamphleteering in the civil war. An ardent Cromwellian, he was arrested on the return of Charles II. but was released in two months. He now spent his time up to his death, in 1674, in writing. His principal poems are "Paradise Lost," a fairy play called "Comus," and "Allegro and Penseroso." The best critics of every country regard "Paradise Lost" as one of the most sublime productions of human genius, though it only brought the author one hundred and fifty dollars.

MIRABEAU, (Honoré)—Count, greatest orator of the French revolution, was born at Bignon, in 1749. His youth was spent in a scandalous manner, but about 1780 he commenced to think and act seriously, and entered into political life. Elected to the States General by the city of Aix, in 1789, he soon excelled all the orators, and became the centre around which rallied the most illustrious in the popular branch of the assembly. Having shown himself a zealous reformer, he now drew nearer

to the throne, which made him lose much of his popularity. He died in 1791.

MIRANDA, (Francis)—A Venezuelan general, was born at Caracas, in 1750. Having conspired against the Spanish rule, he was obliged to fly to France in 1791, where he took service under Dumouriez. When the latter deserted, he was arrested for complicity, but acquitted; accused the second time as a Girondist, he was exiled. Returning to Venezuela, he raised an insurrection against Spain in 1811, and organized a republican government at Caracas. After some success, he was finally captured and sent to Spain. He died in the prison of Cadiz, in 1816.

MONTHOLON, (Charles)—Count, one of the most faithful followers of Napoleon I., was born at Paris, 1782. At the age of 15 he entered the cavalry, made the campaigns of Italy, Germany, and Poland, and by his intrepidity gained a colonelcy when he was only 20 years old. In 1809, Napoleon made him a private chamberlain, and during the Hundred Days his aid, with the rank of general of brigade. He accompanied the fallen emperor to St. Helena, and remained with him till he died. Montholon was the depository of Napoleon's manuscripts, which, in 1823, he published under the title "*Memoires to serve for a History of France under Napoleon.*" In 1840 he took part in the attempt of Louis Napoleon at Boulogne, and was arrested, but freed a few months after. He died in 1853.

MONTALEMBERT, (Charles Forbes, Count de)—Celebrated French politician and writer, was born in

1810. His beau-ideal of government was that of England, and during his entire career he endeavored to establish a similar system in France. An aristocrat by instinct, he was yet quite liberal in his views. He lived a devout and earnest Catholic, and died universally respected, in 1870.

MONTECUCULLI, (Raymond)—Count, famous Italian general in the Austrian service, was born at Modena, in 1608. His first campaign as a commander was against the Swedes, whom in 1641 he expelled from Bohemia. He was made marshal in 1657, and aided the kings of Denmark and Poland to repel the Swedes. He gained a decisive victory over the Turks, in 1664, at St. Gothard. In 1675 he was opposed to Turenne, but the latter perished just as the two great tacticians were about to try a decisive stroke. Montecuculli now retired to private life, and died in 1681.

MONTESQUIEU, (Charles)—Baron, was born near Bordeaux, France, in 1689. He became parliamentary counsellor, in 1714, but he devoted most of his life to writing. In 1726 he was received into the French Academy, and for about three years he traveled through Germany, Italy, and England, studying the customs and laws of these peoples. On his return, he published his "Constructions on the Causes of the Greatness and the Fall of the Romans," by which work France awoke to a consciousness of his genius. For twenty years he now labored at his masterpiece, the "Spirit of the Laws," which appeared in 1748. This great work may be considered as having had no model; indeed, as the author called it, it is a "child born of no mother." In it are

passed in review the legislations of every known people ; and the author seeks their origin, whether it be in the genial nature of man, or in the local circumstances of each people. For precision of style, he rivals Tacitus. It is to be regretted that this work is pregnant with deism—indeed, as a general thing, Montesquieu had little respect for sacred things. He died in 1755.

MONTEZUMA—Emperor of Mexico, ascended the throne about 1502, and had vastly extended his dominion by conquest, when Cortez disembarked on the coast, in 1519. The Spaniards were well received by him, but they seized his person under a charge of treachery. His subjects endeavored to release him by force, and he was wounded at the moment that he was advancing to persuade them to submit. Refusing all aid and nourishment, he died, in 1520.

MONTFAUCON, (Bernard)—A learned Benedictine, was born at Limoux, France, in 1655. At first a soldier, he became a Benedictine monk, in 1675. He soon became celebrated for his erudition, and devoted his life to writing. He died at the abbey of St. Germain, in 1741. He has left us a "Collection of the Greek Fathers;" a work on the "Rise and Progress of Greek Literature;" an immense and justly valued work entitled "Antiquity Explained and Represented in Figures," and a collection of "Monuments of the French Monarchy."

MONTGOMERY, (Richard)—An Irish general in the American service, was born in 1737. He made his first campaigns in the British army during the French and Indian war. He then, at the conclusion of peace, settled

in New York; and at the outbreak of the revolution, entered the American army, and was sent to conquer the province of Canada, but was killed in front of Quebec, 1775.

MOORE, (Thomas)—Celebrated Irish poet, was born at Dublin, in 1780. He studied at Trinity College, and commenced his literary career by publishing, in 1800, an English translation of the "Odes of Anacreon." In 1801 he produced a collection of light poems imitated from Catullus, entitled "Tom Little's Poems," on account of his own smallness of stature. He was sent by the government as registrar to the Bermudas, and visited the United States in 1803. On his return home he published his "Sketch of a Voyage beyond the Atlantic," in which he amuses himself at the expense of the Americans. He gave out his beautiful and highly esteemed "Irish Melodies" in 1810. He ridiculed English "tourists," in some letters purporting to be from a "Fudge family in Paris," in 1812. The work upon which principally rests his fame, "Lalla Rookh," appeared in 1817. Moore also wrote some fine prose works, such as "Adventures of an Irish Gentleman in Search of a Religion;" a "Life of Sheridan," and a "History of Ireland." As a poet, Moore is one of the most brilliant colorists who have ever written; he abounds also in grace and luxuriant imagination. He died in 1852.

MORE, (Thomas)—Lord-high-chancellor of England, was born at London, in 1480. At first a lawyer, he entered parliament, and soon attracted the attention of Cardinal Wolsey, who introduced him to Henry VIII.

When the cardinal fell into disgrace, More received the great seal as chancellor. For two years he fulfilled his duties with zeal and disinterestedness; but not approving of the king's Roman policy, he resigned his charge. Refusing to take the "oath of supremacy," he was beheaded, in 1535. He died resigned and cheerful, and was witty to the last moment.

MOREAU, (John Victor)—Celebrated French general, was born in 1763, at Morlaix. He gave up a judgeship at Rennes, in 1787, and entering the army arose to the rank of major, when he was transferred to the army of the north, under Dumouriez. In 1794, his talents had caused his promotion to a division. About a year after, he succeeded Pichegru in the same army, as general in chief, and soon obtained the united commands of the armies of the Rhine and the Moselle. He hurled the enemy across the Rhine, and forced the Archduke Charles to fall back upon the Danube. Pressed by immensely superior forces, he effected one of the most successful and orderly retreats recorded in military annals. Disgraced by the Directory, on suspicion of communicating with the exiled Pichegru, he retired from active service; but in 1799 was sent to Italy, where he saved the army at Novi. He again was sent to the Rhine in 1800, crossed the river, gained many battles, chased General Kray across the Danube, and finally decided the campaign by the victory of Hochstadt. At the reopening of hostilities, he gained the brilliant victory of Hohenlinden over the Archduke John, December 3, and would have immediately taken Vienna, had not the armistice of Steyer, followed by the peace of Luneville, ended the war. About this time, Moreau's envy of

Napoleon, then first consul, caused him to open relations with the conspirator Cadoudal. He was arrested, and exiled to America. Here he received and accepted offers from Russia; but he had scarcely arrived at the allied headquarters before Dresden, August, 26, 1813, when he lost both legs by a cannon shot, and died a few days after.

MOSHEIM, (John)—Protestant theologian and historian, was born at Lubeck, Germany, in 1694. Greatly distinguished for his erudition, he was eagerly sought after by many princes. The duke of Brunswick gave him the chair of theology in the university of Helmstadt, in 1723, and he held it till 1747, when the elector of Hanover made him professor of theology and chancellor of the university of Göttingen. He died in 1755. Mosheim was very much prejudiced against Catholicity, and he often travestied history as he would a romance; but yet his book, an "Abridgment of Ecclesiastical History," is of considerable value.

MOZART, (Wolfgang)—Famous German composer, was born at Salzburg, in 1756. He was but 7 years of age when he first played the organ in the chapel of Versailles, and from that time he was regarded as the equal of the best masters. After having traveled over all Europe, he settled at Vienna, where he died, 1791. His principal work is his grand "Requiem" mass, which, as he himself had insinuated, was first played at his own funeral. He is also celebrated for "Don Juan," and the "Nuptials of Figaro."

MUNGO-PARK—A Scotch traveler, was born at Sel-

kirk, in 1771. Having returned from a trip to India, he was sent, in 1795, by the African Society of London to explore Nigritia. He returned in about two years with much precious information. He went to Africa a second time in 1803, and from 1805 nothing was heard of him. He is supposed to have been killed near Boussa.

MURAT, (Joachim)—King of Naples, was the son of an inn-keeper, and born near Cahors, France, in 1771. He enlisted at the commencement of the revolution, served with distinction, and gained his grades rapidly, until he became at last general of division, in 1799. It was Murat who, with sixty grenadiers, dispersed the "Counsel of the Five Hundred," November 10, 1799, thus making Napoleon sure of the supreme power. For recompense, Napoleon gave him the hand of his sister Caroline. When Napoleon became emperor, Murat was made marshal, and created a prince; he greatly distinguished himself at Austerlitz, and was made grand-duke of Berg. On the 1st August, 1808, Napoleon proclaimed him king of Naples, and as such he reigned peaceably till 1812, when he took part in the Russian expedition as commander of the cavalry. In 1814 the allied powers confirmed his title to the crown of Naples, on condition that he would furnish a contingent against France. When he heard of Napoleon's return from Elba, he invaded northern Italy, but was beaten by the Austrians at Tolentino, May 2, 1815. Flying to Corsica, he gathered together a number of partisans, and made sail for Naples. Separated by a tempest from his followers, he was thrown almost alone upon the coast, and was arrested and shot by order of Ferdinand I., October 13, 1815.

N.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE—Emperor of France, was born at Ajaccio, Corsica, and was son of a Corsican noble, Charles Bonaparte, by Letitia Ramolino. At 15 years of age he entered the military school of Paris, and at 16 he graduated as sub-lieutenant of artillery. For a long time he lived with his mother and sisters, at Marseilles, in extreme indigence ; at length an insurrection in that city advanced him to the rank of captain, in 1793, he having freely used his cannon against the mob. The same year he became colonel at the siege of Toulon, and so essential was the part he took in the capture of the town from the English, that he was made general of brigade and commander of the artillery of the army of Italy. He was soon suspected by the Convention, and put on the retired list ; he was about to enter the Turkish service, when he was attached to the department of war. When the populace of Paris arose against the Convention, October 5, 1795, he was chosen as second in command to Barras, and repressed the insurrection by the use of grape shot, killing over 1,200 men ; he was then made general of division. The following year he married Josephine, and received the command of the army of Italy, then beaten, disorganized, and without money. In a year he routed or annihilated five armies, each one larger than his own. He accorded peace by the treaty of Campo Formio, ceding Venice to Austria, and receiving for France the low countries and the right bank of the Rhine—all the Milanese went also to France, and was called the Cisalpine Republic. Alarmed at his success and the popular enthusiasm, the Directory, in order to remove

him to a distance, accepted, in 1798, the idea of Bonaparte to take Egypt, and thus have a basis from which to attack the English in India. On his route he took Malta, thanks to the pusillanimity of the knights and the treachery of the grand master. Landing in Egypt, he soon lost his fleet at Aboukir, at the hands of Nelson; but pushing ahead, he soon conquered the entire land. He endeavored to subdue Syria; but was obliged to desist, owing to the pest and hunger. Leaving the army in the command of Kleber, he managed to avoid the English cruisers, and arrived unexpectedly in Paris. He now became the centre of all who were discontented with the Directory. Aided by his brother Lucien, by Sieyès, and Leclerc, he overthrew the government on November 9, 1799, and made himself first consul for ten years. He now crossed the Alps, gained Marengo and other battles, while Moreau conquered at Hohenlinden. The peace of Luneville with Austria, and that of Amiens with England, ended this second war of the revolution. Napoleon now turned his attention to the interior of France; he put an end to factions, pacified the Vendéans, recalled the emigrated nobles, opened the churches, made a concordat with the pope, reorganized the various governmental departments, opened the bank of France, and caused to be made a complete revision of the civil code. In 1804, the senate, which in 1802 had made him consul for life, proclaimed him emperor. He was crowned by Pope Pius VII., under the name of Napoleon, December 2, the same year; in 1805, he was also crowned at Milan as king of Italy. Towards the end of 1803, England had reopened hostilities. In 1805, Austria, Russia, and Naples did the same. The French fleet was destroyed by Nelson, at Trafalgar;

but Napoleon more than compensated France by becoming master of Ulm and Vienna, and by his crushing victory at Austerlitz. The peace of Presburg terminated the war, and gave to France the states of Venice, to Louis Napoleon the crown of Holland, to Joseph Napoleon the crown of Naples, to Prince Murat the grand-duchy of Berg. Napoleon now founded the confederation of the Rhine, the empire of Germany ceased, and thus ended the third coalition against France. In 1806, helped by English subsidies and by Russian troops, Prussia again tried the fortune of war, but in two campaigns Napoleon nearly destroyed his enemies. In the first, against Prussia, he won the sanguinary battles of Jena and Auerstadt; in the other, against Russia, he conquered at Eylau and Friedland. The peace of Tilsitt took from Prussia one half her territory, and thus gave to Jerome Napoleon the crown of Westphalia, changed Saxony into a kingdom, and of Prussian Poland made the grand-duchy of Warsaw. Thus terminated the fourth coalition against France. In 1806 the French occupied Tuscany; and in 1807 Portugal was invaded. Charles VI. of Spain came to Bayonne with his sons to make Napoleon an arbitrator in their domestic disputes; but the affair ended in their being made prisoners, and in Joseph Napoleon obtaining the crown of Spain in exchange for that of Naples, which was given to Murat. But Spain resisted, and aided by a powerful English army, she, after five years of struggle, ridded her soil of the French. While the Spanish war was at its height, in 1809, England excited Austria and Prussia to a fifth coalition; but again Napoleon triumphed. In six months he gained the battles of Abensberg, Eckmühl, and Ratisbonne, bombarded and took Vienna, won

the decisive victory of Wagram, took from Austria all the Illyrian provinces, and obtained the hand of the Archduchess Mary Louisa. So ended the fifth coalition against France. But about this time troubles commenced to gather around Napoleon ; Fouche, Bernadotte, and many others whose fortunes he had created, deserted him ; and Pope Pius VII., whose states he had annexed, excommunicated him. Nevertheless, he hesitated not to invade Russia. With 450,000 men he crossed the Niemen ; took Vilna and Smolensk, defeated Koutousof at Borodino, and entered Moscow, September 14, 1812. The Russians quit-
ted the city, having first fired it at many points. In about a month, the cold forced the emperor to retreat, and between the snow, cold, and attacks of the Cossacks, his army was, upon its return, but a mere fragment of worn-out men. The magical power of Napoleon never showed itself so plainly as now ; by enchantment, as it were, he created new resources, and opened the campaign of 1813 by the victories of Lutzen, Bautzen, and Wurtchen. But Austria and Sweden now joined Russia and Prussia, and were soon followed by Bavaria and Saxony. Napoleon lost the battle of Leipsic, October 18 and 19, and he was forced back into France. The invading armies were checked, however, at Brienne and Rothiere, beaten at Champaubert, Montmirail ; and the emperor, turning around upon them as they were taken between himself and the capital, would probably have conquered, but Marmont threw open the gates of Paris to the allies, March 31, 1814. Seeing all lost, Napoleon abdicated four days after at Fontainebleau, and was sent to the island of Elba with all the rights of a sovereign, while Louis XVIII. mounted the throne of France. In less than a

year Napoleon escaped from Elba, and with a few devoted adherents landed at Cannes, March 1, 1815. One by one the different bodies of troops sent against him joined his standard, and when he arrived in Paris, the king and court were already across the frontier. The coalition was now renewed; but Napoleon immediately took the offensive, and defeated the Prussians at Ligny, June 16. On the 18th he fought his last battle at Waterloo, against Wellington and Blucher, with a consummate skill and bravery; but betrayed by Bourmont, and disappointed by Grouchy, he was defeated, and then he fled into France. He now again abdicated in favor of his son, and repairing to the port of Rochefort, went aboard the English frigate *Bellerophon*, demanding the hospitality of Great Britain. He was declared by the English cabinet a prisoner of the coalition, and the allies decreed he should be sent to St. Helena. Here he lived, surrounded by a few faithful servants, but vexed by the contemptible tyranny of his jailer, Hudson Lowe, until May 5, 1821. His remains were removed to France, in 1840, and now repose under the dome of the Invalides at Paris.

NARSES—A general of the Eastern empire, was at first treasurer of Justinian I. In 540 he was sent to second Belisarius in the war against the Goths—it might be better to say he was sent as a spy upon that general. He caused the fall of Milan by separating his command from that of Belisarius. In 552 he became commander, and defeated Totilla and Teia; and when the Germans under Bucelin and Lothaire came to the aid of the Goths, he beat them also. The Empress Sophia having recalled him in an insulting manner, he called the Lombards into

Italy, but ceding to the prayers of Pope John III., he consented to take up arms against the barbarians. He died, however, at Rome, in 567, before he could enter the field.

NICHOLAS I.—Emperor of Russia, was third son of Paul I., and born in 1796. He received a complete education, especially in military science. Most of his reign was taken up with military operations, either against the Turks or Circassians. After the battle of Navarino, in 1827, Turkey refused to fulfil previous treaties, and Russia compelled her by force of arms to sign a humiliating peace, by which she ceded to the conqueror several Asiatic provinces, the southern mouths of the Danube, and a *protectorate* over the Danubian principalities. Nicholas repressed the Polish insurrection of 1830 in the most barbarous manner, withdrew the constitution of the land, and persecuted the Catholics in a spirit worthy of Nero. In 1833, having assisted Turkey against Mehemet-Ali, viceroy of Egypt, he obtained for the profit of Russia the closing of the Dardanelles to other nations. In 1846 he crushed another Polish revolt, and suppressed the republic of Cracow, which he handed over to Austria. It was only through his aid that, in 1849, Austria was enabled to quell the formidable insurrection of Hungary. The Greek schismatics, as well as Roman Catholics, being subject to much annoyance in the Holy Land, Nicholas made this a pretext, in 1853, to wring from the Porte a treaty which permitted Russia to interfere in the internal affairs of the Ottoman empire. He suddenly occupied the principalities of the Danube, and destroyed the Turkish fleet at Sinoub. France and England tried in vain

to effect an accommodation, and in 1854, together with Sardinia, they commenced the Crimean war. Nicholas lived long enough to hear of the check experienced by his army before Silistria, of its defeat at the Alma, of the destruction of Bomarsund, and of the slow but sure progress of the siege of Sebastopol. He died in 1855.

NEWTON, (Isaac)—English mathematician and natural scientist, was born at Woolstrop, Lincolnshire, in 1642. He studied at Cambridge, and soon astonished his masters by his genius and discoveries. In 1687, the privileges of his university being encroached upon by James II., he was selected to defend them, and so well did he succeed that he was sent to parliament; but he did not distinguish himself in that sphere. He died in 1727. Newton was the inventor of the *binomial* and of *infinitesimal calculus*; he also gave the first notion of *universal gravitation*. Two of the sources of his fame were the *decomposition of light* and the discovery of the *principal laws of optics*.

NEY, (Michael)—Marshal of France, was born at Sarre-Louis, in 1769. He enlisted at 18, and rose rapidly, until 1799 found him general of division, and as such he served in the armies of the Rhine and the Danube. In 1804 he became marshal, and in 1805 gained the battle of Elehingen, which brought on the capitulation of Ulm. In 1806-'07 he took Erfurt, Magdeburg, and Thorn. In Spain he subdued Galicia and Asturia; in Portugal he took Castel-Rodrigo and Almeida, and when the French army was hard pressed by immensely superior numbers, saved it by a masterly retreat—combatting foot by foot—

from Lisbon to Miranda de Duero. The height of Ney's fame was reached in 1812, during the Russian campaign; at the battle of the Moskowa he performed prodigies of valor, and during the retreat he commanded the rear-guard. He took a principal part also in the campaigns of 1813-'14, and was one of those who advised Napoleon to abdicate. At the restoration of the Bourbons, Ney was made a peer of France, and when Napoleon landed from Elba, was sent with the principal part of the army to resist his advance. At Auxerre, however, he joined his old master with all his troops. After the final defeat of the emperor, Ney was tried for treason, and shot, December 7, 1815. His surname in the army was "bravest of the brave."

NIEBUHR, (Berthold)—A Danish historian, was born at Copenhagen, in 1776. He was employed a great part of his life in various administrative capacities by his government; and in 1816 was made ambassador of Prussia to Rome, which post he held for eight years, profiting by his residence in the eternal city so much as to gather a large amount of valuable material for his works. He died at Bona, in 1813. He assisted Cardinal Mai in his publication of the "Republic of Cicero," but his principal work is a "Roman History," in which he pushes historical criticism to the very verge of absolute scepticism. The work, however, is full of erudition, and some of its analyses are very judicious and well conducted.

NOGARET, (William de)—Chancellor of Philip IV. of France, was born towards the end of the thirteenth century. During the troubles between Pope Boniface

VIII. and King Philip, he urged his master to extreme measures with the most violent animosity towards the pontiff. In 1303, aided by Prince Sciarra Colonna, he seized the venerable pope, in Anagni, and for four days kept him a prisoner, only freeing him when compelled to do so by an insurrection of the people. Nogaret afterwards implored absolution from the pontiff, but died miserably, in 1314.

NOTTINGHAM, (Charles *Howard*) — Earl of, high admiral of England, was son of William Howard, earl of Effingham, and grandson of the second duke of Norfolk. He commanded the English fleet which in 1588 destroyed the Spanish *armada*; he then took Cadiz, and burned another Spanish fleet anchored in the harbor. Jealous of his fame, the earl of Essex sought to ruin him; but when Essex himself was afterwards condemned, Howard revenged himself, it is thought, by preventing his petition for pardon from reaching Elizabeth. He died in 1624.

NUMA POMPILIUS—Second king of Rome, was of Sabine origin. He was called to the throne about 714 B. C. His reign was one of constant peace, and devoted to legislative enactments and religious institutions. He created the vestals, pontiffs, etc.; regulated the Roman year, which he divided into twelve instead of ten months; divided the people according to their avocations, and endeavored to obliterate all distinction between the Romans and Sabines. He died in 671 B. C.

O.

O'BRIEN, (William Smith)—Was born at Dromoland, in 1803. His studies were made at Cambridge. Although a Protestant and of an aristocratic family, he associated himself with O'Connell in the "agitation movement." Finding, however, that force alone could free Ireland, he joined the "Young Ireland" party, and was arrested in August, 1848. Condemned to death, his sentence was commuted to perpetual banishment, and in 1856 he was allowed to return to Ireland. He died in 1864.

O'CONNELL, (Daniel)—The "great agitator" of Ireland, was born in the county of Kerry, in 1775. His studies were made at St. Imar, France. When quite young he affiliated himself with the association for Irish independence, and was arrested in 1824. He was chosen member of the House of Commons in 1828, and refusing to take the "test-oath," he did not obtain his seat. He entered the house, however, in 1830, and there exercised a great influence. He became mayor of Dublin, in 1841; but not contented with his success, he demanded the repeal of the "union." He was arrested and taken before the House of Lords, in 1844, and was triumphantly acquitted. He died on his way to Rome, in 1847, leaving his heart to the Eternal City.

OCTAVIUS — Surnamed "Augustus," was grand-nephew of Julius Cæsar, and born at Rome, in the year 63 B. C. When Cæsar was assassinated, he was studying at Athens. Hastening to Rome, he compelled Antony to

restore the money which his grand-uncle had left him. Together with the consuls Hirtius and Pansa, he marched against Antony, but soon became reconciled with him, and gave him his own sister's hand in marriage. The famous triumvirate was now formed, the year 43 B. C., between Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus. Determined to annihilate the republican faction, the young Cæsar marched against Brutus and Cassius, and defeated them at Philippi. After the victory, Octavius dismissed Lepidus, assigned the East to Antony, and took up his own headquarters at Rome. Trouble soon broke out between the two rivals, and open war followed, ending with the defeat of Antony, at Actium, in 31 B. C. The conquered hero committed suicide at the court of Cleopatra, and Octavius made of Egypt a Roman province. Returning to Rome in 29 B. C., the young Cæsar re-established the monarchy, changing his name to "Augustus." His reign was one of justice and wisdom. The fine arts owed him much of their development, and to his patronage is due the success of such men as Virgil, Horace, and Livy. He died at Nola, 14 B. C.

ODOACRES—Conqueror of Italy, was son of a minister of Attila, and on the death of his father, in 465, became a common highwayman. He managed to enter the Roman army about the year 475, and in a few months headed a revolt against the feeble Emperor Augustulus. Succeeding in his struggle, he contented himself with the title of king of Italy. Beaten, however, by Theodoric the Ostrogoth, in 493, he made a compact by virtue of which the two rivals were to rule conjointly. A few days afterwards he was assassinated. As a civil administrator,

Odoacres was just, and therefore much beloved by his subjects.

OECOLAMPADIUS—Born at Weinsberg, in Germany, in 1482, was one of the leaders of the reformation. Combatting with Luther, he joined the more radical Zwinglius, and became a violent fanatic. He died in 1534.

O'NEILL—King of Munster, Ireland, reigned from 379 to 402. Joining the Piets and Scots against the Romans, he contributed to expel the common enemy from the isles. He was assassinated by a rival prince, Eoch; but his posterity reigned for nearly five hundred years, residing generally at Dungannon, in Ulster.

O'REILLY, (Alexander)—An Irish general in the Spanish service, was born in 1735, and at first studied in France. Becoming a favorite of Charles III., of Spain, he received several important charges, but generally failed in achieving any success. He died in 1794.

ORIGEN—Doctor of the Church, was born at Alexandria, Egypt, in 185. He took the place of St. Clement, in the school of Alexandria, and soon became notorious for rigorism. Ordained at Jerusalem, in 230, he soon had to defend the regularity of his ordination against a council summoned by Demetrius, bishop of Alexandria. Excommunicated, and therefore interdicted, he did not officiate until the death of Demetrius. During the persecution of Decius, he was put to the torture, and underwent the ordeal like a man and a saint. He died in 253. Since the foundation of Christianity, no man has been so subject to criticism as has Origen. By some he is regarded

as a saint ; by others as a fool, if not as a bad man and a heretic. His intellect and erudition, however, are acknowledged by all to have been extraordinary. As a patient and laborious student, he probably has not had, as far as we can ascertain, an equal ; for although not more than one fourth of his works have reached us, yet they equal in volume those of St. Thomas.

ORLEANS, (Philip II., Duke of)—Was nephew of King Louis XIV. of France, and son of that monarch's only brother, Philip. He was born in 1674, and unfortunately received his education under the superintendence of infamous and unscrupulous men. Endowed with brilliant talents, he soon gave full reign to his ambition, and endeavored to support his cousin Philip de Bourbon on the throne of Spain. The generosity of Louis saved Orleans from death, and even made him *regent* of France, in 1715. Under the regency of Philip, an entire change came over France : the Stuarts of England were expelled, the Jesuits lost their influence, and the public debt was reduced by \$100,000,000 — a curious parody upon the next reign. Orleans was confirmed in power by Louis XV., in 1723, but he died a few months after. As a prince, he was probably one of the most corrupt and voluptuous that ever disgraced a throne.

OTHO I.—Emperor of Germany, was born in 912. Elected king in 936, he conquered Bohemia and Lorraine. He espoused Adelaide, widow of Lothaire, king of the Lombards, and thus obtained a footing in Italy. He deposed Berengarius, king of Italy, and had himself crowned as such in 961. The following year he became emperor ; and revolting against his benefactor, Pope John XII., he

caused to be elected an anti-pope, called Leo VIII. He died in 973.

OVID—Latin poet, was born at Sulmona, in 43 B. C. When quite young he became intimate with the principal ornaments of the court of Augustus, and soon arose in fame. For many years he led a life of gaiety at the court; but when about 50 years old, he was banished to Tomes, from some unknown cause. He there died in 17 A. D. As a poet, Ovid is monotonous, but yet graceful; as for his moral tone, it is at the least exceedingly loose.

OXENSTEIRN, (Axel, Count)—A Swedish minister, was born in Upland, in 1583. He became prime minister of Gustavus Adolphus, in 1611, and when that king was killed at Lutzen, in 1632, he for two years headed the Protestant coalition, and after the battle of Nordlingen joined the French against Austria, and thus restored success to Sweden. He died in 1653.

P.

PACCA, (Cardinal)—Minister of Pope Pius VII., was born at Benevento, in 1756. He had filled many nunciatures, when he was made cardinal, in 1801. He drew up the bull of excommunication against Napoleon I. in 1809, and was confined in the fortress of Fenestrella when the pope was taken prisoner to France. Rejoining the pontiff at Fontainebleau in 1813, he induced him to abolish the concordat which had just been made with Napoleon. He died in 1844.

PAINE, (Thomas)—An English writer, was born at Thetford, in 1737. He was successively a corset-maker,

custom-house officer, school teacher, politician, and writer. Emigrating to America about the time the revolution, he espoused the cause of the colonists with ardor, and after the achievement of their independence, he became secretary for foreign affairs. Reappearing in London about 1791, he there published his work on the "Rights of Man," and to avoid imprisonment therefor, fled to France. Although a foreigner, he was elected to the convention, and voted for the banishment, not the death, of Louis XVI. He returned to the United States about 1795, and died in 1809. Paine was a shallow thinker, a sophistical argumentator, and an enemy to all religion.

PALAFIX, (Joseph)—A Spanish general, was born in 1780. When King Charles IV. and his sons went to Bayonne, and were made prisoners by Napoleon, Palafox was with them as an officer of the guard. Escaping, he incited Aragon to arms against the French, and was proclaimed governor of Saragossa. He organized a most vigorous resistance, and after a siege of three months, forced the French to retire, August, 1808. Soon after, however, the French undertook another siege, and he fought not only street by street, but house by house. At length, he was forced to capitulate, February 20, 1809, and was taken to France. Re-entering Spain in 1814, he contributed to restore Ferdinand VII. to the throne, and by that monarch was made duke of Saragossa. The revolution of 1820, in which Palafox contended for constitutional monarchy, caused his disgrace by the arbitrary court. He retired to private life, and died in 1847.

PALMERSTON, (Henry *Temple*)—Viscount; an English statesman, was born at Broadlands, Southampton,

in 1784. He studied at Harrow, Edinburgh, and at Cambridge. Although but 21 years of age, he entered parliament in 1806. He was called in 1807 to the admiralty, and in 1809 became secretary of war. In his youth he was devoted to toryism, but in 1828 he became a liberal. Under the ministry of Earl Grey, Palmerston received the portfolio of the foreign office, and following the policy of Canning, succeeded in establishing the independence of Belgium. In the Spanish and Portuguese questions. he espoused the cause of the liberals, and by means of a treaty between England and France, secured the throne of Spain to Isabella, and that of Portugal to Doña Maria. In 1835 his liberalism underwent a change. Although he blockaded the ports of Brazil, and guarded the coasts of Africa, that a check to the slave trade might be effectually given, yet he resisted with severity, in 1837, the just complaints of Canada, and in 1840 pushed to extremes an unjust war against China. In the Eastern question he displayed a great amount of activity, and succeeded in forming an alliance between England, Turkey, Russia, and Austria, in July, 1840. This treaty was signed with an idea of foiling the Egyptian policy of Thiers, who encouraged the encroachments of the great pacha, Mehemet-Ali. The plan was successful, and France witnessed with chagrin the increase of English influence in the East. In 1841 Palmerston resigned his portfolio, and acted in parliament as a leader of the opposition ; but in 1846 he again entered the cabinet as foreign minster. The revolutions of 1848 shook to their foundations all the thrones of the continent, and consolidated Palmerston's party in power. The wily minister declared himself the friend of the peoples, but also assumed the part

of a benovolent protector of the monarchs. He recognized the revolution of Paris, encouraged those of Vienna and Berlin, applauded the reforms of Pope Pius IX. ; but he sustained Leopold against the liberals of Belgium, and sympathized with the conquering propensities of Charles Albert in Italy. Extending a hand to the revolutionists of Italy, he abandoned the patroits of Hungary. This inconsistent and unscrupulous policy was suddenly checked by the expedition sent by the French republic to restore Pius IX. to his temporal power, in 1849. To recover his lost ground, Palmerston now endeavored to take a decisive attitude against the absolute governments of Europe, but with no great success ; notably in the affair of the Portuguese Pacifico, on account of whom he blockaded the ports of Greece, and threatened a general European war, for the sum of \$750. Without the advice of his colleagues in the cabinet, Palmerston encouraged the *coup-d'etat* of Napoleon, and was succeeded in office by Granville. In the cabinet of Aberdeen, formed in December, 1852, Palmerston became secretary of the interior, and in that capacity gained the sympathy of the masses by his advocacy of reform. In March, 1855, he became first lord of the treasury and head of the cabinet. To sustain the "equilibrium of Europe," that is, the preponderance of England, he opposed the union of the Danubian principalities, as well as the construction of the Suez canal. In 1858 he was forced to retire from office, on account of a vote of censure passed by parliament, in 1857, against his Chinese policy, and on account of the difficulties presented by the Indian mutiny. The next year, however, the ministry of Lord Derby was dissolved, and Palmerston was recalled to his old post, with Russell

as foreign secretary. During the Italian revolution he showed himself constantly favorable to the unitary movement. He died in 1863. Palmerston was undoubtedly one of the first of modern English statesmen ; his perception was quick, and his execution of a plan was as daring as unscrupulous. Unlike Russell, he was never the head of a party—his force was in himself.

PARSONS, (Robert)—an English Jesuit, was born in 1546. Becoming a Catholic when quite young, he joined the Jesuits at Rome, and in 1759 was sent back to England as head of the Catholic missions. He was charged by the Holy See with many important commissions in Spain, and jointly with Cardinal Allen, did much towards the preservation of the faith in England. He was suspected of being one of Guy Fawke's conspirators, but nothing was proven against him. He died at Rome, about 1610, having been for twenty years rector of the English college in that city.

PASCAL—Celebrated French geometrician and writer, was born at Clermont-Ferrand, in 1623. His education was conducted principally by his father, and so great was his inclination for geometrical investigation, that books were denied him, lest his health might suffer. Nevertheless, starting upon the simple definition of the science, he managed, alone and unaided, to work out the first thirty-two propositions of Euclid ; he was then 12 years of age. When about 16 he composed a treatise on conic sections, and at 18 he invented a machine for the resolution of the most minute and complicated arithmetical calculations. He completed the physical researches of Torricelli, and about 1648 published his treatise on the

“Equilibrium of Liquors,” which gave a great impetus to hydrostatical science. He also invented the hydraulic press. Pascal was an ardent Jansenist, and in defense of the tenets of his sect, he issued, in 1656, a series of “Provincial Letters,” in which he combatted his adversaries with a mixture of comicality and nobility of style. This book was condemned both by the Holy See and the civil authorities of France. Pascal conceived the idea of a work in which would be included all the “evidences of religion,” but was able to produce only a few detached fragments. These have been united in a volume entitled “Reflections,” which up to the present time has gone through more than two hundred editions. From his infancy, this great thinker had been an invalid, and most of his life was rendered miserable by paralysis. His piety was of rather an austere character, and quite exalted. He died in 1662, at the early age of 39.

PATRICK, (Saint)—Apostle, and one of the patrons of Ireland, was born about 372. The honor of having been his native land is disputed by France and Scotland. He commenced to preach Christianity in Ireland about 431, and became archbishop of Armagh. His life is so legendary as handed down to us, that it is often difficult to distinguish truth from fable. His feast is celebrated on the 17th of March.

PAUL (Saint)—Apostle of the Gentiles, was born in the second year of the Christian era, at Tarsus, a city whose inhabitants enjoyed the title of Roman citizens. His parents were Jews, and he was one of the foremost among the persecutors of the Christians. Being converted to the faith by an appearance of our Saviour, who demanded

of him the reason of his cruelty (*see the Bible*), he commenced to preach the gospel, and in that mission he traveled through Asia Minor and the Grecian peninsula. Returning to Jerusalem in 58, he was assaulted by the populace, and was summoned by the High-Priest to answer the "accusations" against him. Felix, governor of Judea, confined him for two years in the prisons of Cæserea; but having appealed to Rome, he was sent to the capital by Festus. Acquitted of the charges brought against him, Paul returned to the East, but came back to Rome in 64. At this time, the Christian religion had so far advanced, even in the palace of the emperor, that the anger of the devotees of paganism could not contain itself, and St. Paul became one of the glorious army of martyrs, in the year 66. The anniversary of his death is celebrated on the 29th June, and that of his conversion is honored on the 25th January. St. Paul has left us fourteen *epistles* addressed to the various dioceses through which he traveled. The last one, that entitled an "Epistle to the Hebrews," has been attacked by some rationalists on the score of authenticity, but in vain. Many apocryphal writings have been ascribed to St. Paul, such as some "Letters to Seneca." The "Acts of the Apostles" may be regarded as a kind of epitome of this great apostle's career.

PAUL OF THE CROSS, (Saint)—Founder of the congregation of the Passionists, was born in 1694, at Ovada, Italy. Ordained by Pope Benedict XIII., on June 7, 1727, it is said that when the pontiff had completed the ceremony, he exclaimed "thanks to God"—a prognostication, as it were, of the future career of the holy man.

The rules of his congregation were confirmed by Pope Benedict XIV. on May 15, 1741; and having signed his name, the pontiff exclaimed, "this congregation of the Passion is the last to come into the world, but it should have been the first." St. Paul died, October, 1775, and was canonized in 1867 by Pope Pius IX.

PAUL III. (Alexander *Farnese*)—Pope from 1534 to 1549, displayed much firmness in his relations with Henry VIII. of England, and even excommunicated that monarch on account of his schismatical actions. In 1538 he formed an alliance with the Venetian republic and the empire of Germany, against the Turks. The same year he acted as mediator between Charles V. of Germany, and King Francis I. of France, and succeeded in concluding the "truce of Nice." In 1540 he gave the pontifical sanction to the "Society of Jesus." He summoned the Council of Trent in 1542. Perhaps the principal event of this great pontiff's reign was the issue of the famous "bull" *Cæna Domini*, so entitled on account of the mandate causing it to be read at Rome every Holy Thursday. By this "bull" a general excommunication is pronounced against all heretics, and especially against all the enemies of the Holy See and of the clergy.

PAUL I.—Emperor of Russia, was born in 1754. Until the death of his mother, Catherine II., he was sovereign only in name; but when the empress was gathered to her fathers, in 1796, he signalized his accession to power by overthrowing the previous policy, and made himself a kind of champion of absolutism. He formed the second coalition against France, but suddenly changed to the side of Napoleon, and prepared by this stroke of policy

the peace of Luneville and the treaty of Amiens. He was assassinated in 1801.

PAULINE BONAPARTE—Princess Borghese, second sister of Napoleon I., was born at Ajaccio, Corsica, in 1780. She married General Leclerc in 1797, and when she became a widow, was created duchess of Guastalla. In 1803 she espoused the Prince Camillo Borghese, of Rome, but very soon left him, and retired to Neuilly, France. She had not agreed very well with her brother; but after the disasters which sent him to Elba, she not only gave him all her diamonds, but accompanied him into his exile. When the emperor was sent to St. Helena, Pauline became reconciled with her husband, and lived with him till her death, in 1825. She was regarded by all as one of the most beautiful of women. Canova made her statue, and from it formed his great "Venus of Praxiteles."

PEDRO I—Emperor of Brazil, was born in the palace of Queluz, Portugal, in 1798. His father was at the time regent of Portugal, and when in 1807 the French attacked the peninsula, the royal family retired to Brazil, then a Portuguese colony. In 1822, Pedro was proclaimed emperor of Brazil, but the death of his father, John VI., left him the crown of Portugal, in 1826. He abdicated the Portuguese throne in favor of his daughter Mary, leaving the regency in the hands of his brother Miguel. Scarcely had Pedro departed, when Miguel seized the throne. Endeavoring to re-establish his daughter upon the Portuguese throne, Pedro discontented the Brazilians, and his son was proclaimed emperor, under the title of Pedro II. Returning to Europe, the exiled

monarch managed to raise troops in France and England, and by their aid he placed the crown of Portugal upon the head of Mary, in 1833. Pedro died in the following year.

PEEL, (Sir Robert)—An English statesman, was born in 1778, at Bury, in Lancashire. He entered the House of Commons, thanks to the influence and money of his father, when but 21 years of age. He took part at once with the tories. In 1812 he was made secretary for Ireland, and by Lord Liverpool he was called, in 1822, to the ministry of the interior. On the death of Liverpool, he retired from office, but in 1828 he entered the cabinet of Wellington, and distinguished himself for his advocacy of the bill for the emancipation of the Catholics—a measure which hitherto he had withstood. The French revolution of 1830 caused the “whigs” of England to triumph, and Peel lost his post. However, in 1841, he was charged by the crown to form a new cabinet, but his excessive measures against Ireland caused his retirement again in 1849. He was about to again occupy the seat of government, when he suddenly died in 1850.

PELAGIUS—Famous heresiarch of the fifth century, was born in Great Britain, and became a monk when quite a young man. Going to Rome, he became acquainted with St. Augustine and many other learned men. His natural taste for argument led him astray, and he soon fell into the heresies of the time. His own speciality, if so it may be termed, was the idea that man, by his own free will—without any assistance from God—can abstain from sin. His theories were condemned by the two councils of Carthage, in 416 and 417, and by the council of Antioch, in 424. The ecumenical council of Ephesus

gave the definitive judgment of the Church against Pelagianism in 431. Pelagius died in 433, but his heresy was sustained by many up to the sixth century.

PENN, (William)—Founder of what is now called the State of Pennsylvania, was born at London, in 1644, and son of Sir William Penn, rear-admiral in the English marine. In his youth he became a "Quaker," and his inconsistent, and intolerant father banished him from the ancestral home. Being of a rather logical turn of mind, young Penn thought that since the principle of authority had been ignored by his "Protestant" ancestors, he might as well strike out for himself. This resolution did not cost him much, because his revenue was \$330,000 a year (*in our currency*), besides a claim upon the English treasury to the amount of \$100,000. This latter sum he exchanged with the crown for the propriety and sovereignty of the district now denominated Pennsylvania. As an administrator, Penn was honest, especially in his dealings with the Indians. He abolished slavery in his colony, and gave to the colonists a "constitution," which may be regarded as the basis of that of the United States. When Penn returned to England he was well received by James II., and hence was displeasing to William of Orange, who deprived him of his government. In 1696, however, he recovered his position, and spent the remainder of his days in the interest of his colony. He died in 1718.

PEPIN, (le Bref)—King of the Franks, and first of the Carlovingian dynasty, was son of Charles Martel. Upon the death of his father, in 741, he obtained the rule of Burgundy and of Neustria, while his brother Carloman

received Suabia and Austrasia. When Carloman abdicated, in 747, he annexed Austrasia to his dominion. Deposing the feeble King Childeric III., in 752, he was proclaimed king of France. He died in 768, having divided his states between his sons Carloman and Charlemagne, and having confirmed the Holy See in the possession of Emilia and the Pentapolis, conquered from the Lombards.

PERICLES—Was born at Athens about 495 B. C. His eloquence, and above all, his money, made him a leader of the mob, and he succeeded in banishing all his rivals, and became absolute ruler about 444 B. C. His administration was signalized by lavish expenditure for the obtaining of the smiles of the crowd, and by some slight successes against Sparta. When the “war of the Pelopenesus” took place, in 431, Pericles obtained some advantages; but being defeated, the fickle Athenians deposed him. He died the next year. If the chronicles of the time speak truth, this “great man” was one of the boldest rogues that ever lived; but it must be admitted that his compatriots were not very pure.

PETION, (Alexander)—President of Hayti, a colored man, was born in 1770, at Port-au-Prince. As an adjutant-general in the French army, he served against Toussaint, and when defeated in the defense of Fort Jacmel he retired to France. Returning to Hayti, in 1805, King Christopher conferred upon him the title and emoluments of governor of Port-au-Prince. In 1806 Petion revolted against the royal authority, and succeeded in being proclaimed president of the new republic. His

administration was productive of much good to his country. He died in 1818.

PETRARCH — Celebrated Italian poet, was born at Arezzo, in 1304. His father took him to Avignon, France, when he was quite young. Under the patronage of the pope, Benedict XII., he entered the priesthood, and devoted his life principally to poetical composition. In 1341 he received from Pope Benedict the title of "poet laureate," and from the king of Naples he accepted the position of grand almoner. The duke of Parma gave him the benefice of archdeacon of that diocese. Charged by the people of Rome, in 1342, to influence Pope Clement VI. to re-establish the pontifical residence in the eternal city, he received about the same time many other important commissions from various sovereigns of the period. He died in 1374. The principal works of Petrarch are sonnets and odes, graceful and sentimental in style, and not wanting in erudition.

PHILIP II.—King of Macedonia, was born in 383 B.C. Having escaped from Thebes, where he had been held as a hostage by Pelopidas, he seized the supreme power in his native land; first as guardian of his nephew, and afterwards as king. He organized a splendid and efficient army, and in it reduced to perfection the famous "phalanx." He re-established tranquillity in the interior; and treating with Athens, aggrandized his dominion by the taking of Amphypolis and Pydaa, and by the capture of the most important places of Illyria and Thrace. Turning his perfidious policy against Greece, he found an able adversary in Demosthenes. Profiting by the divisions

caused by the "holy wars," Philip seized Imbros and Lemnos, declared himself protector of Thessaly, and shortly after took Olynthia. Putting an end to the holy wars, he caused himself to be admitted into the "Amphyc-tionic Council" in 346, and then again endeavored to deceive Greece, by turning his arms against Epirus and Thrace. Being forced into open war against the Greeks, he attempted the siege of Byzantium, but was compelled by Phocion to abandon the idea of its capture. However, he defeated the Thebans and Athenians in 338, at Cheronea. Returning to his own land, he was preparing a grand expedition against Persia, when he was assassinated, in 336, by a Macedonian noble called Pansanias. Philip II. was as cunning as he was courageous, and was probably the deepest politician of antiquity. He was succeeded by his son Alexander the Great.

PHILIP II., ("Augustus")—King of France, was son of Louis VII., and succeeded to the throne in 1180. By his marriage with Isabella of Hainaut, he received the county of Artois. He was very successful in his wars against the great vassals of the crown, especially against the duke of Burgundy and the count of Flanders. He gained many advantages over Henry II. of England, but upon the death of that prince in 1189, he allied himself with Richard I., and joined the third crusade. Arrived in Sicily, the two kings disagreed; but yet Philip proceeded to Asia, and distinguished himself at St. Jean-d'Acre, in 1191. Returning, however, suddenly to France, he was about to attack England, when the pope interfered. When Richard returned, open war broke out, but with little success for France. On the succession of John

“Lackland” to the English throne, in 1199, Philip took the part of that king’s nephew, Arthur of Brittany, and when the young prince was assassinated, John was summoned to answer for the murder before the French king. Refusing to appear before his suzerain, John was condemned by the peers of France, and lost in war all the English provinces he held in fief from the French crown. Philip now turned his arms against Flanders, and in this new war he had for adversaries, the duke of Flanders, the king of England, and the emperor of Germany. On the 27th July, 1214, he gained the decisive battle of Bouvines, and thus assured to France all his conquests. After this, his reign was one of peace, until his death in 1223. Philip had been excommunicated in 1199 for the repudiation of his wife Ingelburga ; but taking her back two years after, he was restored to the communion of the Church.

PHILIP IV., (*le Bel*)—King of France, was son of Philip III., and succeeded to the throne in 1285. By the treaty of Tarascon, in 1291, he terminated the war against Aragon, but soon engaged in the contest against Edward I. of England, who had allied himself with Dam-pierre, count of Flanders. After many vicissitudes of fortune, the treaty of Montreuil caused the marriage of the son of the English king with Isabella, daughter of Philip, in 1299. At the same time, Philip joined Flanders to France. About this period commenced the violent disagreements between Philip and the supreme pontiff, Boniface VIII. Against the king were directed several decrees, but nothing being of avail against the royal determination to subordinate the spiritual to the

temporal power, the pope was at last compelled to excommunicate the king, and to place the kingdom under a formal interdict. Philip resisted the pontifical ordinance, and even went so far as to cause to be burned the decree of the Holy See. In 1302 he convoked what were afterwards known as the "States General," that he might unite the various orders of the kingdom (nobles, clergy, and people) against any who should interfere with the independence of the crown. In the midst of these troubles the Flemish revolted, and defeated the French at Courtray, 1302. Signing a treaty with the Flemish, Philip was now apparently free to act against the pontiff, and he even presumed to accuse the venerable Boniface of heresy. Excommunicated the second time, Philip sent against the pope the infamous Nogaret, who, with the aid of Sciarra Colonna, made of Boniface a prisoner; but for only a few days, as the populace of Anagni released him. In 1304, Philip marched against the Flemish, and beat them in the battle of Mons-en-Puelle, according them afterwards an honorable peace. At the death of Pope Benedict XI., he caused to be nominated a French pope, Clement V., who took up his residence at Avignon. This pontiff abolished the corrupt organization of the Templars, and Philip condemned to death its last grand-master, Molay. Under the rule of this monarch the coin of France was debased so much that the people entitled Philip the "counterfeiter." To replenish his treasury, he persecuted the Jews, sold titles of nobility, and put up the office of tax-gatherer at public auction. He died in 1314.

PHILIP II.—King of Spain, was son of Charles V.,

and born in 1527. In 1540 he became duke of Milan, and in 1554, by the abdication of his father, he attained to the sovereignty of the Netherlands, of Naples, and of Sicily. Two years afterwards he became King of Spain. In 1554 he had married Mary of England, but without obtaining any authority over the English nation. During his entire reign, Philip combatted the progress of the "reformation," and he instigated his wife Mary to use the most violent measures against the English recusants. In the Netherlands his severity caused an insurrection. In France he sustained the "league," and in Spain he was a powerful protector of the inquisition. During the first years of his reign, Philip continued the war with France, and gained in 1557 the battle of St. Quentin; but not knowing how to profit by his success, he made peace in 1559, and married the princess Elizabeth, daughter of Henry II. Having sent against England in 1588 a fleet of great strength, entitled by Spanish arrogance, "An Invincible Armada," he suffered the mortification of hearing of its destruction by storm. Encouraging for a long time the civil war in France, thinking that in the end he might obtain the French throne, Philip was at last compelled to sign the treaty of Veroins with the famous Henry IV., in 1598. He died, probably of mortification, the same year. Under Philip, the Spanish colonies of America and of India enriched the mother country with immense treasures in gold and silver; but the insane vanity of the unscrupulous and tyrannical sovereign caused all to be dissipated in his absurd attempts at "universal monarchy." In disposition, Philip was sombre and exceedingly suspicious — nevertheless he encouraged the fine arts. The beautiful palace of the Escorial was built, if not

designed by him, and most of what Madrid has of note can be ascribed to his genius.

PHILO, THE JEW. — A Platonic philosopher, was born at Alexandria, about the year 30 B. C. So great was the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries, that he was even during his lifetime entitled “the Jewish Plato.” About the year A. D. 40, the Jews of Alexandria sent him to demand of the Emperor Caligula the right of Roman citizenship, but the tyrant refused to even listen to the petition. The date of Philo’s death is unknown. As a writer, he distinguished himself in Hebrew theology, in history, and in philosophy. His principal works are those upon the “Creation of the World, according to Moses,” and upon “The World.” As a theologian, Philo explained the Bible by the allegorical system ; as a philosopher, he generally followed the ideas of Plato, and endeavored to reconcile them with the religion of the Jews. He admitted two eternal principles, God and matter ; according to his theory, God is the primitive light, and from Him emanate all inferior intelligences as so many rays from the sun ; in God from all eternity are enclosed all our ideas, and from the collection of the sources of these ideas is formed our present world. This ideal world, Philo personified in the term *Logos*, or *Son of God*.

PHOTIUS. — Patriarch of Constantinople, was born about 830, in that city. At first ambassador to Persia, he became first secretary to the Emperor Michael, and upon the deposition of the legitimate patriarch, Ignatius, he was advanced hurriedly through holy orders, and in-

truded into the patriarchal see. Pope Nicholas I. excommunicated him at once, but he collected a number of bishops in the form of a council, and retorted upon the pontiff by a similar decree, 858. This is the origin of the "Greek schism." The Emperor Basil re-established Ignatius in his patriarchal jurisdiction, and Photius remained quiet until that prelate's death, when he again assumed control of ecclesiastical affairs. When the Emperor Leo, "the philosopher," ascended the throne, Photius was exiled to a monastery in Armenia, and there died in 891. Photius was a man of great erudition, and was possessed of a most subtle character.

PICCOLOMINI, (Octavius) — Celebrated Italian general in the service of the German empire, was born at Sienna, in 1599. Having distinguished himself greatly in the intestine wars of his native land, he joined the Imperialists at the outbreak of the "Thirty years' war," and after many actions of *eclat*, was appointed to the command of the corps which afterwards formed the right wing of the army, which, under Merci, was defeated by Condé, at Nordlingen, in 1645. He successfully defended the Netherlands against the French, and was made general-in-chief of the Spanish forces in that country. Recalled to Germany in 1648, with the title of marshal, he was soon made a prince of the empire and duke of Amalfi. He died in 1656.

PICHEGRU, (Henry)—Famous French general, was born at Arbois, in 1761. He was a tutor in mathematics, at the college of Brienne, when young Bonaparte was a student therein. Enlisting as a volunteer at the outbreak

of the revolution, he rapidly advanced in rank, until at length he was appointed commander of the armies of the Moselle and the Rhine, 1793. Placed soon afterwards at the head of the army of the North, he defeated the allied forces in eight pitched battles, and had conquered nearly all Holland, when he yielded to the seductive offers of the royalists, and allowed the Austrians to obtain some advantages over his army. Deprived of his command, he retired into private life; but being elected in 1797 a member of the "Council of Five Hundred," he placed himself at the head of the reactionary party, and was sentenced to transportation. Escaping into England, he entered into relations with Cadondal in a conspiracy against Bonaparte. In 1804 he secretly entered France, but was soon arrested and confined in the Temple. In a few days he was found strangled in his cell, probably by his own hand, though some have thought that he was executed in this private manner by the order of the First Consul.

PINDAR—Celebrated lyric poet of Greece, was born at Thebes about 520 B. C. He devoted himself especially to *dithyrambs*, and to chants in honor of those who were victorious in the athletic games. His great protector was Alexander, son of Amyntas, king of Macedonia. Of all his compositions, we have only forty-five *hymns*, the chief characteristics of which are enthusiasm and brilliancy of style, combined with a monotony which is equaled in extent only by the obscurity of the ideas which the poet wished to convey. Pindar died in 456 B. C.

PITT, (William)—First earl of Chatham, one of the first of English statesmen, was born at Westminster, in

1708. He followed the military career when a youth, but his weak health compelled him to leave the service. He entered parliament in 1735, and at once took a first place among the politicians of his time. Having been appointed, in 1746, by George II. to the position of vice-treasurer of Ireland, he resigned his office that he might be more free to combat the party then in power. In 1756, Pitt entered again into office with Fox and Lord Newcastle. This coalition is generally regarded as one of the most beneficial for the prosperity of England. Pitt assured success to the English arms on the continent and in America, and re-established the governmental credit; but on the accession of George III. he was forced to resign. Recalled to office in 1766, he received the title of earl of Chatham, and was entrusted with the formation of a new ministry. He admitted into his cabinet only men of recognized ability, and reserved for himself merely the title of "keeper of the seals." Overcome by disease, he resigned in 1768, but during his apparent privacy, he never ceased to combat any measure which seemed to him incompatible with the national honor. He was upon the point of death in 1778, when he caused himself to be carried from his bed to the parliament that he might protest against the recognition of the independence of the American colonies, then in revolt against the mother country. This effort cost him his life, May 11. As an orator, Pitt had in England only one rival, the great statesman, Fox. Pitt was not so vehement as was Fox, but in his style he was far more correct.

PITT, (William)—Famous English minister of state, second son of the preceding, was born in 1759. He

entered the house of commons in 1781, and was called to fill the functions of the chancellorship of the exchequer the next year. Entering into the ranks of the opposition in 1783, he was appointed almost immediately first lord of the treasury, that is, prime minister of the kingdom. He commenced his administration by a kind of *coup d'état*, crushing the hostile majority in parliament by pronouncing the dissolution of the assembly. By able maneuvering, he obtained a favorable majority, calmed the public irritation, filled the treasury, and finally concluded the famous "triple alliance" between England, Prussia, and Holland, against France (1788). Encouraging to his utmost the civil discord in France, he abstained from any interference with the fate of the unfortunate Louis XVI., though entreated to use his influence in that regard by Austria and Prussia. Deceiving the French republic, however, in 1793, he bent all his energies to the raising up of enemies against her; but in spite of all his ability, he could not impede the almost miraculous triumph of the French arms on the continent. At the same time, he had to contend against an Irish insurrection, and was forced by his ambition and prejudice to contract an enormous debt in order to sustain the expenses of a general European war. After a contest of eight years, seeing himself abandoned by the powers who had signed the treaty of Luneville (1801), he retired from office, and was replaced by Addington, who concluded the peace of Amiens (1802). This peace being broken in a few months' time, Pitt returned to office, and formed a third coalition against France. He had no more success than before—he lived long enough to hear of Austerlitz, and died in 1806. His entire ministerial career had been

devoted to the debasement of France; but at his death, that proud and heroic country was mistress of Europe. However, many though were his faults, Pitt was possessed of great governmental ability, and his sincere patriotism cannot be questioned.

PIUS V. (Saint)—*Michael Ghislieri*, pope, was born at Bosco, Italy, in 1504. At first prior of the Dominicans, he was elected pope in 1565. Filled with zeal for the purity of religious doctrine, he was exceedingly sweet, however, in his personal deportment. He took part in the equipment of the fleet which gained the memorable victory of Lepanto, and died in 1572.

PIUS VI.—Pope, was born in Cesena, in 1717, and was elected to the papal throne in 1775. The commencement of his reign was signalized by many grand enterprises, such as the draining of the Pontine marshes, the reopening of the Appenine Way, &c.; but the troubles of the time put a sudden stop to the actuation of his spirit of reform. He was obliged to combat the aggressions of Joseph II. of Germany, and of Leopold I. of Tuscany, but above all the encroachments of the French revolution. He was forced by Bonaparte to sign the treaty of Tolentino in 1797, by which many provinces and some exceedingly valuable objects of art were taken from the Holy See. He was dragged from Rome in 1798, despite of his age and infirmities, and died finally at Valence, in 1799.

PIUS VII.—Pope, was born at Cesena, in 1740. He joined the Benedictines when quite young, and in 1780 was appointed bishop of Tivoli. Elected pope in 1800, he reorganized his states, and signed a concordat with

Bonaparte the following year. In 1804 he went to Paris to consecrate Napoleon as emperor of France; but the aggressions of that monarch caused the venerable pontiff to excommunicate him in 1809. Taken by force from Rome, Pius VII. was conducted first to Savona, and then to Fontainebleau, where he was held in captivity for many years. When the emperor had fallen, his family received from the generosity of Pope Pius VII. a welcome asylum in Rome. The death of this holy pontiff occurred in 1823.

PIUS VIII.—Pope, was born at Cingoli in 1761, and was elevated to the papacy in 1829. He died in the following year.

PIZARRO, (Francis)—Conqueror of Peru, was born at Truxillo, Spain, in 1475. A swine-herd in his childhood, he embarked when yet a mere boy for the newly-discovered lands of America. Attracting the notice of Cortez, he gained some reputation among the Spanish adventurers of the time, and was finally associated with Almagro in an expedition for the discovery of the famous "golden regions" of the South. From 1524 to 1527, he explored the country south of Panama, and having at length found the land of his hopes, Peru, he returned to Spain, and obtained from the crown the title of viceroy of the newly-acquired territory. In 1531 he entered Peru as a conqueror, treacherously captured the "Inca" Atahualpa, and after exacting from him an exorbitant tribute, put him to death. In 1534 he founded the city of Lima, and in 1538, having disagreed with his companion Almagro, he came to an open rupture with him, and caused his decapitation. From this moment, the rule of Pizarro was

more arbitrary than ever ; he divided the territory among his favorites, and reduced the original inhabitants into slavery. He was assassinated by one of his worthy comrades in 1541.

PLATO. — Celebrated Greek philosopher, was born about 430 B. C., at Athens, of one of the most illustrious families of that city. Having cultivated successfully the study of geometry and literature, he devoted himself especially to philosophy, and when about 20 years of age, attached himself to the school of Socrates. When his master died (400), he traveled through Italy and Egypt, observing all that was worthy of note in the way of science. Returning to Athens in 388, he opened the famous school entitled the "Academy," and among his disciples are to be numbered Aristotle, Xenocrates, and Isocrates. His reputation for wisdom was so great that many governments of the time entreated him to undertake the management of their affairs, but he always persisted in leading a retired life. He died in 348 B. C. As the sources of all things, Plato admitted not only God and matter, but certain eternal models, according to which all beings are formed—these models he called *ideas*. These ideas alone have a real existence, all else is but a copy of them. They reside in God, and are with Him substantially united. With Plato, this theory was the basis of all morality, politics, and art. In morality, he would have us realize the *ideal* of good, and by it become similar to God. In politics, he quite reasonably taught that true statesmanship was only morality actuated in the government of a State. In art, he inculcated the necessity of a constant presence of the *ideal* of the beautiful in the mind

of the artist. As a psychologist, Plato defined the soul as a force acting of itself, and composed of three different parts: the reasonable, having its seat in the head; the unreasonable, residing in the inferior organs; the irascible, or principle of the higher passions, occupying the heart. As a socialist, Plato advised a commonalty of wives, and wished children to be brought up at the expense of the State, without ever knowing who were their parents.

PLINY, (the Elder) — Was born at Verona, Italy, in 23. He was successively governor of Spain, and prefect of the fleet of Misena. So indefatigable was his pursuit of scientific knowledge, that he studied even when at the bath or at table. When the famous eruption of Vesuvius occurred in 79, his yearning for knowledge caused him to approach a little too near the crater, and he died from suffocation. Of the works of Pliny, we possess only a "Natural History," divided into thirty-seven books. The first is a kind of index; the second treats of astronomy and meteorology; the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth are devoted to geography; the next five discourse upon zoology; the following ten are given to botany and agriculture; the remaining books treat of medicine, metallurgy, and the fine arts. Pliny was a man of immense erudition, but all of his works give an evidence of haste in composition, and of premature judgment; his style, however, is pure, methodical, and vigorous.

PLINY, (the Younger)—Nephew and adopted son of the preceding, was born at Como, in the year 62. He made his studies under Quintilian, and acquired a great reputation as a lawyer. He was appointed proconsul in

Bithynia, and became quite beloved by the Christians in that province on account of his liberal tendencies. He enjoyed the friendship of the Emperor Trajan, and probably on his account, that monarch displayed great leniency towards Christianity. Pliny died in 115, leaving a number of works, many of which have perished. We have, however, his "Panegyric of Trajan," and a collection of "Letters," which are elegant in style and full of spirit.

PLUTARCH.—Famous biographer and moralist, was born in 48, at Cheronea, in Beotia. When very young, he was employed by the authorities of his native town in many important negotiations with neighboring municipalities. During the reign of Domitian, he gave lessons in philosophy at Rome, but returned to Cheronea in a few years, and was made high priest of Apollo. The date of his death is uncertain, but the annals of the time lead us to suppose that he lived to a very old age. His principal works are the "Lives of Illustrious men," a curious disquisition on the "Origin of the Soul," a criticism on the "Contradictions of the Stoics," and an essay on "Education." In his biography of "Illustrious Men"—devoted naturally to those of Greece and Rome—Plutarch displays a great deal of sound morality; but his too evident intention of placing the great men of Greece above those of Rome, interferes with the general success of his work.

POLK, (James Knox)—President of the United States, was born in South Carolina, in 1795. During the administration of Jackson, he was speaker of the house of representatives. Elected to the presidency in 1845, he accomplished the annexation of Texas, New Mexico, and

California. He died in 1849. Polk was a man of solid judgment and of energetic character.

POMBAL, (Sebastian *Carvalho - Melho*)—Marquis of Oeyras, celebrated minister of Portugal, was born at Soura, in 1699. After having been secretary of legation at London (1739), and ambassador at Vienna (1745), he became minister of foreign affairs in 1750, and in a short time attained absolute supremacy in the kingdom. During a period of twenty-seven years he devoted himself to the work of repressing the factions which desolated the kingdom, and to the delicate task of diminishing the powers of the nobility. A determined opponent of the Jesuits, he deprived them of their missions of Paraguay, and obtained from the Holy See a decree of "reform" in their regard. Following up his hostility to the company of Jesus, he accused its members of a conspiracy against the life of the king, and expelled them from Portugal, in 1759, and from Brazil in 1760. He endeavored to deprive England of the exclusive right to Portuguese commerce, but towards the end of his career showed himself rather favorable to his old enemy. He died in 1782. Pombal was probably the greatest minister of state that Portugal ever possessed. In retiring from the ministry, he left \$100,000,000 in the treasury, whereas upon his accession to power the government was bankrupt. He was a tyrant, however, and carried his hatred to the Jesuits to the utmost extreme, regardless of law and common sense.

PONIATOWSKI, (Joseph, Prince)—Nephew of King Stanislaus II., was born at Warsaw, in 1763. His first

experience in arms was received in the Austrian service, but in the war of 1792 he took the command of the Polish army. Contradicted by the "diet" in all his operations, he resigned his position, and took no further part in the insurrectionary movement until 1794, when he accepted a command under Kosciusko. The unfortunate issue of the war caused him to exile himself, but when Napoleon entered Poland, (1806), he reappeared upon the scene and organized a Polish army. In 1809 he defended Warsaw with success against the Austrians, having but 8,000 men to the enemy's 70,000. During the campaigns of 1812 and 1813, he so distinguished himself as to merit from Napoleon the title of marshal. After the battle of Leipsic he was entrusted with the task of protecting the retreat of the army; but being in danger of capture, he threw himself into the river Elster, and was drowned (October 19, 1813).

PORSENA—Was born at Clusirim, in Etruria, about the year 480. Making war on Rome in 508, under the pretext of re-establishing the Tarquin dynasty, he took the capital, and marched against the Latins. Conquered at Aricia, he nevertheless retained a great portion of the Roman territory. According to a received tradition of the Romans, Porsena did not capture the city, but abandoned the siege after the heroic actions of Horatius Cocles, and Mutius Scevola. Authentic records, however, prove that Rome yielded to his prowess.

PORSON, (Richard)—An English hellenist, was born at East-Ruston, Norfolkshire, in 1759, and was appointed professor of Greek in Trinity college, Cambridge, when

only 20 years old. He died in 1808, leaving several works of value, which place him among the first Greek scholars of modern times.

POTEMKIN, (Gregory Alexandrovich)—Favorite of the Empress Catherine II. of Russia, was born at Smolensk, in 1736. Enlisting in the horse-guards when a mere boy, he soon attracted the notice of his sovereign on account of his beauty. In the course of his military career he obtained a rapid advancement, and in a short time attained an absolute ascendancy over his voluptuous mistress. Created prince, prime-minister, and a marshal of the empire, he gave full rein to his ambition, and signalized his administration by an effort to dismember Turkey. He annexed the Crimea to the empire, in 1783, and in 1787 took the field in person against the Turks. He captured Otchakov, in 1788 ; Bender, in 1789 ; and Kilianova, in 1790. Returning to St. Petersburg, in 1791, he found the affections of his volatile mistress transferred to a new favorite, Platov Zouboff. Caring more for the ruin of Turkey than for the capricious esteem of Catherine, he left at once for the front, that he might prevent a contemplated reconciliation with the Porte. He was too late to effect his object, and died of chagrin a few days after. Catherine is suspected of having caused his death by poison, but the charge seems unfounded.

POUSSIN, (Nicholas)—Head of the old French school of painting, was born at Andelys, in 1594. Patronized by the Chevalier Marini, he was enabled to pursue his studies in Rome, at the expense of Cardinal Barberini. At the invitation of Louis XIII., he returned to France in 1640,

and obtained the title of "first painter to the king," together with an appointment in the Tuileries. The jealousy of his rivals, Vouet and Fouquiere, caused him to return to Rome in 1642, and he there died in 1665. Nearly all of the works of Poussin are in the galleries of the Louvre at Paris.

PRADT, (Dominick *Dufour*, Abbé *de*) — Writer and statesman, was born in 1759, at Allanches, France. On the outbreak of the revolution, he was grand-vicar of the diocese of Rouen, but entered the "States-General" in 1789. Taking sides with the court, he was forced to emigrate in 1791, but returned to France in 1801, and through the influence of General Duroc, received the appointment of almoner to Napoleon. Created successively bishop of Poitiers, and archbishop of Malines, he was made in 1812 ambassador to Warsaw. Displeasing the emperor by injudicious conduct, he was sent back to his diocese, and deprived of his title of almoner. From this moment, he exercised all his influence against Napoleon, and when the allies entered Paris, was among the first to bid them welcome. Nevertheless, he was treated by the Bourbons with great coldness, and obliged to resign his diocese. Elected deputy in 1828, he found the opposition wing of the parliament too timid to suit his views, and retired into private life, dying in 1837. The works of this prelate are very numerous, but are not of much importance at the present time, excepting, perhaps, his "History of the Embassy to Warsaw in 1812." His book on "Europe and America in 1821, '22, and '23," is worthy of perusal by those who imagine that Europeans in general know any thing about America.

PRIESTLEY, (Joseph) — Theologian and physical scientist was born at Fieldhead, England, in 1733. His many discoveries in physics and chemistry gave him a distinguished place among the scientific men of his day ; but the virulence of his style of argument in defending the principles of the French revolution, caused him so much trouble, that he was fain to seek refuge in America, where he died in 1804, at Northumberland, Pennsylvania. Although a foreigner, Priestley was honored by the convention with French citizenship, and declared a member of that body. In religion, he was an enthusiastic Unitarian. His principal works are a "History of Electricity," a fine series of essays on "Vision," and an excellent book against the philosophical system of Reid, entitled an "Examination of the Doctrine of '*Sensus Communis*.'"

PRIM, (don John)—Count *de Reus*, famous Spanish general, was born at Reus, in 1811. His first campaigns were made during the civil war which ensued upon the accession of Isabella to the Spanish throne. Devoted to the interests of the queen-mother, Maria Christina, he was promoted to a colonelcy in 1837. During the dictatorship of Espartero, the avowed Bourbonic sympathies of Prim caused his exile to France; but in 1843, the city of Barcelona elected him to the Cortes, and returning to Spain, he joined the alliance then formed between the partisans of Christina and the "party of progress." In May of the same year, he incited an insurrection in Reus; but was defeated by Zurbano, and fled to Barcelona, where he succeeded in developing his plans for the restoration of the queen-regent. He was rewarded by his grateful sovereign with the titles of general, count of Reus, and governor of

Madrid. The alliance between the moderate and democratic factions was soon dissolved, and a revolution broke out in Barcelona. The popularity of Prim placed him at the head of the government forces, and after a year's desperate struggle, he restored something like order. Regarded, however, by the people as a traitor, and disliked by Christina, on account of his liberalism, he was arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the life of Narvaez, and condemned to six years' imprisonment. Released after six months' detention, he listened to the entreaties of his mother, and for nine years remained in privacy. In 1853 he accepted a command in the Turkish army, and gained many advantages over the Russians on the Danube. During the revolution of 1854 he was re-elected to the Cortes, and voted for the maintenance of royalty, though constantly persevering in his liberalism. He took a principal part in the revolutionary movements of 1868 and 1869, and was assassinated in 1870.

PROCIDA, (John de)—An Italian gentleman, and lord of the island of Procida, was born about the year 1225. Having acquired the favor of the Emperor Frederick II., of Conrad IV., and of Manfred of Sicily, he was elevated to the highest dignities. After the death of Conraddin, he was despoiled by Charles of Anjou, and resolved to transfer the crown to Peter III. of Aragon. With this intent he prepared the famous "Sicilian Vespers," in 1282, thus depriving the French of their dominion over Sicily. Procida died about the year 1300.

PROPERTIUS, (Sextus Aurelius)—Celebrated Latin poet, was born in 52 B. C., at Mevania, in Umbria.

Devoting himself to the law in his youth, he changed his vocation when about 30 years of age to that of poetry. He became an intimate friend of Mecenas, and by him was entrusted with the composition of an *epopea* upon the glory of Augustus; but not fitted for so elevated a work, he devoted his remaining days to the writing of verses upon the beauty of his mistress, Cynthia. As an author, Propertius is fiery and vivacious, but the multitude of his comparisons and metaphors fatigue the reader. He died in the year 12 B. C.

PTOLEMY I., (called *Soter*, i. e., *Saviour*)—Was king of Egypt from the year 323 B. C., till the year 285 B. C., when he abdicated in favor of his son, Ptolemy *Philadelphus*. Ptolemy was one of the best sovereigns of Egypt, and filled Alexandria with monuments and temples. He founded the great library of Serapion, and was a protector of the fine arts. He died in the year 287 B. C.

PTOLEMY II., (*Philadelphus*)—So called on account of his love of his friends—a sarcasm bestowed upon him because of his persecution of his relatives—was son of the preceding, and ascended the throne in 285 B. C. He caused the assassination of Arsenius, his younger brother, and repudiated his wife Arsenia, that he might espouse the widow of his father-in-law, Lysimachus. He was a great friend of literature, and caused the translation of the Hebrew Bible into Greek. He augmented the library of his father, and did a great deal for astronomy. He died in 247 B. C.

✓ PTOLEMY XI., (The fluter)—Was a natural son of Ptolemy, Soter II., and was placed upon the throne of Egypt in 73 B. C., but was not recognized by the Romans until the year 59 B. C. He died in 52 B. C.

PUFFENDORF, (Samuel, Baron de)—Publicist and historian, was born at Chemnitz, in Saxony, in the year 1632. His studies were made under Descartes, Grotius, Weigel, and so great became his reputation as a lawyer, that at the early age of 30 he was appointed professor of law in the university of Heidelberg. In 1670 he was made secretary of state by Charles XI. of Sweden, and shortly after received the appointment to the counselorship of the electorate of Brandenburg. As a legal writer, Puffendorf followed the ideas of Grotius, and founded all morality upon the principle of "human sociability." He died in 1694.

PYRRHON—A Greek philosopher, was born at Elis, in the Peloponnesus, about the year 340 B. C., and died in 288. When young he adopted the profession of a painter, but changing his ideas, he followed Alexander into Asia. Becoming grand-priest at Elis, his wisdom obtained him so much consideration that the Athenians conferred upon him the right of citizenship. Pyrrhon must be regarded as the founder of the "sceptic" school in philosophy. He taught that in our life nothing is certain, that every wise man should submit all to his own examination, and enforced upon the world his maxim, *non liquet, nil potius*. His motives for doubt he reduced to ten, and he concised them all under the phrase "suspension of judgment." He drew them from the contradiction which we observe in the sensations experienced by various animals

(1) ; from the different judgments which men form upon the same subject (2) ; from the contrariety of the opinions of any single individual (3) ; from the constant alteration of everything material (4) ; from the variability of the laws of the world (5) ; from the discrepancy in customs among the human family (6) ; from the changes which all sensible affairs experience (7) ; from the intermixture of all the elements of matter (8) ; from the inexplicable relations which every created substance has with its neighbor (9) ; and finally, (10) from the novelty of our constantly recurring ideas. Pyrrhon contended that in our life all is indifferent, and he endeavored to establish among men a kind of apathy, or absence of all passion. The principal followers of his school are Timon and Sextus Empiricus.

PYTHAGORAS—A Greek philosopher and founder of the so-called Italian school, was born at Samos, about the year 600 B. C. Voyaging during his youth in Egypt, he was initiated in the mysteries of Bacchus. When about 40 years old, he established a school at Crotona, Italy, and in a short space of time was surrounded by a great number of disciples, and of them formed a kind of institute or academy. He would admit no pupil into his association until he had gone through a probation of many years of silence. The principal feature of his rule was total abstinence from flesh meat, and an absolute submission to the master. The particulars of his death are not known, but he is supposed to have perished at Metapont, during a riot incited by the "tyrants" of Italy against his followers. Instead of entitling himself *sophos* (sage), Pythagoras adopted the name of *philosophos*

(lover of wisdom). He cultivated all the sciences of his time, and made several discoveries of importance, among which must be noticed that of the "square of the hypothenuse." His assiduous attention to mathematics caused his mind to wander so far as to regard numbers as the source of all creation. To the first ten figures he ascribed most marvelous properties. God he entitled absolute unity, and the sun he regarded as the centre of a "divine music" surrounding the earth. According to Pythagoras, morality is unity, evil is diversity, and justice is equality. He inculcated the theory of the transmigration of souls, and hence prohibited the use of animal food. He even pretended to have existed in the person of Euphorbius, and to have combatted at the siege of Troy.

Q

QUESNEL, (Pasquier de)—Famous controversialist of Paris, was born in 1634, and died in 1719. He became a member of the Oratorian congregation when quite young, but owing to his Jansenistic tendencies, he was sent into exile, and took refuge in Bruxelles. Arrested by order of Philip V. in 1696, and incarcerated at Malines, he was liberated in 1703, and retiring to Amsterdam, he died there in a few months. He left a fine edition of the "Works of Saint Leo," and an erudite essay entitled "Reflections upon the New Testament," but this work was badly received at Rome. Probably his best work is that upon the "Discipline of the Church." In many Catholic universities, his book upon the "Tradition of the Roman Church with regard to the Predestination of Saints," is taken as a text book. A work of de Quesnel

called "Reflections on Moral Subjects" was approved of by the celebrated duke—bishop de Noailles, when that prelate was the diocesan of Chalons; but upon the accession of Noailles to the see of Paris, in 1708, the book was condemned by the same authority that had already sealed it with an episcopal approbation. His work upon the career of *St. Leo* is condemned by the Holy See, and his book upon "Reflections on Moral Subjects" gave rise to the famous constitution, or bull, *Unigenitus*, issued by Pope Clement XI. in 1713.

QUINTUS CURTIUS—A Latin historian, of whose life little or nothing is known, is supposed to have been born about the year of our Lord 20. According to Tacitus and Pliny, a certain *Curtius* was a Roman governor in Africa about the year 49. Nothing seems to authorize this account of the subject of our sketch; indeed, probabilities indicate that he lived during the reign of Theodosius in the fourth century. He left a "History of Alexander" divided into ten books; the two first of which, together with a part of the fifth, sixth, and tenth, are lost. This work is especially esteemed on account of its classic style, but it possesses the fault of being more of a romance than a history.

QUINTILIAN, (Marcus Fabius) — Celebrated rhetorician, was born about 42, at Rome. Following the Emperor Galba into Spain in 61, he found that the military profession was not adapted to him, and returning to the capital in 68, he became a lawyer, and also established a school of rhetoric. Among his students, he had the famous Pliny the Younger and the grand-nephews of the Emperor Domitian. He died about the year 120. Quin-

tilian has left us a work entitled "The Education of an Orator," which of its kind is probably the finest we possess. Among his many other works, we must notice an exquisite dissertation on "Declamation." Some authors have attributed to Quintilian the famous dialogue on the "Causes of Corrupt Eloquence," but it seems that the credit of the work is due to Tacitus.

R.

RABELAIS, (Francis) — A French ecclesiastic and writer, was born in 1483, at Chinon. At first a monk, he entered the medical profession at Montpellier, in the year 1502. He followed his old college friend, the Cardinal du Bellay, when that prelate was appointed French ambassador to Rome. While in the eternal city, his spirit of raillery led him to assail even the members of the sacred college. Returning to France in 1545, he became pastor of Meudon, and died in 1553. Rabelais was endowed with an exceedingly gay humor, approaching at times even to buffoonery. He wrote some valuable works, but is principally noted for his "Topography of Ancient Rome," copied from the Italian antiquary, Marliani. His satirical romance, entitled "Gargantua and Pantagruel," is filled with extravagancy, obscenity, and folly, but is not deficient in good sense. It was condemned by the Sorbonne, by the French parliament, and by the Holy See.

RACINE, (John)—One of the first of French poets, was born at Ferté-Milon, in 1639. Studying at Port-Royal, his classical knowledge soon gained for him a great name, and on the marriage of Louis XIV., he laid the

foundation of his fortune by the composition of an ode entitled "The Nymph of the Seine." Devoting himself to dramatic writing, his first attempts were not very successful, but in a few years his persevering efforts were rewarded by the praise of the best critics of Paris. In 1677 he produced his masterpiece, "Phedra," but underwent the mortification of seeing that tragedy hissed off the stage through the influence of the Duke de Nevers and the Duchess de Bouillon. He now renounced all connection with the theatre, and became royal historiographer. At the request of Mad. de Maintenon, he composed for the establishment of Saint-Cyr the tragedies of "Esther," (1689), and "Athalie," (1691). Louis XIV. had always been not only friendly, but even familiar with Racine; but in 1697 he expressed great indignation at the publication of a "Memoire on the Miseries of the People," a work drawn up by the poet at the instigation of the charitable Mad. de Maintenon. So deeply did Racine feel the injury that he died two months after. Corneille may have surpassed in vigor and genius, but Racine excelled in sensibility and in perfection of style.

RADETZKY, (Joseph)—Count of Radetz, and marshal of Austria, was born in Bohemia, in the year 1766. He made as a cadet the campaign of 1788 against the Turks, and in 1792, '95, participated in the war against France. In 1799 he became an aide-de-camp to Melas, and distinguished himself at Marengo and Hohenlinden, as a colonel of cuirassiers. In 1805, Radetzky became a general of division, and during the campaign of the Archduke Charles, so well contributed to the salvation of the Austrian army after its overwhelming defeats by Napoleon,

that he received the grade of lieutenant-marshal. Having now reorganized the army of Austria, he took part in the campaigns of Saxony and France, and participated in the battle of Leipsic, of which he had made the plan. Seriously wounded in this affair, he retired from active service until 1831, when he received the command of the Austrian troops in Italy, and in 1836 was raised to the rank of marshal. When the revolutionary excitement of 1847 took a tangible form, Radetzky was over 82 years of age, yet his energy and ability caused a final triumph over the heroic exertions of Charles Albert, of Sardinia. Defeated at Goito (May 15, 1848), he retook the offensive in a few days, and gained the battle of Custozza (July 23), thus determining the capitulation of Milan (August 6). At the expiration of the armistice which followed this latter event, Radetzky invaded Piedmont (March 20, 1849), and three days after won the decisive victory of Novara, which caused the abdication of Charles Albert in favor of young Victor Emmanuel. Marching at once against Venice, he summoned that city to surrender, under pain of bombardment; but the obstinate defense of Fort Malghera by the Neapolitan General Pepe forced him to proffer honorable conditions. The Italians distrusted his sincerity, and continued the resistance during an incessant bombardment of twenty-four days. At the fall of Venice, Radetzky was named governor-general of all the Austrian possessions in Italy, and held that position until 1856, when he retired into privacy, and died in 1858.

RAGLAN, (James Henry *Somerset*)—Lord, an English general, was born in 1788, and was a son of the duke of Beaufort. Attached as an aide-de-camp to Wellington

during the Peninsular, he advanced rapidly in rank until the campaign of Waterloo, when he received a regiment. He was created a major-general about 1825, and from the time of his promotion until the Crimean war remained comparatively inactive. Called by the administration of Aberdeen to the command of the English contingent in the Franco-English expedition against Russia, Raglan greatly contributed to the victory of the Alma, and merited from the French commander, Saint-Arnaud, the praise of being possessed of "a valor of the ancient stamp." Before Sebastopol he was not very successful, and died (June, 1855), perhaps of cholera, perhaps of chagrin.

RALEIGH, (Sir Walter)—Born in 1552, in Devonshire; became when quite young a favorite of Elizabeth; distinguished himself against the Irish insurgents, founded the colony of Virginia, and helped to defeat the Spanish *armada*. He disputed the affections of his royal mistress with Leicester and with Essex, and is accused of having hastened the ruin of the latter. Under James I. he was charged with conspiracy, and imprisoned from 1604 to 1616, when he was entrusted with an expedition to Guinna, and took possession of that country (1617) in the name of England. Having destroyed some Spanish possessions, he was recalled, and his enemies caused to be revived the old charge against him. Condemned to death, he met his fate with dignity (1618). During his protracted confinement, Raleigh had composed a fine "History of the World." To him Europe owes the introduction of the potato and tobacco plants.

RAPHAEL—Celebrated Italian painter, was born at Urbino, 1483. Studying at first under his father, he passed

soon to the studio of Perugino. At the age of 17 his reputation was established by a painting of "St. Nicholas of Tolentino," executed for a church in Città di Castello. About 1503 he became the rival of Leonard da Vinci and of Massacio, and in 1508 was entrusted by Pope Julius II. with the task of decorating the halls of the Vatican. At this period Michael Angelo was employed on the frescoes of the Sistine chapel, and the rivalry between the two masters became painful to the friends of each. In 1514 Leo X. caused Raphael to decorate the beautiful *loggie* of the Vatican. His last work was the "Transfiguration," probably the most beautiful production of art. Raphael died at the age of 37. He united in his compositions all kinds of artistic perfection: design, composition, color, grace, ideality, vigor, and the natural—he may be entitled the Homer of painting. Critics have divided his artistic life into three periods: the first extending to 1504, up to which time he only imitated Perugino; the second reaching to 1514, when he showed his own originality of idea; the third lasting till his death, during which period he is said to have surpassed even himself. Besides the works already spoken of, Raphael is celebrated for his Madonnas "of the chair," and "of Foligno;" for a fine tableau illustrating the deliverance of St. Peter by the angel, and for a beautiful portrait of St. Cecily.

RAVIGNAN, (Julius *Delacroix de*)—Great French pulpit orator, was born at Bayonne, in 1793, and studying law at the *lycée* Bonaparte, was admitted to the bar. He pleaded with success, and acquired the reputation of good taste and elegant manners. He suddenly resolved to enter

the ecclesiastical state (1822), and after some time spent at the seminary of St. Sulpice, joined the Jesuits. He was made professor of dogma, but in 1837 was appointed successor to Lacordaire in the delivery of "conferences" at Notre-Dame. By the force and logic he displayed, he soon attained to a high degree of estimation in the minds of very critical judges. Among the numerous subjects he treated, the most vivid impression he produced was in his "Dogma of Original Sin," presenting this doctrine as the only base of the philosophy of history. He died in 1858.

REGULUS, (Marcus Atilius)—A Roman general, was consul in 256 B. C.; defeated the Carthaginians in Sicily and Africa, and compelling them to request a cessation of hostilities, was debating the conditions of peace, when he was defeated at Tunis by Xantippus, and made prisoner. In 250, he received his liberty "on parole," that he might negotiate with his countrymen an exchange of prisoners. So honorable and devoted was he that he advised the Roman senate to make no concessions, and then he returned to his Carthaginian prison. He is supposed to have been put to death by his enemies, but many critics have doubted the truth of this allegation.

REID, (Thomas)—A Scotch philosopher, was born at Strachan, in 1710, and became a Presbyterian minister about 1737. He was chosen professor of philosophy for Aberdeen College in 1752, and obtained the same chair in Glasgow University, in 1763. Reid died in 1796, leaving some interesting works, among which, are one on "Human Understanding," and one on the "Moral Faculties." To the study of human thought he applied with rigor the

method of observation recommended by Bacon. He combatted the idealism of Berkeley and the scepticism of Hume.

REMBRANDT, (Paul)—Famous Dutch painter, was born in 1606, at Leyden. Wanting in taste and in grace, he excelled in coloring, and in vigor of expression. When viewed at a short distance, his productions are rugged, but from afar they are very impressive. His best tableau is one on *Tobias and his family*. So great was the avariciousness of Rembrandt, that one day he passed himself off for dead, that he might obtain a large price for his paintings. He died at Amsterdam, in 1674.

RENAN, (Joseph Ernest)—A French philologist, was born in 1823, at Treguier. Devoting himself to the ecclesiastical state, he went to Paris, and entered the seminary of St. Sulpice. He distinguished himself as a philosopher and a linguist, but his rash independence of thought caused him to abandon all idea of becoming a priest. Leaving the seminary, he pursued his studies in private. In 1847 he commenced to be regarded as one of the first linguists of his time, and in 1849 the Institute crowned his memoir upon the "Study of the Greek Language in the Middle Ages." Designated as a literary commissioner to Italy by the Academy (1849), he returned with the materials of a work on the philosopher Averroës, published in 1853. He was attached in 1850 to the manuscript department of the National Library, and in 1856 was elected member of the "Academy of inscriptions and *belles-lettres*." The principal works of Renan are the "Life of Christ," the "Apostles," and a collection of the articles which he published in the *Journal des Debats*

and in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes*. Most of these latter essays were collected by Renan in 1857, and published under the title of "Studies on Religious History." All of the writings of Renan are infidel in tendency, but are remarkable for beauty of style.

RETZ, (J. F. Paul de Gondi)—Cardinal, was born in 1614, at Montmirail, France. Destined by his family to the priestly career, he endeavored to defeat their intentions by a life of ostentatious libertinism; but at length he coincided with their views, and became so celebrated, that in 1643 he was appointed archbishop of Paris. Filled with zeal towards his flock, he became very popular with the Parisians, and consequently drew upon himself the enmity of Cardinal Mazarin. This mutual hatred grew so strong that in 1649 it caused the civil war of the *Fronde* * Succeeding in banishing Mazarin, he became

* FRONDE (War of the)—A civil war which occurred in France during the minority of Louis XIV. (1648-'53), between the court party—that is, Anne of Austria and the prime minister, Mazarin—and the parliament. The lower classes as well as the nobility had become enraged on account of the exorbitant taxes imposed by Mazarin, but the war did not openly break out till 1648. The parliament having passed an ordinance by which it declared itself possessed of some share in governmental affairs, Mazarin allowed his impudence to go so far as to proclaim the assemblage guilty of high-treason. He arrested the president, Blancmenil, and the counsellor, Broussel, but the people of Paris arose in arms, and the prisoners were released. The queen-regent, Anne of Austria, now retired to St. Germain, and caused Condé to besiege the capital. At the head of the opposition were Retz, coadjutor-bishop of Paris; Condé's own brother, the prince de Conti; the Marshal Turenne, and the Duke la Rochefoucauld. A compromise was made (March 11, 1649), at Rueil, but was of no avail, and Condé himself joined the anti-Mazarin faction. Captured in January, 1650, Condé was imprisoned at Vincennes, and Gaston d'Orleans, brother of the last king, placed himself at the head of the insurgents. Gaining

one of the friends of Anne of Austria, and as reward obtained the cardinal's hat. Upon the re-establishment of order, Retz was arrested and confined in prison, but he managed to escape to Spain, finding afterwards a refuge in Rome. He was allowed to return to France when he resigned his diocese, receiving as compensation the abbacy of St. Denis (1664). Renouncing from this time all connection with politics, Retz led a regular life, and died in 1679. Liberal, eloquent, active, and ambitious, Retz was born a statesman; yet he seemed always to have loved intrigue only for its own sake.

REUCHLIN.—Famous philologist, was born at Pforzheim, Baden, in 1455. He was thoroughly acquainted with Greek and Hebrew, and during his youth traveled very extensively. Employed in many affairs of State by Eberhard I., duke of Suabia, he obtained, on account of his skill, the titles of Count Palatine, and Triumvir of the Suabian League. Disagreeing with the theologians of Stuttgart, he left that city, and supported himself at Tübingen as a teacher. He died in 1522. The principal works of Reuchlin are the "Rudiments of Hebrew," and an excellent "Hebrew Dictionary."

head in the provinces, the *Frondeurs* succeeded in forcing Anne to dismiss the obnoxious Mazarin, but she profited by the dissensions which arose between Retz and Condé, and soon restored the favorite cardinal to power. Condé now excited Guyenne and Poitou into revolt, but Turenne renewed his allegiance to the court. On June 26, 1652, the two rivals met in battle at the faubourg St Antoine, but nothing was decided. Condé fled to Spain, and Anne became reconciled with Retz. On the 21st of October, the court re-entered Paris, but immediately Anne caused the arrest of Retz. Mazarin issued a capital sentence against Condé, sent Gaston d'Orléans into exile, and thus put an end to the civil war (1653).

REYNOLDS, (Sir Joshua)—An English painter, was born in 1723, at Plympton, Devonshire. His artistical studies were made in Italy, but most of his works were executed in London. In 1769 he became president of the Academy of Fine Arts. He died in 1792. Reynolds was principally celebrated as a portrait painter, and was probably the best of English artists in his line.

RICCI, (Lawrence)—A general of the Jesuits, was born at Florence, in 1703. He professed philosophy at Sienna, was spiritual director of the Roman College, and was finally nominated general of his order (1758). At this time the philosophical school of the eighteenth century was directing its efforts against the Jesuits, and in 1773 the company was suppressed. Ricci was confined in the castle of San Angelo, and being pressed to change the constitutions of his congregation, he replied, "Let them be as they are, or not be." He died in his prison, in 1775.

RICHARD I.—Entitled "Lion-hearted," king of England, was born in 1157. He had embittered the last days of his father, Henry II., by revolting against his authority in 1173, '83, '89. Ascending the throne in 1189, he joined the crusades in 1190, took Cyprus in 1191, quarreled with Philip of France, gained the victory of Asor against 100,000 Saracens, but dared not attack Jerusalem. The extreme arrogance of Richard made him so many enemies, that in 1192 he was compelled to abandon his enterprise. On his return towards England, he was made prisoner by the duke of Austria, whom he had insulted in Palestine. Recovering his liberty (1193), he made war upon Philip Augustus of France, but soon became reconciled with his rival. In 1199, a private quarrel with the Viscount de

Limoges caused him to besiege that town, and he was killed. The great courage of Richard has merited for him the surname of the "modern Achilles."

RICHARD III.—King of England, brother of Edward IV., first prince of the house of York to mount the throne, was born in 1452. He sustained Edward against Henry VI., and after the battle of Tewkesbury, in 1471, caused the assassination of the young son of the conquered monarch. Appointed regent in 1483, he finally succeeded in obtaining the throne, and when he was scarcely crowned, caused the murder of his two nephews. An object of horror to all, he was attacked and slain at Bosworth, in the battle given him by the duke of Richmond, in 1485.

RICHELIEU, (Armand *du Plessis*)—Cardinal duke de, minister of Louis XIII., was born at Paris, in 1485. At first a soldier, he became a priest, and when but 22, was consecrated bishop of Luçon. He soon became a favorite of Marie de Medicis, and by her was appointed secretary of the interior and for war. When the queen's mother was disgraced, he retired with her to Blois, and reconciled her to the monarch soon after. He received the cardinal's hat in 1622, and the following year was made prime minister. Arrived at the supreme power, he conceived three great enterprises, which he ever after kept in view: the destruction of the political importance of Protestantism in France; the diminution of the power of the nobility, up to his time exceedingly formidable; the humiliation of Austria. Directing his first efforts against the Protestants, he captured Rochelle (1628), and by the peace of Alais annihilated the influence of the

enemy. He assigned to Switzerland the Valentine district, the possession of which was disputed by Spain. He now prepared to war against Austria. Taking part in the thirty years' war, he united with the Swedes, under Gustavus Adolphus, and on the death of this prince, he paid the allied army's expenses, it being now under the command of Bernard of Weimar. Richelieu now sent his armies against all the Austrian possessions at once, and everywhere succeeded, thus securing European supremacy to France. What cost him the greatest amount of trouble was his disagreement with many of the nobles. The principal of his adversaries were Marie de Medicis, queen-mother; Anne of Austria, reigning queen; Gaston d'Orleans, brother of the king; the Duke de Bouillon, and the Count de Soissons. Once all his enemies combined for his destruction, but his astuteness foiled their plans. He died in 1642, leaving behind him the reputation of having been one of the greatest of French statesmen.

RIENZI, (Cola)—Tribune of Rome, was born in 1310. He was one of the commissioners sent by the Romans to induce Pope Clement VI., then at Avignon, to re-establish the papal residence in the eternal city. In order to put an end to the anarchy then prevalent in Rome, Rienzi exiled the barons, executed the banditti, and was invested as tribune, with dictatorial powers. He formed the plan of uniting all Italy into one republic, and had already gained many important cities, when the nobles marched against him, and he fled to the fort San Angelo, and then to Prague, asking the protection of the emperor, Charles IV. (1348). He was delivered to Clement VI.,

and would have been executed, had not the pontiff died. Innocent VI. made him senator, hoping to use the eloquence of Rienzi for the establishment of his own authority. He signalized his administration by many wise measures, but was killed in a riot (1354).

ROBERT GUISCARD—Duke of Puglia, was son of Tancred d'Hauteville, a Norman noble. In 1053 he took Civitella from Leo XI., became duke of Puglia and Calabria in 1059, took Salerno and Benevento in 1076. For this last act he was excommunicated by Gregory VII., but they were soon reconciled, and he afterwards saved the pontiff from the sacrilegious Henry IV. of Germany. (*See this name.*) He however took Gregory to Salerno, where they both died, 1085.

ROBESPIERRE, (Maximilian)—A French demagogue, was born at Arras, in 1759. Elected a member of the States-General, he avowed himself an apostle of the democratic ideas of Rousseau. He soon became the oracle of the multitude, and in June, 1791, was appointed "public accuser" for the criminal tribunal of the Seine. In 1792, the Jacobins elected him a member of the Convention, and as such he voted for the death of Louis XVI. He soon outstripped Danton (*see this name*) and his other colleagues, and established the "Reign of Terror." Wishing to establish some kind of religion, he caused the Convention to decree, May 7, 1794, the existence of God and the immortality of the soul.* In a short time he excited many enemies on account of his

* Robespierre is reported to have said that so necessary to society is the belief in God, that if there were not one, he would create one.

ambition and arrogance, and, at the instance of Talbien, he was accused of treason, and condemned to the guillotine. He attempted to commit suicide, but was dragged to the scaffold, July 28, 1794. Robespierre was a cool man in forming an opinion, and tenacious in holding it. His elocution was elegant and clear, but sententious.

ROGERS, (Samuel)—Celebrated English poet, was born at London, in 1762. He made his debut in poetry by a work entitled "An Ode on Superstition, and other Poems." His next production was a poem in two chants entitled the "Pleasures of Memory," written with much taste and elegance. His other writings are of no great value. He died in 1855.

ROHRBACHER, (Francis)—A French ecclesiastical historian, was born in the department of la Meurthe, in 1789. His studies were made at Nancy, and he was ordained in 1812. He died in 1856. His best work is his "Universal History of the Church." As a historian, he is remarkable for a propensity to go off on a tangent. If the student wishes to obtain an idea of the career of a certain personage, he is obliged to wade through dozens of pages of irrelevant matter before he can attain his end.

ROLAND, (Jane, Mad.)—Wife of the minister, Roland de la Platiere, was born at Paris, in 1754. Her education was obtained almost entirely by her own unaided exertions. Her favorite author was Plutarch, and from him she drew most of her republican ideas. She became the editress of the *Courrier*, of Lyons, a journal founded by her husband. Allying herself with the Girondins, she

soon became the very soul of the party. Under the name of her husband, she for some time directed the ministry of the interior. Accused by the convention of intriguing with England, she succeeded in obtaining an acquittal, but being again accused of treason, she was condemned and executed, November 8, 1793.

ROLLIN, (Charles) — Celebrated professor of history, was born at Paris, in 1661, and was son of a poor cutler. His precocity obtained for him a free place at the University of Paris, and he graduated with honor. Having filled with credit several chairs of the university, he was made its rector in 1694. Made director of the college of Beauvais, in 1696, he was suspected of Jansenism, and deprived of his office. He died in 1741. His principal works are an abridgment of "Quintilian," in which he cuts out all not of elocutionary importance; a "Treatise on Study," probably of its kind the best we have; an "Ancient History," not at all exempt from criticism, but very attractive in style; a "Roman History," which his death interrupted, but which was finished by Crevier.

ROMANOFF, (Michael) — Emperor of Russia, son of Feodor Nikitich, was elected in 1613, and had to contend against the rival pretensions of Poland and of Sweden. In 1619 he made peace with Sweden, ceding to her the provinces of Ingria and Carelia. In 1618 he concluded a truce of fourteen years with Poland, giving up the duchies of Smolensk, Severia, and Tcherginoff. He died in 1645.

ROSA, (Salvator) — A celebrated Italian painter, was born at Arenella, in 1615. His characteristics are hardi-

hood of expression and great taste in grouping. His forte was the representation of scenes of horror and of sadness. He died in 1673.

ROSSE, (William Parsons)—Earl of, and peer of England, was a member of that branch of the Parsons family which emigrated to Ireland during the Stuart troubles. He was born at York, in 1800. Known at first as Lord Oxmantown, he sat in the House of Commons from 1821 to 1834. In politics he was an extreme liberal. Passionately devoted to astronomy, Lord Rosse caused to be constructed on his domain of Parsonstown an observatory, second probably to none in the world. All of his instruments were constructed under his own supervision. Among many of great value, he invented the famous one which bears his name, and which cost him \$70,000. Rosse refuted the ideas of Herschell upon condensation, and the theories on cosmogony of Laplace. His "Letters on the State of Ireland" made him known as a philanthropist; and during the famine he was one of the most active in rendering aid to the suffering poor. He was president of the Royal Society of London, from 1849 to 1855. With the exception of Father Secchi, of the Society of Jesus, Lord Rosse was the greatest astronomer of modern times. He died in 1867.

ROSSINI, (Joachim)—Celebrated Italian composer, was born at Pesaro, in 1792. His studies were made under the supervision of Father Mattei, at Bologna. Among his many works of note, must be praised his famous "Stabat Mater." He died in 1868.

ROTHSCHILD, (Mayer-Anselm) — Famous banker, was born in 1743, at Frankfort on the Main, of a Jewish family. He became agent of the landgrave of Hesse, and when that prince was obliged, in consequence of the Napoleonic wars, to quit his estates, he managed to save his master's fortune, even at the risk of his own. This act gained for him the confidence of all the crowned heads of Europe, and gave to his family an ascendancy in financial circles which might be called omnipotent. He died in 1812, leaving ten children. The eldest, Anselm (1772-1855), founded the banking house of Frankfort; Solomon established that of Vienna (1774-1855); Nathan fixed his residence at London, and advanced to the English government the necessary funds for her wars of the time, dying in 1836; Charles, born in 1788, started business in Naples; James, born in 1792, founded a house in Paris. Though scattered over the earth, the family of Rothschild are a unit in feeling and in action—hence their success. In 1815, the emperor of Austria conferred the title of baron upon all the members of the Rothschild family.

ROUSSEAU (John)—A lyric poet, was born at Paris, in 1671. His practical genius made him a great many friends, but they did not profit him much, as most of his life was spent in dissipation. In the writing of "odes," he has had no equal; in his lyrics the sublimity of his ideas are equaled only by the harmony of his style. He died in 1741.

ROUSSEAU, (John-James)—Celebrated French writer, was born at Geneva, in 1712. His education was much neglected—in fact, it was confined to the reading of a

few romances and the "Lives of Plutarch." Arriving penniless at Annecy, he was received by Madame de Warens, a Catholic lady, and under her guidance he became a Catholic. After many vicissitudes of fortune, he fixed his residence at Paris (1741), and there acquired a reputation by his invention of "musical notation." In 1749 the Academy of Dijon proposed this question: "*Has progress in science and art contributed to the corruption, or to the purity of morals?*" Rousseau entered the lists, and in his essay assailed the arts, but nevertheless he took the prize. He now became a copyist of music, but spent most of his spare time in writing on social and philosophical subjects. His principal works at this time were a comedy entitled "Narcisse" and a discourse on the "Origin of Inequality among Men." In 1754 he returned to Geneva, and in order to obtain the title "citizen of the republic," he abjured the faith, and became a Calvinist. Returning to Paris, he became intimate with Madame d'Epinay, who constructed for him the celebrated villa "Hermitage." Here he composed "The New Heloise;" a political essay styled the "Social Contract;" a philosophical romance on education denominated "Emile," in which he denied all revelation and inculcated pure deism. This last work was condemned by the Parliament of Paris, and burned by the executioner. Fleeing to the principality of Neuchatel, he there defended his "Emile" by a "Response to the Decree of the Archbishop of Paris." Against the government of Geneva, which had also condemned "Emile," he directed his "Letters Written from the Mountain." Forced to quit Switzerland, he accepted the hospitality of Hume, and established his residence in England, 1776. Quarrel-

ing with Hume in a few months, he returned to France, finally settling in Paris, in 1770. His eyesight soon failed, and he died in 1778. He left several posthumous works, the most celebrated of which is the one denominated his "Confessions," in which he displays his truly cynical ideas. The celebrity of Rousseau is due to his charming style and the paradoxes of which he was so fond. In his "Social Contract," he founds society upon the supposition of an imaginary compact, and proclaiming absolute equality, thus gives an origin to the "principles of the French revolution." In his "Emile," he proposes a system of education according to which the pupil should have only nature as a master. In "Heloise," he eloquently treats many questions of morality, but with a wonderful skill sustains contradictory opinions. As a religionist, he uttered ideas purely deistical. As a private gentleman, he was disinterested and honorably proud; nevertheless, he hesitated not to ally himself with women unworthy of his love, and scrupled not to abandon his own children.

RUFFO, (Denis)—An Italian statesman, called the *Cardinal-General*, was born in 1744, and died in 1827. By Pius VI. he was made a cardinal, and secretary of the pontifical treasury. He caused an insurrection of the Neapolitans against the French republicans (1799), retook the capital in the interest of the Bourbons, but yet disapproved of the campaign against France, of 1805. He must not be confounded with another Cardinal Ruffo (Louis), Archbishop of Naples, born in 1750, and deceased in 1832. This latter prelate was also a great friend of the Neapolitan Bourbons.

RUYTER, (Michael)—A Dutch admiral, was born at Flessingen, in 1607. Arriving to the grade of rear-admiral in 1645, he distinguished greatly in the wars of the time, notably by his daring ascent of the Thames, even to the wharves of London (1666). In 1675 he was vanquished before Catania by the French Admiral Duquesne, and mortally wounded. He survived, however, until the next year.

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SABELLIUS — An heresiarch of the third century, taught that in the Trinity there were but three various actions proceeding from one principle: *creating, saving, and giving grace to man*. His doctrine was condemned by the synod of Alexandria, in 261.

SAINT EVREMOND, (Charles, Lord of) — Celebrated French writer of the seventeenth century, was born at St. Denis le Guast, in 1613. As a soldier, he served under the Duke d'Enghien (*Prince de Condé*), and distinguished himself at Rocroy and Nordlingen, but his spirit of raillery caused a quarrel between the duke and himself. During the war of the Fronde (*see this name*), he defended both with pen and sword the royal cause, thus obtaining for a time the friendship of Mazarin. Having displeased the cardinal by his sarcastic remarks on the "peace of the Pyrenees," he sought refuge in England (1661), and there resided until his death (1703). Before his exile, Saint Evremond had been on terms of intimate friendship with the most distinguished men of his land; for example, the Marshal de Crequi, and the famous Turenne. He wrote much, but published no-

thing of his own accord. His admirers, however, succeeded in stealthily giving to the world, while he was yet living, a few of his productions. His best works are a treatise entitled "Observations on Sallust and Tacitus," some excellent "Reflections on Tragedy and Comedy," a good "Discourse on Belles-Lettres," a rather superficial essay on the "Genius of the Roman People," and a really good "Parallel between Turenne and Condé." In philosophy, Saint Evremond was an epicurean ; as a writer, he was elegant in style ; as a thinker, he was original, liberal, and profound.

SAINT GEORGE, (the Chevalier de)—A mulatto, celebrated French officer, was born in 1745, at Guadeloupe. Entering the army, he served with distinction under Dumouriez. He died in 1801.

SAINT GEORGE, (the Chevalier de) — So called, was son of James II. of England, and born in 1688. In 1701 James II. died, and the young prince was recognized as king of England, by Louis XIV. For a long time he hoped that Queen Anne would name him as her successor. In 1715 the Duke of Argyle took up arms in his favor, but was defeated at Sherifmoor, by the Earl of Mar. In 1716 he appeared himself in Scotland, but without success. Cardinal Alberoni endeavored in vain to secure for him the throne. In 1745, his son, Charles Edward, proclaimed him king in Scotland, but again the prince's hopes were baffled. He died at Rome in 1766, leaving two sons, the just-mentioned Charles Edward, (called the "Pretender"), and Henry, duke of York, cardinal of Holy Church.

SAINT JUST (Anthony)—Celebrated member of the French convention, was born at Decize, in 1769. Adopting the principles of the revolution, he was elected to the convention in 1792, voted for the death of Louis XVI., joined the faction of Robespierre, became one of the "committee of public safety," and was one of those who organized "the reign of terror." Commissioned with Lebas to act as a kind of spy upon the army of the Rhine, he ordered many executions of "suspected" parties. Elected president of the Convention, February 19, 1784; he nevertheless fell a victim to the passions he had helped to excite, and was guillotined, July 27.

SAINT PIERRE (Bernardine *de*)—A French writer, was born at Havre, in 1737. At first a naval cadet, then soon aspiring to the priesthood, afterwards an officer of engineers, he became at length a teacher of mathematics at Paris. Going to Poland to defend the national cause, he inspired a certain princess with a violent passion for him, but her fickleness soon disgusted him, and he returned to his own land in 1766. From this time he devoted his life to letters. His "Voyage to the Isle of France" obtained only moderate success, but his "Studies of Nature" gained him a reputation among the first of his contemporaries. His fame was secured by his "Paul and Virginia." Of all the French writers, he probably was the best painter of nature, but he was too apt to present his reveries as the laws of the universe. He died in 1814.

SAINT SIMON, (Claude, Count *de*)—French economist and sectarian, was born at Paris, in 1760. He served in

America during the war of independence, but quitted the army in 1785, and devoted himself to projects for public utility. Conceiving the idea of a reorganization of science and of society, he allied himself with the most celebrated philanthropists of his time ; voyaged through England, Switzerland, and Germany ; published many books ; but was so disappointed in success that he tried to commit suicide (1823). He only, however, lost an eye, and recovering his senses, he reassumed his labors, and so far succeeded as to gain for disciples such men as Comte, Thierry, Enfantin, etc. He died in 1825. Saint Simon was the founder of the *industrialist* school, the object of which was to ameliorate the lot of the poor by means of industry and knowledge. He considered the wise, the industrious, the artisans, as forming the only legitimate aristocracy ; and would have confided to them alone the direction of his new society. He encouraged what we now denominate "labor unions," and, upon altogether new bases, he wished to be founded the family—Religion and Property. His sect soon fell under the shafts of ridicule.

SALADIN (Malek-an-Nasr-Salah-Eddyn)—Commonly so called, was the first Abouyite sultan of Egypt. Son of a chief of the Kurds, he early gained a reputation for skill and bravery. Becoming vizier of the Caliph Adhed-Ledinillah, he soon advanced himself to supreme power (1175). He conquered the crusaders at Ces^erea ; defeated Guy of Lusignan many times, and in 1187 put an end to the kingdom of Jerusalem by the capture of the city, thus terminating the third crusade. He died in 1193. Saladin was brave, active, and generous.

SALMERON (Alphonsus)—One of the first members

of the Society of Jesus, was born at Toledo, Spain, in 1515. At Paris he joined St. Ignatius and his companions, and became one of the most active men of the new congregation. At the council of Trent he was one of the "orators" of the Holy See. He became general of his society, and died at Naples, in 1585. Salmeron was a profound theologian, and left us some fine commentaries upon the New Testament.

SANCHEZ (Thomas)—Famous theologian of the Society of Jesus, was born at Cordova, Spain, 1550. His reputation is founded principally upon his work on the sacrament of "Matrimony." He died in 1610.

SANTERRE (Claude)—A French demagogue, was born at Paris, in 1743. He was governor of the prison of "the Temple" during the confinement of Louis XVI. and his family. When the unfortunate monarch was about to address the multitude gathered to witness his execution, Santerre ordered the drums to be beaten that his voice might not be heard. He died in 1808.

SARPI (Peter-Paul)—Celebrated Italian historian, was born at Venice, in 1552, and died in 1623. He joined the religious order called "Servites," studied thoroughly all the then-known sciences, and became general of his community. The republic of Venice appointed him its "consultant theologian,"* and a member of the too celebrated

* The peculiar relations which subsisted between Church and State often caused the governments of Europe to appoint "consultant theologians," whose legitimate province it was to draw the line between the two authorities, unfortunately too often conflicting. The supreme pontiffs had prelates commissioned to the various courts for the same purpose; these were entitled "nuncios."

“Council of Ten.” He was in reality a heretic in priestly dress, and were it not for the deep-seated devotion of his compatriots, he would have planted heresy in beautiful Italy. All of his works are on the *Index*. The most celebrated, and we must say, the most fearful in its effect to an ordinarily educated man, is his work entitled a “History of the Council of Trent,”—a mere travestie of true history; nay, so much of a burlesque, that if placed upon the stage by proper hands, it would provoke laughter on account of its absurdity, while at the same time it would move a good man to tears on account of its dangerous influence on the ordinarily instructed people.

SAVAGE (Richard)—An English poet, was born at London, in 1698, of the Countess of Macclesfield, by an adulterous union with Lord Rivers. His mother proved to be, as far as he was concerned, a perfect hyena, and hence most of his life was passed in absolute misery. Raised in secret by a few artisans, he accidentally discovered the origin of his birth, and endeavored in vain to obtain even a penny from the “noble” mother, my lady, the countess. He then connected himself with the stage, and his great talents procured for him the friendship of Steele and Pope. He died in 1743. Among his many works, tragedies, comedies, poems, etc., we must notice his “Bastard,” a heart-broken record of his own life. His writings are brilliant and nervous, and thoroughly original.

SAVARY (René)—Duke of Rovigo, celebrated general of France, was born at Marc, in 1774. Having distinguished himself greatly during the first campaigns of the revolution, he was made by Napoleon, then first-

consul, colonel of the gendarmes *d'elite*. This appointment entailed upon him the painful duty of superintending the execution of the Duke d'Enghien (*see this name*). His record at Austerlitz, Eylau, Ostrolenka, and Friedland, rendered him worthy of the title of Duke of Rovigo, and of the governorship of Prussia. Napoleon sent him to Spain in 1808, as general-in-chief, but in 1810 he was made prefect of police. He followed Napoleon to Rochefort (1815), begged the English to allow him to be exiled with his master, but was refused, and consigned to prison in Malta. Escaping, he returned to France a year after, but so great was the power of his enemies—Talleyrand among the number—that he fled to Rome for the sake of peace. Again returning to France, in 1830, he obtained the next year the chief command of the army of Africa, and held it till his death, 1833. Savary left us a collection of “Memories to serve for a History of Napoleon,” and they are probably the most important sources from which we can obtain a correct idea of that hero.

SAVONAROLA (Friar Jerome)—Celebrated preacher of the Dominican order, was born at Ferrara, Italy, in 1452. He commenced a series of violent declamations against the Holy See about 1488, excited a revolt against the Medicis of Florence, and believing himself possessed of the gift of prophecy, predicted with assurance a coming revolution. In 1494, in fact, Charles VIII. having come to Italy, the Florentines profited by his presence to recover their liberty. Savonarola, having become the idol of the people, was the real head of the new republic. During his administration of three years, he put many of

the citizens to death, on a charge of conspiracy in favor of the Medicis. Accused of heresy by the Franciscans, anathematized by Pope Alexander VI., deprived even of the support of Charles VIII., he lost all credit, and was consigned to prison by the *signoria** of Florence. He was tried for sedition and heresy, and executed May 23, 1498.

SAXE, (Maurice)—Count de, marshal of France, born at Dresden, in 1696, was a natural son of the king of Poland, Augustus II., by the countess of Kœnigsmark. When but 12 years of age, he entered the army, and was trained under the eyes of the great Eugene. He entered the French service in 1720, and was made field-marshal. Suddenly he went to Russia, and was elected duke of Courland, thanks to the influence of the duchess-dowager, Anne Ivanovna, (afterwards empress). The Empress Catherine, however, would not recognize his title, and he returned to France. He went through the campaigns of the time with great distinction, and in 1736 was made lieutenant-general. During the war of the "Austrian Succession," he took Prague and Egra, successfully defended Alsace, and was made marshal in 1743. He held the allies in check in Flanders (1744), defeated them at Fontenoy (1745), took Brussels and gained two victories at Rocoux (1746), thus bringing about the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748). Louis XV. gave him the title of "Marshal-General." He died in 1750.

SCALIGER, (Julius Cæsar)—Celebrated Italian writer, was born at Padua, in 1484. He was the son of a painter,

* We would call it "municipality."

Bordoni, but pretending to descend from the noble family *Della Scala*, he was called Scaliger. He took out naturalization papers in France, and devoted his life to study. He was regarded as a man of universal knowledge, but he was chiefly esteemed as a grammarian. His principal works are the "Causes of the Latin Language," and a fine essay on "Subtlety." He died in 1558.

SCALIGER, (Joseph)—Son of the preceding, born at Agen, in 1540, surpassed his father as a philologist, and acquired a great name as an historian. He became a Protestant, and most of his writings betray the virulence of an apostate. As a commentator, he is generally exact. He died in 1609.

SCHILLER, (John Frederick Christopher)—Celebrated German poet, was born at Marbach, in 1759. He is best known by his tragedies, and by his "History of the Thirty Years' War." He died in 1805.

SCHLEGEL, (August)—German poet and critic, was born at Hanover, in 1767. He is best known as a translator of Shakespeare and Calderon. He caused much excitement in France, by an essay entitled a "Comparison between the Phædra of Racine, and that of Euripides." In 1818 he became professor of literature at Bonn, and the same year published his famous dissertation on "Provencal Literature." He was an intimate friend of Madame de Stael, and Goethe. He died in 1845.

SCHLEGEL, (Frederick)—Brother of the preceding, was born in 1772, and died in 1829. He became a Catholic, and passed the greater part of his life at Vienna,

under the protection of Metternich, for whom he drew up many political documents. He was a violent partisan of absolutistic doctrine, as is shown especially in his chief work, "Philosophy of History."

SCHLEGEL, (John Elias)—German poet, was born at Meissen (Saxony), in 1718. He made his first reputation as an imitator of Sophocles and Euripides. He became professor of classics at the University of Soroe, and died in 1749. His tragedies enjoyed much reputation during his life, but are not appreciated at present.

SCIPIO (Publius Cornelius *Africanus*)—Was born in the year 235 B. C. He is celebrated on account of his campaigns against the great Carthaginian general, Hannibal. In 202 B. C. he conquered at Zama, thus putting an end to the war. In 190 he accompanied his brother Lucius into Asia, and in reality directed the campaign. Upon his return he was accused of having accepted bribes from Antiochus. Cited before the people, he cried out "Romans! I conquered Hannibal at Zama; let us go to the capitol and return thanks to the gods!" The people followed him, and his accusers were left alone in the forum. Accused a second and a third time, he was condemned to exile, and retired to Liternum, where he died, in 184 B. C. Scipio was a man not only of great military genius, but of sterling virtue. His character can be well illustrated by the following incident. After the capture of Carthagina (Spain), his soldiers brought to him a beautiful young woman as a concubine. Learning that she was affianced to a young Spanish nobleman, he caused him to be sought out, and delivered her safe into his arms. This noble con-

duct so touched the Spaniards as to cause them to become allies of Rome.

SCOTT (Walter)—A Scotch poet and novelist, was born at Edinburgh, in 1771, and died in 1832. His first romance was entitled "Waverley," and from that novel his series of romances derive the name of "Waverley Novels." Scott is celebrated for his tact in making his personages speak for themselves, for an almost magical talent in painting places, and above all, for the happy gift of successfully blending the sublime and ridiculous. He wrote a "Life of Napoleon" (1827), but it is partial and inaccurate.

SCOTT (Winfield)—Celebrated American general, was born at Petersburg, Virginia, in 1786. He greatly distinguished himself during the war of 1812-14 against England, and took Fort Erie, opposite Buffalo, by assault. On the 25th July, 1814, he fought the famous battle of Lundy's Lane. In 1841 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the United States army, and in 1846 directed the military operations against Mexico. With only 12,000 men he took Vera-Cruz, March 26, 1847. April 18, he carried the heights of Cerro Gordo, and after a series of brilliant victories against immensely superior forces, he entered the city of Mexico, September 14. At the commencement of the civil war, he foresaw its serious character, and advised Lincoln to call into the field a large number of troops. Age and infirmity compelled him to resign in 1861, and he died in May, 1866.

SELKIRK (Alexander)—A Scotch sailor, was born at Lasgo, county Fife, in 1680. He was abandoned by his

captain on the desert isle of Juan-Fernandez, and there lived for more than four years. Discovered by Rogers, in 1709, he returned to the bosom of civilization. His adventures furnished to Defoe the materials for "Robinson Crusoe."

SETON, MRS. (by birth, Ann Eliza *Bailey*)—Foundress of the Sisters of Charity in America, was born August 27, 1774. Her husband dying in 1803, she became a Catholic the following year, and soon conceived the idea of founding a religious community which would be specially adapted to the wants of this country. Her first essay was the establishment of St. Joseph's Academy, Emmittsburg, Maryland; but before her death she had the satisfaction of seeing her sisters at work all over the republic. An extended biography of Mother Seton is scarcely necessary—the term "Sister of Charity" is sufficiently eloquent, and may be regarded as her monument. She died January 4, 1821.

SESOSTRIS — King of Egypt, son of Amenophis Ramses, reigned from 1565 to 1499 B. C. He conquered Ethiopia, Syria, Media, Assyria, the Caucassian regions as far as the Don, and Asia Minor. After nine years of absence, he returned to Egypt, and spent the remainder of his days in promoting the internal prosperity of his kingdom. Under Sesostris, Egypt attained the summit of material glory. Some critics have denied the vast conquests of this monarch, but modern investigations among the Egyptian monuments place them beyond a doubt.

SFORZA (Giacomuzzo)—Founder of the celebrated Italian family of this name, was born at Cotignola, Ro-

magna, in 1369. He became head of a band of freebooters, "*condottieri*," and after many years of mercenary service was finally made grand-constable of Naples by John II. He was killed at the passage of the Pescara, while marching against Braccio, his rival, in 1424.

SHAFTESBURY, (Ashley Cooper) Earl of—An English statesman, was born at Winborne, Dorsetshire, in 1621. As a member of parliament he showed himself a zealous defender of the royal cause; but seeing that his loyalty was suspected, he allied himself with the parliamentarians, disapproving, however, of the condemnation of Charles I. He took part in the restoration of Charles II. (1660), and by that monarch was made an earl, and one of the ministry. Obligated to resign in 1674, he made so violent an opposition, that he was sent to the Tower. In 1679 he was restored to favor, and became prime minister. He declared himself openly as an opponent of the duke of York (James II.), and caused a bill to pass the house of commons excluding that prince from the succession to the crown. Again excluded from the ministry (1681), he was accused of high treason, but acquitted. Entering into the conspiracy of Monmouth, he was betrayed, and hence fled to Holland, where he died in 1683. Shaftesbury was a man of great talent, but one of the most corrupt men of his time.

SHAKESPEARE, (William)—First of English poets, was born at Stratford-on-Avon, Warwickshire, in 1563. He received an imperfect education, and at the age of 18 married a woman eight years older than himself. His early life was loose, and when but 22 he went to London,

and for a time supported himself by tending the horses of the gentry who frequented the theatre. After a while, he became an actor, but never took any but secondary parts. Becoming an author, he made his *debut* by retouching and adapting old plays. His first original productions date from 1589. He soon attracted the attention of Queen Elizabeth, and became a *protegè* of the earl of Southampton. He became proprietor of the Globe theatre, and having amassed a considerable fortune, retired into private life in 1610, and died in 1616. Shakespeare left thirty-five pieces. In the order of composition, they stand as follows: "Henry VI." in two parts, 1589; "A Midsummer Night's Dream," 1592; "Comedy of Errors," 1593; "Taming of the Shrew," 1594; "Love's Labor Lost," 1594; "Two Gentlemen of Verona," 1595; "Romeo and Juliet," 1595; "Hamlet," 1596; "King John," 1596; "Richard II." and "Richard III.," 1597; "Henry IV." in two parts, 1597-98; "Merchant of Venice," 1598; "All is Well that Ends Well," 1598; "Henry V." 1599; "Much Ado About Nothing," 1600; "As You Like It," 1600; "Merry Wives of Windsor," 1601; "Henry VIII.," 1601; "Troilus and Cressida," 1602; "Measure for Measure," 1603; "Winter Tale," 1604; "King Lear," 1604; "Cymbeline," 1605; "Macbeth," 1606; "Julius Cæsar," 1607; "Antony and Cleopatra," 1608; "Timon of Athens," 1609; "Coriolanus," 1610; "Othello," 1611; "Tempest," 1612; "Twelfth Night," 1613. He left also two poems, "Venus and Adonis" and "Rape of Lucretia," as well as some sonnets. Shakespeare possessed all the qualities of a man of genius; he depicted energetically, and sustained his characters admirably. His tableaux are gracious even

when terrible ; often he attains the sublime. He is regarded as the father of the romantic school. The greater number of his plays were not printed until after his death, and have undergone many serious alterations at the hands of copyists and managers.

SIDDONS, (Sarah)—Celebrated English actress, was born in 1755, and died in 1831. She was daughter of Roger Kemble, director of a traveling company. Marrying Mr. Siddons, a member of the troupe, she devoted herself to the stage, and soon acquired such a reputation as to be called the “queen of tragedy.” She retired from the profession in 1812.

SIDNEY, (Algernon)—One of the martyrs of English liberty, was born at London, in 1617, and was second son of Robert, earl of Leicester. He entered the service of the parliament, became lieutenant-general under Fairfax, refused to sit in judgment against Charles I. and would not accept position under Cromwell. On the restoration of the Stuarts, he declined all favor from the court, and for seventeen years remained in exile. In 1678, he was elected to the house of commons, and vigorously sustained the bill excluding the duke of York from the succession. Accused of complicity in the revolt of Monmouth (1683), he was condemned to death, and met his fate with stoical fortitude. He left a collection of valuable essays, entitled “Discourses on Government.”

SIEYES (*Abbé*)—French ecclesiastic and statesman, was born at Frejus, in 1748, and died at Paris, in 1836. He was a vicar-general of the diocese of Chartres at the time when Louis XVI. decreed the convocation of the

States-General, and published several pamphlets advocating the new ideas. Elected to the States-General, he found the nobility and clergy opposed to any union with the "third estate,"* and hence he proposed the formation of a national assembly. Although much respected by his colleagues in the assembly, his want of oratorical energy, combined with a certain cloudiness in expressing his ideas, prevented him from exercising much influence. Upon the establishment of the "constitution of the clergy," Sieyes was offered the see of Paris, but refused it. Called to the convention, he voted for the death of Louis XVI. He refused a ministerial portfolio under the Directory, but entered into the "Council of Five Hundred," and therein exercised a great influence. In 1799 he became a member of the Directory, and distinguished himself as an adversary of Barras. When Bonaparte returned from Egypt, he became intimate with the young hero, and was nominated one of the "provisional consuls." The overwhelming influence of Napoleon soon

* This name was applied to the popular branch of the "States General" of France, the other two branches being composed of the clergy and nobility. The first national assembly which took the title of "States-General" was convoked by Philip IV., in 1302. They met also as follows : in 1308, to discuss the abolition of the Templars ; in 1313, to debate upon the subject of tithes ; in 1317 and 1328, for the coronation of Philip V. and Philip VI., by the application of the Salic law ; in 1356, during the captivity of King John ; in 1380, to establish a regency during the minority of Charles VI. ; in 1420, to ratify the treaty of Troyes ; in 1468, to prevent the dismemberment of Normandy ; in 1484, to declare the majority of Charles VIII. ; in 1506, on the occasion of the marriage of the Princess Claude, daughter of Louis XII., with the Duke d'Angoulême (Francis I.) ; in 1560, to discuss projects for new commercial laws ; in 1576, on occasion of the troubles caused by the then rising "League ;" in 1593, to exclude Henry IV. from the throne ; in 1614, at the majority of Louis XIII.

caused him to resign, and in compensation he received the titles of Senator, and Count of the Empire, together with the valuable domain of Crosne. Exiled by the Bourbons (1815), he fixed his residence at Brussels, but was allowed to return to France, in 1830. Sieyes was probably the first politician of his epoch ; he caused to be understood the importance of the "third estate," and prepared the most important measures of the revolution, such as the formation of the Assembly, the "declaration of the rights of man," the division of France into departments instead of provinces. Many remarkable sayings of Sieyes are often quoted. Among them all, the best is probably that he directed against the Assembly when it voted the withdrawal of salary from the clergy : "*They want to be free, but know not how to be just.*" The principal work of Sieyes is a pamphlet bearing the title, "What is the third estate?—All ! What has it been until now?—Nothing ! What does it demand?—To become something."

SISMONDI (Charles *Sismondo de'*)—Celebrated economist and historian, was born at Geneva (1773), of Italian parents. He spent many years in England and Italy during the Swiss troubles consequent upon the French revolution. Returning to his native city, in 1800, he soon became known to fame on account of his political writings. As a member of the Council of Representatives, he combatted the ideas of the extreme democrats. He devoted the best part of his life to the composition of historical and literary works of great value, and died in 1842. His principal works are "Commercial Wealth," in which he adopts the free-trade theory, (1803) ; "New

Principles of Political Economy," (1819); "Studies on Moral Science," (1836), in which he abandoned his old commercial theories; "History of the Italian Republics," (1807-18), a work condemned by the Holy See; a "History of the French," (1821-44).

SIXTUS V., (Felix Peretti)—Pope and Saint, was born at Montalto, in 1521. He was elected to the papacy in 1585, and displayed great administrative ability. He swept away the brigands who were devastating the States of the Church, embellished Rome with magnificent and useful monuments, totally reorganized the public administration, and took an active part in the politics of the time. He died in 1590.

SMITH, (John)—An English navigator, was born in 1579, and died in 1631. He made three voyages to Virginia (1606-1614), and founded Jamestown. Having fallen one day into the hands of Powhattan, a savage chief, he was about to be put to death, when his life was saved by Pocohontas, the chief's daughter.

SMITH, (Sir Wm. Sidney)—An English admiral, was born at Westminster, in 1764, and died in 1840. In 1795 he was made prisoner by the French, and for two years was detained in the temple. He did much harm to the French during the Egyptian campaign, directing the defense of St. Jean d'Acre, and finally compelling Bonaparte to abandon the siege. In 1800 he concluded with Kleber the convention of El-Ahrich, by which the French agreed to leave Egypt. He protected Sicily while Naples was occupied by the French, and accompanied the king of Portugal to Brazil, when that monarch was obliged to

abandon his European dominions. In 1808 he retired into private life.

SMOLLETT, (Tobias)—A Scotch historian and novelist, was born in 1720. His principal work is a "History of England," which though not so celebrated as that of Hume, had nevertheless a great success at the time. He died at Leghorn, Italy, in 1771.

SOBIESKI, (John) or JOHN III.—King of Poland, and one of the heroes of his country, was born in 1629, and entered the army in 1648. Created by Casimir V. "standard-bearer of the crown," he took a glorious part in all the wars of the nation. In 1674 he was proclaimed king. He tried in vain to resuscitate Poland, but saved the empire of Austria by his victory over the Turks at the gates of Vienna, in 1683. He died in 1696, despairing of the future of his country.

SOCINUS, (Lelius)—Famous heresiarch, was born at Sienna, Italy, in 1525. He commenced to announce his heresies about 1546 at Vicenza, starting with a denial of the divinity of Christ. He died in 1563.

SOCRATES—Celebrated Greek philosopher, was born at Athens, in 470 B. C. He thought that he had received from the gods a mission to reform the morality of his countrymen, and soon collected a large number of disciples. He fulfilled well all the duties of a citizen, both in peace and in war, and gave an example of every virtue known to Paganism. The oracle of Delphi proclaimed him the wisest of men. His rigid code of morals created against him many enemies, and he was accused even of corrupting his pupils, and of the equally heinous crime of

introducing false gods. He refused to defend himself, and although innocent, was condemned to die by poison (self-administered). Although his friends offered him the means of escape, he preferred to obey the law, and met his fate with courage, in 400 B. C. In the history of philosophy, Socrates marks a new epoch. He caused the philosophers to relinquish useless disputation, and to turn their attention to man and to morality; repeating always the phrase, "*Know thyself.*" He always said, "*All that I know is that I know nothing,*" thus combating the pride of the sophists, who pretended to know everything. He created moral science, distinguishing the various virtues (prudence, temperance, fortitude, justice); recommended the practice of virtue as the sole means of arriving at happiness, and by arguments up to his time unknown, proved the existence of Providence and the immortality of the soul. Among his disciples, Socrates counted Xenophon, who faithfully promulgated his ideas; Plato, who created a system of his own; Antisthenes, founder of the Cynic school; Aristippus, who afterwards preached a very lax morality. In his "*Memorabilia*" Xenophon has left us some valuable details on Socrates. Plato treats of him in his dialogues, but he too frequently puts his own ideas forth as those of his master.

SOLIMAN I. (entitled *the Great*)—Most celebrated of all the Ottoman sultans, was born in 1494, and ascended the throne in 1520. He made his first campaign in 1521, took Belgrade and the isle of Rhodes, and in 1526 gained the great victory of Mohacz. Profiting by the dissensions of Ferdinand and John Zapolski, he recognized the latter as king of Hungary, and by him was acknowledged suzer-

rain of the kingdom. In 1529 he in vain besieged Vienna with 120,000 men. He concluded peace with the Empire, in 1538. He also fought the Persians, taking Van, in 1523 ; Tauris, Bagdad, and part of Georgia, in 1536. He joined Tunis and Algiers to his dominions, and despoiled the Venetians of their last possessions in the Morea and the Archipelago. Breaking peace with Ferdinand after the death of John Zapolski (1540), he gave to Sigismond Zapolski the whole of Hungary and Transylvania (1541). In a second expedition against the Persians (1547), he conquered a large part of what is now called Southern Russia, and all of Georgia which he had not already subdued. Resuming the war in Hungary (1552-62), he took Lippa, Temesvar, and Veszprim, but was defeated at Agria (Eylau), and hence accorded a peace. In 1565 he in vain tried to reduce Malta. He died in 1566. Soliman was remarkable for bravery as well as for education and justice, and his reign may be regarded as the most brilliant epoch of Ottoman history.

SOMERSET (Edward *Seymour*, Duke of)—Was brother of Jane Seymour, third wife of Henry VIII., and uncle of Edward VI. He was made by Henry VIII. viscount of Beauchamp (1536), viscount of Hertford (1537). By Edward he was created duke of Somerset and protector of the kingdom. He seized the authority of the crown, but his arrogance and Protestant bigotry soon caused a universal discontent among the people. Disgraced and deprived of his wealth, he was decapitated in 1552.

SOPHOCLES—Celebrated Greek tragic poet, was born near Athens, about 495 B. C. He lived to be 90 years

old, and devoted all his life to the composition of pieces for the stage. His influence upon the dramatic art was immense; it is to him, in fact, that tragedy owes all it possesses of regularity in arrangement for representation. He wrote one hundred and twenty-three pieces, but only seven have come down to us: "Philoctetus," "Antigonus," "Ædipus," "Ædipus at Colon," "Ajax," "Electra," and the "Trachinians." The characteristics of Sophocles are harmony, correctness, capability to produce "stage-effect," and nobility of conception.

SOTO (Dominick)—A Spanish theologian, was born at Segovia, in 1494, and died in 1560. The son of a poor gardener, he made his first studies without a master, but joined the Dominican order 1524. He was sent to the Council of Trent by Charles V., and afterwards became confessor to that monarch. Chosen as an arbitrator on the occasion of the Indian dispute between Casas (*see this name*) and Sepulveda, he decided in favor of Casas, and thus mitigated in some measure the horrors of Indian slavery. He left some valuable treatises on Aristotle and Peter Lombard.

SOTO (Ferdinand *de*)—A Spanish adventurer, followed Pizarro to Peru, and obtained from Charles V. permission to undertake the expedition of Florida (1539). He was the first white man to sail up the Mississippi, and in its waters he was buried, 1542.

SOULT (Nicholas)—Marshal of France, born in 1769, at Saint-Amans-la-Bastide (department of Tarn), enlisted at the age of 16, and by his skill and bravery won the grade of general of division in 1799, having, with only

5,000 men, defeated at Liebtingen 30,000 Austrians. He seconded Massena in Switzerland, took part in the battle of Zurich, and pursued the *debris* of the army of Suvaroff; followed Massena into Italy (1800), was covered with laurels by his operations around Genoa, then besieged by the Austrians, but fell into the hands of the enemy, having had his leg broken in the assault on Monte-Creto. After Napoleon's victory at Marengo, he was released, and was charged with the command of the camp of St. Omer, a camp designed by Napoleon for the training of his future heroes. In 1804 he was made a marshal, and in 1805 was placed at the head of the fourth corps of the "grand army." He commanded the centre at Austerlitz and decided the day; after the victory, he was entrusted with the government of Vienna. He took a glorious part in the victories over the Prussians at Jena, Eylau, and Königsburg. In 1808 he was sent into Spain, and during five years, he held the duke of Wellington in check, although the English had the advantages of a powerful fleet on the coast, an entire population on their side as guerillas, and money illimitable at their command. During this Spanish campaign, Soult gained the battle of Burgos, took la Corogne, le Ferrol, scattered the camp of Oporto, and on October 18, 1809 annihilated the enemy at Ocana. By this latter victory, he for a time sustained the tottering throne of Joseph Bonaparte. He now penetrated into Andalusia, took Seville, (1810), and invested Cadiz, but was obliged in 1812 to retreat into France. This retreat is regarded by all military scholars as the best performed since that of Xenophon. Attacked on all sides, he disputed every inch of ground, fighting, as it were, with his back to his objective point—the soil of France—and

finally cheated his enemies of their expected prey, having suffered a comparatively small loss. During the German campaign of 1813 he greatly distinguished himself, and at Bautzen he commanded the centre. The same year he was sent by Napoleon back to Spain to restore the failing fortunes of the French. Inch by inch he disputed the ground against the combined armies of Spain and England; gave battle to the duke of Wellington, under the walls of Toulouse (April 10, 1814), though he had but 22,000 exhausted men against the 80,000 fresh troops of the "Iron Duke." He did not lay down his arms until he saw the Bourbons reinstated—then he submitted with a bad grace. Upon the return of Napoleon from Elba, Soult received the position of "general of the army," and was therefore exiled by Louis XVIII. In 1819 he was allowed to re-enter France, and in 1827 Charles X. raised him to the peerage. When Louis Philippe ascended the throne (1830), Soult was made minister of war. He prepared in 1832 the glorious expedition of Anvers. In 1838 he represented France at the coronation of Queen Victoria of England; and by his olden foes was made the recipient of a veritable ovation. Forced at length by failing health to retire into private life (1847), he was accorded the exceptional title of "marshal-general," a title never born by any French officer, excepting Turenne, Villars, and de Saxe. He died in 1852. Napoleon called Soult *the first manueverer of Europe*. Such an encomium may be regarded as sufficient to justify our admiration of the hero.

SOZOMENES (Hermias)—Historian, was born in Palestine at the commencement of the fifth century, and was

a lawyer at Constantinople. He composed an "Ecclesiastical History" covering the years 324-439; and an "Abridgment of History from the Ascension of Christ to the Death of Licinius, in 323." He was a good writer, but a bad critic.

SPARTACUS—A Thracian noble, was reduced to slavery by the Romans, and made a gladiator. With many of his companions he escaped from prison, about the year 73 B. C., and commenced to ravage the Campania; defeated the pretor, Claudius, the consuls Gellius and Lentullus (72); soon increased his desperate army to the number of 70,000 men. Seeing the impossibility of successfully combatting the republic, he wished to leave Italy, but an inundation of the Po, and the clamors of his army, induced him to march on Rome. Surrounded at Rhegium by the forces of Crassus, he tried to pass into Sicily, but was defeated and killed at Silarus, 71 B. C. Spartacus was as humane as he was intrepid.

SPINOLA, (Ambrose, Marquis *de*); — Celebrated Italian general, was born at Genoa, in 1571, and died in 1630. Entering the Spanish service, he for a long time sustained the falling power of Spain in the Netherlands; took Ostend, after a siege of three years (1604); took Breda (1621); marched against the French in order to aid the duke of Savoy, but incurring the unmerited displeasure of Philip IV., he died of chagrin.

SPINOSA, (Benedict) — A Dutch philosopher, was born at Amsterdam, in 1632, of a family of Portuguese Jews. He was educated in the religion of his fathers, but differing with his brethren upon matters of faith, he was

proscribed. He now changed his name (*Baruch*) to that of Benedict, and returning to one of the suburbs of Amsterdam, supported himself by the manufacture of optic lenzes, devoting his leisure hours to philosophical meditation. He finally died at the Hague, 1677. Spinoso was at first a disciple of Descartes (*see this name*), but he soon began to think for himself. He invented a system of pantheism, in which he admitted one only substance, the infinite God. He gave to the infinite two attributes—extension and thought. According to him, all finite beings are but so many manifestations of the one sole substance ; bodies are but “*modes*” of the infinite extension, and intelligences only “*modes*” of the divine thought ; all that exists is but the effect of an absolute necessity ; liberty exists not in man—nay, not even in God. Spinoso put forth this system with an *appareil* quite geometrical ; commencing by defining *substance*, the *cause*, abstract and vague terms upon which reposes his entire theory ; then advancing his axioms, proposing his postulates, and at length giving his demonstrations.

STAEL, (Anne Louise, *Necker*, Baroness *de*)—Born at Paris in 1766, was daughter of Necker, minister of finance under Louis XVI. In 1786 she married the Baron de Stael, ambassador of Sweden to France. On the outbreak of the revolution, she addressed to the convention a memorial in defense of the queen. She was the principal means of placing Talleyrand in the political arena (1796). Napoleon exiled her forty leagues from Paris (1802) but allowed her to return in 1808. In her work entitled “*Germany*,” she greatly displeased the emperor (1810), and was ordered to reside at her do-

main of Coppet (canton of Vaud.) In 1815 she received from Louis XVIII. \$400,000, compensation for sums due her father by Louis XVI. She died at Paris, July 14, 1817. She had been remarried secretly, to M. de Rocca, a young officer of merit. Madame de Stael, was a fine writer, but, woman-like, she spoke better than she wrote. In her works are to be found a depth of thought and soundness of logic only too rare in her sex, but her style is very fatiguing.

STAFFORD, (William *Howard*, Earl of)—Second son of the sixth duke of Norfolk, was born in 1611, and created earl of Stafford in 1640, by Charles I. He followed Charles II. into exile, and on the restoration was loaded with favors. Accused by the whigs of high treason, he was condemned and executed, although the feeble Charles was convinced of his innocence, (1680).

STEELE, (Richard)—An English writer, was born in 1671, and died in 1729. At first an ensign in the army, he devoted his youth to dissipation. He finally became an author, and joined Addison in the editorship of the *Spectator*, 1711. The pungency of his style soon gained for him a great reputation, and he was elected to the house of commons. In the reign of Queen Anne, the tories expelled him as a libellist from the house, but King George I. restored him to favor.

STERNE (Laurence)—An original writer, was born in 1713, at Clonmel, Ireland, and died in 1768. He became an Anglican minister, and in 1741 fixed his residence at York, England. He published (1760-67) his "*Tristram Shandy*," a work of a style and genus hitherto unknown,

and which caused much scandal. The publication of a volume of sermons caused his appointment to the presbytery of Coxwold. Exhausted by dissipation, Sterne made a trip to France to restore his health (1767), and on his return produced his "Sentimental Voyage," probably the best of his works. He was very piquant and sentimental, but his own licentious life is too often reflected in his pages.

STILLINGFLEET (Edward)—An English controversialist (1635–99) was Anglican bishop of Worcester. In his writings he attacked Catholics, Presbyterians, Socinians, and Deists, but fell himself into a kind of scepticism. His principal works are "Origines Sacrae," (1662), in which he explains the foundation of natural and revealed religion; "Origines Britannicae," (1685), a work full of research.

STOLBERG (Francis)—Born in Holstein, 1750, died in 1819. When quite young he gave himself to literature, traveled in Switzerland and Italy, and finally was appointed ambassador of Oldenburg to Copenhagen. He fulfilled many important missions to Berlin and St. Petersburg, and was placed by the prince-bishop of Lubeck at the head of the financial department. In 1800 he became a Catholic. His principal works are translations of the classics, and a "History of the Christian Religion."

STRAFFORD (Thomas Westworth, Earl of)—An English statesman, was born at London, in 1592. In parliament he opposed Buckingham, and defended the cause of the people. He gave the example of refusing to pay illegal taxes, and was exiled. Returning to parliament,

in 1628, he caused to be adopted the "Bill of Rights." After the death of Buckingham, Charles I. made him earl of Strafford, and governor of Ireland (1632-39.) From this time the opposition regarded him as a renegade. Strafford sustained Charles during the time that prince governed without parliament, and raised unauthorized taxes. Summoned to the bar of the house of lords, he was condemned and executed, May 12, 1641.

SUE (Eugene)—Famous novelist, was born at Paris, in 1804, and died in 1857. He was fruitful in invention, and was very effective in preparing "hits." His sentiments are anti-religious. In private life he gave way to an elegance of taste, and to an extreme luxury which strangely contrasted with his democratic and subversive theories.

SUGER (*abbé*)—Minister of State, was born at Saint Omer, in 1082. He became abbot of the monastery of St. Denis in 1122. Louis VI. made him his counselor and guide. He ameliorated the laws, the external relations of France, improved her social condition, and favored effranchisement of the communes. Under Louis VII. he disapproved of the departure of that prince for the crusade; but during his absence acted as regent, and so wise was his administration, that he was entitled "Father of his country." Towards the end of his life the world was astonished to behold him forget his former policy and preach a new crusade. He raised himself 10,000 men, and he was about to conduct them into Asia at his own expense, when he suddenly died, in 1152.

SULLY (Maximilian de *Bethune*, Duke de)—Minister of State, was born at Rosny, in 1560. From youth he was the companion of Henry IV., and in 1597 was made by that king minister of finance, and greatly distinguished himself in that capacity, without giving umbrage to the people by excessive taxation. To the office of minister of finance, he joined the positions of governor of the Bastile, grand-master of artillery, inspector of the marine, and governor of Poitou. On the death of Henry he retired from the court. Louis XIII. made him marshal in 1634. He lived and died a Calvinist, though he was the cause of Henry's becoming a Catholic. He died in 1641. Henry IV. and Sully were united by the strongest bonds of friendship, yet the minister never allowed their affection to interfere with his duty to France.

SWEDENBORG (Emmanuel)—Famous theologian, was born at Stockholm, in 1688, and died in 1772. He pretended to receive divine revelations, and to converse with the souls of the dead. Acknowledging a material and a spiritual world, he finds in the latter, though under another form, all that exists in the former. In the scriptures he admits a natural, a spiritual, and a celestial sense. His sect yet subsists, though small in numbers.

SWIFT (Jonathan)—Celebrated writer, was born at Cashel, Ireland, in 1667. When young he went to England, and, under the patronage of Sir William Temple, entered the ecclesiastical state in the Anglican establishment. He finally became dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin. Several pamphlets written by him in the interest of the tories gained for him the favor of the privy council of

Queen Anne. The death of Anne put an end to his political career, and retiring to Ireland, he died in 1745. He was very intimate with two women, whom he has rendered famous, and who both tenderly loved him : Stella, whom he married ; and Esther Van Homrigh, who died of jealousy. The best works of Swift are the "Travels of Gulliver"—an allegorical sketch, full of allusions to the politicians and circumstances of the time—and the "Prophecy of Bickerstaff." The style of Swift is peculiarly humorous, though he cloaks his wit with an apparent seriousness.

SYLVESTER (Saint)—Pope from 314 to 336, convoked the council of Nice, (325). During his reign the persecutions against the Christians ceased, Constantine having become a convert to the new religion.

T.

TACITUS, (Caius Cornelius)—A Roman historian, was born in Umbria, Italy, about 54, and was at first a lawyer. In 79 he married a daughter of Agricola, and was made governor of a province (89-93), and consul in 97. He died about 130. He was one of the first orators of his age. Few of his works have reached us. We have a portion of his "Annals ;" his "Histories" (books 1-4, second part of the 5th, the 6th, 11th, 15th, and the beginning of the 16th); the life of "Agricola," the "Customs of the Germans," and a "Dialogue on the Causes of Corruption in Eloquence." Tacitus is profound and concise ; he is a vivid painter ; his ideas are liberal, and he lashes tyranny with an unsparing hand. He is exact also,

writing only on what he himself saw, or what he heard from men contemporary with his events.

TALBOT (John)—First earl of Shrewsbury, surnamed the *Achilles of England*, was born in 1373, of a Norman family originally from Caux. He distinguished himself at the siege of Orleans against the troops of Charles VII. commanded by Joan of Arc. Losing the battle of Patay, he was captured by Xaintrailles, who released him without ransom. He soon had an opportunity of reciprocating the courtesy. As recompense for his services, he was created earl of Shrewsbury, Wexford, and Waterford. In 1452 he conquered Guyenne, but lost the battle of Castillon (1453), and died on the field.

TALLEYRAND-PERIGORD, (Charles Maurice *de*) bishop of Autun, and prince of Benevento, was born at Paris in 1754, and died in 1838. Adopting the principles of the Revolution, he celebrated Mass in the Champ-de-Mars, the day of federation (July 14, 1790); accepted the new constitution of the clergy, and consecrated the bishops friendly to the new order of things. For this latter deed, he was excommunicated. Sent as ambassador to London by Louis XVI., he was expelled from England in 1793, and going to America, went into commerce. Returning to France under the Directory, he obtained the post of minister of foreign affairs. Under Napoleon, he negotiated the treaties of Luneville, Amiens, Presburg, and Tilsit; was made grand-chamberlain to the emperor, and prince of Benevento. Disapproving of the Spanish campaign, he was compelled to resign his portfolio. He now intrigued for the restoration of the Bourbons, and in 1814 became a member of the

provisional government. He was no stranger to the revolution of 1830, and in reward received from Louis Philippe the English mission, concluding, while so occupied, the great object of his life, an English alliance. He also signed the treaty called the "Quadruple Alliance," between France, England, Spain, and Belgium (1834), thus assuring the neutrality of Belgium, and securing to Isabella the throne of Spain. He now retired into private life. Talleyrand was doubtless the ablest diplomat of his day; but as a priest he merits reproach—nevertheless, he died a Christian death.

TALMA (Francis Joseph) French tragedian, was born at Paris in 1763, and died in 1826. He was the first actor of his time, and may be regarded as the regenerator of theatrical art, especially in all that relates to correctness of costume. Napoleon was very fond of him, and admitted him to his intimacy.

TAMERLANE — Celebrated Mongol conqueror, was born near Samarcand, in 1336, and descended by the female side from Genghis-Kahn. Proclaiming himself Khan, in 1370, he conquered all Eastern Asia, invaded and subdued Persia (1389), and turning his arms against Russia, took and pillaged Azov. He now turned his attention to India, capturing Delhi from Mahomet IV., and soon subduing the whole land. In 1400 he conquered Egypt, and in 1402 defeated the Ottoman Sultan Bajazet, at Ancyra. In 1404 he marched against China, but died at Otrar, in Khokand. Tamerlane was fanatical and cruel; Delhi, Damascus, and Bagdad were burnt by him, and he put to death over 100,000 prisoners. At Bagdad he erected an obelisk composed of 90,000 skulls.

✓ **TARQUIN II.** (The Proud)—Seventh and last king of Rome, entered into a conspiracy with his wife Tullia, daughter of King Servius, to dethrone her father, and ascended the throne in 534 B. C. He abolished all laws favorable to the people, oppressed the Romans with taxes, and governed in general as a tyrant. He was nevertheless an active warrior and able politician. Under his reign the Latin cities confederated with Rome as the capitol. It was under Tarquin also that the Sibylline books were written. Tarquin himself superintended the siege of Ardea, and it was during this siege that the brutality of his son Sextus with regard to Lucretia caused a terrible insurrection at Rome. Royalty was abolished and the republic proclaimed (509 B. C.) Tarquin and all his family were banished. He several times tried to regain the throne, but in vain. He died at the age of 83.

TASSO (Torquato)—Celebrated Italian poet, was born at Sorrento, in 1544. He at first studied law, but soon devoted his attention to poetry. At the age of 18 he attracted public attention by the composition of a poem entitled "Renaud." In 1565 he was called to the court of Ferrara by Alphonsus II.; followed Cardinal d'Este (1571), and was well received by Charles IX.; returning to Ferrara, he caused to be played (1573) a pastoral drama, "Aminta," and finished his "Jerusalem Delivered," in 1575. This poem not receiving the attention it merited, Tasso engaged in violent discussions in its defence; at the same time he suffered much at the court of Ferrara on account of an unfortunate passion for the beautiful Leonora, one of the

sisters of the duke. His reason wandered, and he suddenly left Ferrara without money and without an object (1577). Returning to Naples he there found a sister, who endeavored in vain to calm his agitated spirits. He soon wandered through Mantua, Urbino, and Turin; but finding happiness nowhere, risked a return to Ferrara (1579). The irritated duke shut him up in a mad-house, and only restored him to liberty, in 1586, at the pressing solicitations of the Pope and many Italian princes. From this time Tasso spent a life of misery between Mantua, Naples, and Rome. In spite of the unjust criticisms of the envious, Pope Clement the VIII. at last called him to reside at Rome, and he was about to be solemnly crowned at the capitol as Poet-Laureate of Italy, when he suddenly died (1575), of a fever which for a long time had been undermining his constitution. Besides "Jerusalem Delivered," Tasso also composed another epic called "Jerusalem Reconquered" (1593), but this work having been written during the period of his derangement, is far inferior to its companion. He published many other works, but his imperishable fame rests upon these two. By the grandeur of his conceptions, the development of his characters, the richness of his images, the harmony of his style, Tasso occupies a rank equal to that of Virgil and Milton.

TAYLOR, (Zachary) — Twelfth president of the United States, was born in Virginia, in 1784. In 1808 he entered the army as a lieutenant, and during the war of 1812 he so distinguished himself against the Indian chief Tecumseh as to merit the rank of major. In 1832 he served in the Black Hawk war as a colonel, and during

the campaign against the Seminoles, in 1836, he so decisively defeated the enemy that he was appointed brigadier-general. During the war between the United States and Mexico, 1846-48, he gained the victory of Palo Alto, May 8, 1846; and a few days after, that of Resaca de la Palma. September 9, with only 6,625 men he attacked Monterey, defended by 10,000 regulars, and after ten days' siege and three days' hard fighting, he captured the place. He defeated Santa Anna and 21,000 regulars, at Buena Vista, having only himself 5,000 volunteers and 500 regulars. Nominated as president, he was triumphantly elected, and entered upon the duties of his office in 1850. Unused to the hurly-burly of politics, the old soldier was soon exhausted, and died four months after his inauguration, July 4, 1850.

TELL, (William)—A Swiss patriot, was born the latter part of the thirteenth century. Having refused to salute the cap of the tyrant Gessler, Austrian governor of the country, he was condemned to death, and only escaped, it is said, in pleasing the tyrant by shooting with an arrow an apple placed upon the head of his son. He was nevertheless declared a state prisoner, and embarked on the lake of Lucerne, for the castle of Kussnachs. Upon landing, Tell succeeded in escaping, and hiding himself in ambush, shot Gessler as he passed by. The story of the apple is probably a fable, since the same legend is found among the Danes. Tell assisted at the battle of Morgarten, 1315, and died in 1354, at Burglen.

TERENCE—A comic Latin poet, born about 193 B. C., at Carthage, in Africa, was a slave of the senator Terentius Lucanus, and from his master received a good educa-

tion and afterwards his freedom. He enjoyed the friendship of Scipio Emilianus and of Lelius. He traveled in Greece and in Asia, and returned with 108 compositions of Menander, but lost them all in a shipwreck, and died soon afterwards of grief, in 159. The style of Terence is pure and elegant, his composition regular ; but he is wanting in plot, and his movement is irregular.

TETZEL, (John)—A Dominican friar, was born about 1470, at Pyrna, in Misnia. Charged by Leo X. to publish in Germany the indulgences accorded by that pontiff, he excited the anger and envy of the Augustinians, and above all, that of Luther. This was the commencement of the "reformation." Tetzel was reprimanded by his superiors, and died of chagrin, at Leipsic, in 1519.

THEMISTOCLES — An illustrious Athenian, born 535 B. C., early signalized himself by his courage, and took part in the battle of Marathon, 490. Often after he was heard to say that the trophies of Meltiades (who had commanded at Marathon) prevented him from sleeping. When Xerxes invaded Greece (480), he was placed at the head of the Athenian forces. He persuaded his fellow-citizens to evacuate the city, and take refuge in their ships. By the naval battle of Salamis, 480, he annihilated the Persian marine. He rebuilt the walls of Athens, and spite of Spartan's opposition, fortified the Pirea. All his efforts were directed to the humiliation of Sparta, and the aggrandizement of Athens. On her side, Sparta carried on intrigues against him in the heart of Athens, and succeeded in procuring his banishment for five years. Seeking an asylum with Artaxerxes of

Persia, Themistocles is said to have poisoned himself when that prince wished him to bear arms against Greece, 470 B. C.

THEODORIC — King of the Ostrogoths, was born in Pannonia about 455. Sent as a hostage to Constantinople when only 8 years old, he acquired a good education. In 472, upon the death of his father, Theodomer, he became king. In 477 he took part in the re-establishment of the Emperor Zeno, and in compensation was made captain of the guards. In 487, with the connivance of the Eastern emperor, he invaded Italy, then in the power of Odoacer, subdued the entire land, forced Odoacer to capitulate at Ravenna (493), and while pretending to allow him to share the kingdom with himself, stabbed him a few days after. Being now sole master of Italy, he conquered also Rhetia, Noricum, Pannonia, and Illyria, extending his rule even over Gothia, by his victory at Artes over a son of Clovis. In Italy, he favored commerce and letters, but towards the end of his life, he became cruel and suspicious. He died about 526.

THEODOSIUS I. (called "the Great") — Roman emperor, born in Spain in 346, was son of that Count Theodosius whom Valens, emperor of the West, put to death upon false suspicions, although he had rendered to the empire the most valuable services. The feeble Gratianus had sense enough to realize the necessity of associating with himself a man capable of defending the integrity of the empire, and hence he proclaimed Theodosius emperor of the East, in place of Valens, who had just died, in 379. By his generosity towards the Visigoths, Theodosius made of them valuable allies. Gra-

tianus being dethroned by Maximus in 383, and young Valentinian II., brother of Gratianus, being menaced with the same fate, Theodosius offered his mediation, and by the recognition of Maximus as "Augustus," obtained the acknowledgment of peace between Valentinian and his enemies. Notwithstanding all this, Maximus took up arms against Valentinian (387), and Theodosius was forced to march against him. Defeating him and taking him prisoner in Pannonia, Theodosius put Maximus to death, at Aquilia, in 388. Two years afterwards, Valentinian perished, — victim of his favorite Arbogastes — and Eugenius (*rhetor*) succeeded him in his precarious position. Against Eugenius, in 394, Theodosius directed a campaign, and vanquished him at Aquilia, in 394. By the death of Valentinian, Theodosius remained sole master of the empire, but he himself died the following year. Theodosius was as great in peace as in war ; but the imminent ruin of the colossal empire of Rome was only retarded for an instant by his brilliant reign. The great cities of the empire were at this period endeavoring to shake off the too centralizing tendencies of their supreme rulers, and one of this species of struggles very well illustrates both the eminent piety of Theodosius and the apostolic spirit which generally animates the Catholic priesthood. The inhabitants of Thessalonica, during a moment of excitement, had insulted the emperor by dragging his statue from its pedestal. In his rage, Theodosius ordered a general massacre, and 7,000 people perished. When the emperor came to attend mass at the cathedral of Milan, St. Ambrose, archbishop of Milan, refused to allow him to enter the church, until he had done penance for his sin. Theodosius answered

the holy prelate, "David also sinned." Ambrosius firmly responded, "You have imitated David in sin—imitate him now in repentance!" Theodosius obeyed, and so deeply did he ever after revere the saintly archbishop, that, when dying, he begged of his rebuker to act, if necessary, the same part towards his children.

THERESA, (Saint)—Reformatrice of the order of the Carmelites, and one of the most truly "*strong-minded women*" that ever lived, was born at Avila, Spain, in 1515, of a rich and noble family. While yet a mere child, she displayed a most fervent zeal in the cause of religion, and went so far as to accompany her young brother, when he took it into his head to run away from their comfortable home, in order to seek martyrdom among the infidels. She joined the Carmelite order in 1534, and after many vicissitudes in the spiritual life, (*see Alban Butler's Lives of the Saints*), she conceived the idea of reforming her order. In 1562 she established at Avila a "model-house," and between 1566–82, encouraged sixteen convents to a more strict observance of their rule. Inspired by Theresa, St. John of the Cross reformed the male Carmelites. She died at the convent of Alba, in 1582, and was canonized by Pope Gregory XV. in 1621, her feast being appointed for the 15th October. Her works consist of "Letters," "Statutes of the Carmelites," "Histories," "Ascetic Treatises," "Poems," &c. Her poems are regarded by the Spaniards as worthy of a place among their best authors. The "history of her life" is worthy of the perusal of the student, just as it is worthy of the meditation of a devout soul. Her "Road of Perfection," her "Castle of the Soul," her "Thoughts on the Love of

God," are as remarkable for elevation of style as they are for order of sentiment.

THIERRY (Augustine)—A French historian, was born at Blois, in 1705, and died in 1856. By the reading of the "Martyrs" of Chateaubriand (*see this name*), young Thierry felt himself called to the vocation of an historian. After a good course of study, he was appointed (1813) as professor of grammar at the college of Compiègne, but the invasion of 1814 compelled him to flee to Paris, where he became the favorite disciple of Saint Simon (*see this name*), and so great was their mutual affection that he was called his master's "adopted son." His spirit, however, was too just and independent to remain very long, as it were, in such shackles, and hence about 1817 he separated from his theorizing and abstractical master, and entering the lines of the "liberal press," became a member of the editorial staff of the "European Censor." In 1827 he published his "Letters on the History of France" already given to the public in the "French Courier" in the shape of articles—a work in which he developed the new ideas destined to regenerate the national spirit. Retiring from the press, he devoted his life to historical research, and in 1821 published a "History of the Norman conquest of England"—a work composed from sources till then unexplored, and in which the studious world found many unexpected revelations with regard to the long struggle between the Norman and the Anglo-Saxon races. Losing his eyesight on account of his assiduous labor, Thierry nevertheless clung to his favorite studies, and produced, by the aid of some friends, "Ten Years of Historical Study," (1839);

“Narratives of the Merovingians,” (1840) ; “Monuments of the History of the ‘Third Estate,’” 1849–56 ; “History of the Formation and Progress of the ‘Third Estate,’” 1853. Chateaubriand entitled Thierry the *Homer of History*.

THOMAS (Saint)—Called “Aquinas,” from the name of his family—the Counts d’Aquino—was born at the castle of Rocca-Secca in the kingdom of Naples, in 1227. When quite young he joined the Dominican order, and studied under Albert “the Great.” The university of Paris conferred upon him the “doctor’s cap” (1255), and he immediately commenced to teach theology, obtaining at once a great reputation. Sent to Naples to occupy the chair of theology of his order in that capital, he died two years afterwards at Fossa Nuova, when about to go to the Council of Lyons. St. Thomas was the most profound theologian of his age, and he is entitled not only “Angel of the Schools” and “Angelic Doctor,” but also “Universal Doctor.” His learning was great indeed, but his piety was greater—he was canonized, and his feast is celebrated March 7, and July 18. Besides his treatises on dogmatic theology, he left us commentaries on Aristotle, on the Scriptures, and on the “Master of Sentences” (P. Lombard), as well as some hymns, viz. : “Lauda Sion,” “Pange Lingua,” “Verbum Supernum,” &c. His principal works are a “Summary of the Catholic Faith against the Gentiles,” and an excellent “Summary of Theology.” In these latter works, under a syllogistic form, he treated the principal questions of theology, morality, and philosophy. In metaphysics, St. Thomas was an “idealist ;” in morality he sustained the absolute

distinction between good and evil, and reconciled the free will of man with the foresight and omnipotence of God, as well as the existence of evil with God's goodness.

THUCYDIDES—A Greek historian, native of Athens, was born about 471 B. C., and died about 395. He left us a "History of the war of the Peloponesus" (up to 412) in eight books. This work is one of the best written by any ancient author, and it shows the author to have been both a man of fine military knowledge and a good politician. He is impartial, apparently well-informed, judicious and methodical. His style is vigorous, and he is very logical in argument ; he is, however, a little dry and obscure.

TIBERIUS (Claudius Nero) — Second emperor of Rome, was born in the year 42 B. C. When a mere boy he distinguished himself in the wars against the Cantabrians and the Germans ; finally conquering the latter in the year 8 B. C. His life from this time was one of fluctuating fortune until the death of Augustus, A. D., 14, when he succeeded in seizing the supreme power, although feigning to accept it only at the pressing invitation of the senate. He put to death Posthumus, the last surviving son of Agrippa, and Germanicus, of whom he was jealous on account of the devotion of the army towards that prince. His reign was one of constant cruelty and injustice, and to escape the threatening vengeance of the Romans, he established his residence (26) on the island of Capri, in the gulf of Naples. He died in 37. Tiberius may be regarded as the type of a suspicious and cruel tyrant, but he was gifted with fine administrative talent.

TILLY (John, *Tzarclaes*, Count *de*)—Famous general, was born at Brussels, Belgium. Entering the army when young, he became, during the “Thirty-years’ war” a lieutenant of Maximilian of Bavaria (then head of the Catholic league), and took an essential part in the victory of Montagne-Blanche. He captured the fortresses of Pilsen and Tabor, but was beaten by the Protestants at Wislock. Notwithstanding, he soon retook the offensive, and gained the battles of Wimpfen, Höchst, Loen, and Lutter. When Wallenstein was dismissed by the emperor Ferdinand II., Tilly succeeded him as general-in-chief of the imperialists (1630). But soon Gustavus Adolphus hurled his legions on Germany; Tilly, master of Lower Saxony, and of the fortresses in Schleswig and Holstein, took, after an obstinate siege, the city of Magdebourg and pillaged it. He however lost the decisive battle of Leipsic (1631), and being forced to retire into Bavaria, in vain endeavored to prevent Gustavus from crossing the Lech. Completely beaten, and mortally wounded, he died a few days after (1632), at Ingolstadt.

TIPPOO-SAHIB (called “the Brave”)—Last native sovereign of Wysoore, was son of Haider-Ali, and born in 1749. From his youth he was distinguished for his courage, and for his hatred of the English invaders of his country. When he mounted the throne (1782), he forced his enemy to evacuate Bendor and to sign a disadvantageous peace. He took the title of sultan of India, and displayed a ruinous prodigality. In a few years he attacked the rajah of Travancore, and the English taking sides with the latter, besieged Tippoo in Seringapatam, and compelled him to cede half of his

dominions, and to pay fifteen millions of dollars. From this time he sought the alliance of the French, and was again besieged in Seringapatam (1799) by the English, and fell during the final assault, May 4.

TITUS, (Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus)—Eldest son and successor to Vespasian, born in the year 40, had been a tribune during the campaigns of Germany and Great Britain, and afterwards questor, when in 66 he followed his father into Judea. Left by Vespasian—just then proclaimed emperor, and departed for Italy—young Titus pushed the war with energy, and took Jerusalem, September 8, 70. He succeeded to the throne in 79. He now renounced his hitherto licentious life, and devoted his energies to the improvement of his subjects. Death however, prevented him from actuating all of his ideas, 81.

TITUS LIVIUS, (commonly called "Livy")—Famous Latin historian, was born at Padua, in 59 B. C. He enjoyed the protection of Augustus, and after the death of that prince he retired to Padua, where he died in 18 A. D. Livy left us a "History of Rome" up to the death of Drusus. It is divided into 140 books, grouped by tens, and entitled *Decades*. We have only about thirty-five of these books (1st to the 10th, 21st to the 45th, and some fragments, most of which belong to the 91st book). The chief merit of Livy is in his style and narration—the former is pure and elegant, the latter clear and methodical. He faithfully narrates all absurd traditions, even though not believing them himself.

TITIAN, (Tiziano Vecelli, entitled *the*)—Celebrated Italian painter, was born in 1477, at Pieve di Cadora.

When a mere youth he received from the Venetian senate the title of First Painter of the Republic, and was employed by Alphonsus d'Este to decorate his palace of Castello. Pope Leo X. and Francis I. tried in vain to induce him to establish his residence in their respective dominions, but he preferred the court of Charles V. He died at Venice, in 1576. Titian was one of the best—if not the best colorist, that ever lived; but as a designer, he was quite inferior.

TOCQUEVILLE, (Alexis Clérét de)—A French publicist, was born in 1805, at Verneuil, and died in 1859. Together with Beaumont, he was entrusted, in 1831, to investigate the prison system of the United States, and his observations upon the working of the institutions of the young republic caused him to produce, in 1835, his "Democracy in America," obtaining for it a seat in the Academy. Elected to parliament in 1839, he took part with the opposition, but always combatted socialism. In 1849 he was called to the ministry of foreign affairs, and approved of the expedition to Rome. After the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, he retired into private life.

TONE, (Theobald Wolfe)—Celebrated Irish patriot, was born at Dublin, in 1763, and died in 1798. Although an Anglican, he espoused the cause of the Catholics, and by the whigs was elected to parliament. Compelled to flee, he sought refuge in France, and besought the Directory to encourage an Irish insurrection by the sending of a French army into the island. As adjutant-general, he accompanied the expedition of General Hardi, in 1798; but being taken by the English, he committed suicide in his prison.

TORQUEMADA, (Thomas)—First inquisitor-general of Spain, was born at Valladolid, in 1420, and died in 1498. He was a Dominican friar. So rigorous was he in the exercise of his official power, that Popes Sixtus IV. and Alexander VI. were obliged to interfere, and reduce him to moderation.

TOTILA — King of the Ostrogoths, in Italy, (541–52), was at first duke of Trioul. By his perseverance and courage, he greatly aided the dying monarchy ; took from the Greek emperors the cities of Cuma, Naples, Benevento, Spoleto, Piacenza, Florence, and finally Rome, but lost most of his conquests at the hands of Belisarius (545–47). He regained some of his advantages, however, when Belisarius departed, and even penetrated into Sicily. He was finally defeated by Narses, at Tajina, in the Apennines, and died a few days after.

TRAJAN, (Marcus Ulpius Crinitus)—Roman emperor, was born at Italica, in 52, and under Domitian so distinguished himself for military skill as to be entrusted with the command of the legions of Lower Germany. Adopted by Nerva, he became emperor (98) on the death of that prince. His reign is noted for his successful wars against the Dacians, (101–3, 105–6); for his conquest of Armenia; for his able administration of all the interior departments of the government. He died in 117.

TUDOR, (Owen)—Head of the royal house of Tudor, of an obscure Welsh family, gained the affections of Catherine, widow of Henry V. of England, and secretly married her. By this queen he had one son, Edmund,

earl of Richmond, who ascended the throne under the name of Henry VII. The Tudors had embraced the Lancastrian cause during the "Wars of the Roses," and Owen was beheaded in 1461. The house of Tudor reigned from 1485 to 1603, and counted five sovereigns, Henry VII., Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

TURENNE (Henry, *de La Tour d'Auvergne*, viscount *de*)—Celebrated French general, was born at Sedan, in 1611, of a Calvinist family. At the age of 5 years he entered the army; took part in all the campaigns of his uncle, Maurice of Nassau, and when not 30 years of age, had attained the grade of marshal of France. Blinded by his passion for the Duchess de Longueville, Turenne threw himself into the "Fronde," (see note to RETZ); took many towns, but soon recognizing his fault, became reconciled with the court, and defeated Condé (1652) at Bleneau, and (1654) at Arras, and finally (1658) at Dunes. From 1672 to 1675 Turenne was occupied in fighting the great Montecuculli. On July 27, 1675, he had succeeded in drawing this prudent general into a field of his own choice at Saltzbach, and was already sure of victory when he was struck by a cannon ball. Turenne had become a Catholic in 1668. The genius of this great general was less brilliant than that of Condé, but he gained as many decisive battles, and repaired many more disasters. To these great qualities he joined all the virtues of private life.

TYLER (John)—Tenth president of the United States, was born in Virginia, March 29, 1770. At the age of 21 he was elected to the legislature by the democratic party, and was re-elected four times. In 1816 he was sent to Congress; in 1825 was chosen governor of Virginia; and

in 1827 was elected United States senator. On the question of the tariff he sided with Calhoun. In 1840 he was elected vice-president with Harrison as president, and succeeded the latter a month after his inauguration, April 4, 1841. The most important act of his administration was the annexation of Texas. He died January 17, 1862.

U.

ULYSSES—King of Ithaca, succeeded Laertes on the throne, and married Penelope. When the Trojan war broke out, Ulysses feigned madness, that he might not be obliged to join the army, but his trick was discovered. In his turn he discovered Achilles hidden in the palace of Lycomedes, at Scyros. During the seige he was as prudent as intrepid. His return to Ithaca was a long and painful journey. At the mercy of the winds he was successively cast upon the shores of Ithaca, the island of Salamis, and Sicily. He escaped Charybdis and Scylla, the chants of the Sirens, the sorceries of Circe, the cyclops Polyphemus, and finally landed on the isle of Calypso, the nymph of which retained him for seven years. He at length returned to Ithaca after a twenty years' absence, and found that all his property had been stolen. Aided by his son Telemachus, he caused the execution of his rivals, and repressed the revolt of the people. He was killed by his son, Telegon, who did not know him.

URBAN VIII. (*Matthew Barberini*)—Had filled with great success many important positions, when he was elected Pope, in 1623, on the death of Gregory XV. The annexation of the duchy of Urbino to the Roman States

(1626–31) signalized the first part of his reign ; but he was not so successful in his contest with Venice and Portugal. This pontiff was as enlightened as he was virtuous. He issued a new edition of the bull, "*In cœna domini*" (1627) ; in 1642 he directed a bull, "*In eminenti*", the first condemnation issued against the errors of Jansenius. He approved the order of the Visitation ; suppressed as being contrary to sound doctrine, the congregation of Jesuitesses, and published under a new form the "Roman Breviary." He died in 1644.

URSULA (Saint)—Virgin and martyr ; daughter, it is said, of a prince of Great Britain, was put to death by the Huns, near Cologne, about 384, with many of her spiritual children. Her feast is celebrated on the 21st of October. Many writers, following the legends of the time, have thought that the companions of Saint Ursula numbered 11,000, but the Roman martyrology only gives us the title, "Ursula and her Companions," without stating the number.

USHER (James)—An Anglican prelate, born at Dublin, in 1580 ; died in 1656. He was successively professor of theology at the university of Dublin (1607), chancellor of the church of Saint Patrick, bishop of Meath, archbishop of Armagh, member of the privy-council. He showed against the Catholics a most violent hatred. When the revolution of 1648 broke out, he was deprived of his revenues, and forced to take refuge in England, where he died eight years afterwards. He is celebrated as an historian and as a chronologist. It was Usher who placed the first year of the world at 4004 B. C., and this calculation has been generally followed. His principal

works are "Annals of the Old and New Testament," (1650-54); "Antiquities of the British Churches.

V.

VALDEMAR I. (called "the Great")—King of Denmark, was born in 1131, and was son of Canute, king of the Obotrites, and grandson of Eric III. On the death of Eric V. he was one of three competitors who disputed the succession (1147); he succeeded in conquering his adversaries, Canute V. and Sueno III., and thus remained in 1157 sole master of Denmark. He kept up amicable relations with the empire; forced the princes of Mecklenburg to renounce their pretensions to the throne (1166); directed against the pirates of the Baltic many successful expeditions; conquered the island of Rugen, where he destroyed the worship of Hertha (1168); compelled the king of Norway (Magnus VI.) to sign a humiliating treaty, and caused to be drawn up the two codes of law entitled "Law of Scama," and "Law of Seeland." He died in 1181.

VALENÇAY, (Achilles d'*Extampes*)—Called the *cardinal de Valençay*, born at Tours, in 1589, died in 1646, distinguished himself at first as a cavalier of Malta at the capture of Sainte Maure, in the archipelago; afterwards in France, in Italy, and in the Low Countries. He commanded the troops of Urban VIII. against the Duke of Parma, and received as reward the cardinal's hat.

VALENS, (Flavius)—A Roman emperor, was born about 328 in Pannonia, and was associated in 364 with his eldest brother Valentinian in the imperial dignity.

He crushed the revolt of Procopius (366), gained many advantages over the king of Persia, admitted the Goths into the empire, and gave them an asylum in Lower Mesia (376); but the avarice of the imperial agents having reduced the people to despair, they took up arms and gained the battles of Marcianopolis and *ad Salices*. Valens himself was defeated at Adrianople, and perished with all his suite (378). Valens was an Arian; he persecuted the Catholics most cruelly, directing his hatred especially against the bishops. He went so far as to put to death Count Theodosius, father of the emperor of that name.

VALENTINUS — An Egyptian heresiarch of the second century, died in 161. Being disappointed in his endeavors to become a bishop, he separated from the Church, and about 140 formed one of the sects known by the name of Gnostics. He had much success in Egypt, but going to Rome, he was excommunicated (143). He returned to the East, and there propagated his doctrine. Valentinus taught a species of mystic syncretism, in which he confounded many platonic and oriental ideas with the principles of Christianity. He taught that there were two worlds—the one visible and the other invisible; in the latter he thought to exist an infinite and luminous space, which was nothing else than God, from the bosom of whom emanated thirty divine essences, which he called *Eons*, among which the principle ones were *spirit, truth, the word, life, faith, the church*. The visible world, according to him, owes its creation to a being of an inferior nature, who is responsible for all the imperfections that we observe in it.

VALENTINIAN I.—(Flavius Valentinianus)—Roman emperor, was born in Pannonia, in 321. He served with distinction under Julian and Jorian, and after the death of the latter (364) was proclaimed emperor by the army at Nice. He associated himself with his brother Valens, giving to him the East, reserving to himself the West. He exterminated the barbarous Germans from Gaul (366 to 368). He conquered the Picts (367), the Saxons (370); at the same time he kept a vigilant eye upon the interior of the empire, and repressed the turbulence of the Arians. In 373 he passed into Pannonia, conquered the Quades, but while discussing with them the conditions of peace, he gave way to his fiery temper, broke a blood vessel, and immediately died (375).

VALERIUS MAXIMUS—Celebrated Latin writer, served in Asia, under the consul Sextus Pompeius, in 14 B. C. and was admitted to the court of Tiberius, to whom he dedicated his work. He is known especially by a work entitled "Our Wonderful Sayings and Deeds," in nine books; and a collection of isolated anecdotes arranged under certain general titles—Religion, Marriage, Bravery, Patience, etc.. His style, although pure, is not worthy of the age of Augustus.

VALERIAN, (Publius Licinius)—A Roman emperor, born about 190, passed through all the grades of military rank, and seized the purple when nearly 60 years old (250). He associated with himself his son Gallienus, instituted the eighth persecution against the Christians, repelled the Barbarians from the empire, and finally marched against Sapor. Conquered at Edessa, he surrendered to Sapor, and by that monarch was compelled

for many years to serve as a lackey. He was finally burnt alive.

VALLA, (Lawrence)—Born at Rome, in 1406, died in 1457, solicited in vain the post of apostolic secretary at the court of Pope Martin V. and for a long time afterwards was professor of eloquence at Pavia and Milan; and in the long run of his ambition, attached himself to the fortunes of Alphonsus V. of Aragon, and by that prince was appointed secretary and royal historiographer. In 1447 he accepted the advantageous offers of Pope Nicholas V. and became an apostolic secretary, and canon of St. John of Lateran. Of the many classical scholars of his time, Valla was probably the foremost among those who wished to revive the studies of the ancient authors.

VALLISNERI, (Anthony)—Celebrated Italian naturalist, was born near Modena, in 1661, and died in 1730. He combatted the theory of spontaneous generation, and sustained the system of eggs.

VANCOUVER (George)—An English navigator, was born in 1750, and died in 1798. He made two voyages around the world with Cook, and served afterwards under Admiral Rodney. In 1790, he was entrusted with the command of an expedition to discover, if possible, a maritime communication between the western and eastern coasts of North America. At first he undertook the task with the Spaniard, Quadra (1792), and afterwards alone (1793). He failed in his undertaking, and returned to England, in 1795. The isle of Vancouver is named after him.

VAN DYCK (Anthony)—A Flemish painter, was born at Anvers, in 1599, and died at London, in 1641. He was a pupil of Rubens, finished his studies in Italy, and finally established his residence in England. His principal work is "Jesus Crucified," probably one of the best illustrations we possess of that sublime subject.

VARRO (Marcus Terentius)—Called the "Wisest of the Romans," was born at Rome, 116 B. C., and finished his education at Athens. Admitted to the bar, he arose rapidly to the highest offices of the state. He was governor of farther Spain, as a lieutenant of Pompey, when in 49 he was obliged to hand the province over to Cæsar. On the assassination of Cæsar, Varro was proscribed, but he managed to escape. He died in 26 B. C. Varro was a man of great erudition, as test the five hundred volumes he wrote. Of his works we possess but few. The principal are one on "Agriculture," and thirty-five books on the "Latin Language."

VARUS (Publius Quintilius)—A Roman general, was consul the year 12 B. C., then pro-consul of Syria, where he amassed great wealth by extortion, and finally was appointed governor of the frontier provinces of Belgian Gaul. He so enraged the Germans by his despotism that a conspiracy was formed under the guidance of Arminius. He was enticed into the defiles of Teutberg, and attacked unexpectedly, losing his own life and three entire legions (10 A. D.) When Augustus heard the news of this disaster, he almost despaired, and for many months he would now and then break out with the exclamation, "Varus, give me my legions!"

VASQUEZ (Gabriel) — Famous Spanish theologian, born in 1551, died in 1604. He was a professor of theology at the Jesuit college of Alcala, and afterwards occupied the same chair at Rome. He has often been called the *Augustine* of Spain, and he is generally regarded as one of the best theologians of his time.

VATTEL (Emmerich *de*)—Publicist, born in 1714, in the principality of Neufchatel, died in 1767. Augustus III. of Saxony appointed him ambassador to Berne. He left us a celebrated work entitled “The Laws of Nations,” or “Principles of the National Law applied to Nations and Rulers.” Much as has been praised this work, it is but a reproduction of the ideas of Grotius and Puffendorff. Whatever there is in it of good is derived from Christianity. In general it is an embodiment of Deism in legal terminology.

VAUBAN (Sebastian *le Prestre de*) — Celebrated engineer, was born in 1633, at St. Leger de Foucherets, in Burgundy. At 17 years of age he enlisted in the army of Condé, which at that time was fighting against the court. Captured by the royalists, he was conducted to the presence of Cardinal Mazarin, and the prelate was so impressed by his genius that he endeavored to gain him over to his own side. He succeeded, and the young Vauban received a commission as lieutenant of engineers (1655). He accompanied Louis XIV. in almost all his campaigns. In 1667 he took Donay and Lille; he made of Dunkirk a port of war; directed the principal sieges against Holland (1673); took Maëstricht, and placed the entire coast in a state of defence. During the campaign of 1677 he directed

successfully the operations against Valenciennes and Cambray. The same year he was appointed superintendent of the fortifications of France, and while holding that office he not only applied modern science to the renovation of the old defences of the kingdom, but also constructed a large number of new ones ; among others those of Sarrelouis, Thionville, Haguenau, Huningue, Kehl, and Landau, all of which formed as it were a kind of cincture upon the frontiers. He captured Mons (1691), Namur (1692), Steinkerque (1692), and received in 1703 the marshal's baton. The last years of his life were passed in retirement, and he died in 1707. The character of Vauban was noble, frank, and disinterested. He never feared to contradict Louis XIV. even in political matters, when he thought that his great master had made a mistake. He left many writings, of which very few have been printed. His best treatises are one upon the "Attack and Defence of a Fortified Place," and a fine essay upon the "Edict of Nantes."

VELASQUEZ (Diego)—A Spanish general, born in 1465, in Segovia, accompanied Columbus in his second voyage, and establishing himself in San Domingo, contributed powerfully towards the conquest of the island (1496-1507). He was entrusted by Diego Columbus, brother of Christopher, with an expedition against Cuba. Succeeding in the enterprise, he became governor of the island, and founded many important colonies, the principal one of which is now called Havana (1571). He encouraged the expedition to Yucatan and Mexico (1517-18), placed Fernando Cortez at the head of the expedition against Mexico, but soiled his previous record by

becoming jealous of his lieutenant, and by doing all in his power to impede the hero's progress. He died in 1523.

VENDOME (Cæsar de Bourbon, Duke *de*)—Entitled *Cæsar moniseur*, was eldest son of Henry IV. and Gabrielle di Estrées, and born in 1594 at the château of Coucy. In 1595 he was legitimatized, and married the daughter of the Duke Mercœur, governor of Brittany. Under Louis XIII. he conspired against Cardinal Richelieu (1626), and was punished by four years of imprisonment. In 1641 he was accused of conspiring against the life of the all-powerful cardinal, and fled to England, returning only in 1643. During the reign of Louis XIV. he was one of the leaders of the party entitled "Importants," but he became reconciled with Cardinal Mazarin, when that wily minister conferred upon him the government of Burgundy and the title of superintendent of navigation and commerce. He died in 1665.

VENDOME (Louis Joseph, de Bourbon, Duke *de*)—Celebrated general, son of the preceding, was born in 1654. His first experience as a soldier was undergone in Holland (1672), and he so distinguished himself as to merit in 1678 the rank of field-marshal. As lieutenant-general he gained laurels at the sieges of Mons and Namur, and at the battles of Steinkerque and Marsaglia. In 1695 he was sent as commander-in-chief in Catalonia, took Barcelona, and thus contributed greatly to the conclusion of the peace of Ryswyk (1697). During the war of the Spanish succession, he fought in Italy, the Low Countries, and in Spain. In Italy he so acted as to repair the faults committed by Villeroi (1752), but the ability of Prince Eugene (*see this name*) pre-

vented him from ever giving a decisive stroke. In the Low Countries he allowed Marlborough and Eugene to join their forces, thereby losing the battle of Oudenarde. His success, however, in Spain more than compensated for these reverses. He gained the victory of Villavicioso (1710), conducted Philip V. to Madrid, placing upon the head of that prince the crown which to all seemed to have been lost. He died near Valentia, in 1712. Vendome had the *coup-d'œil* and all the genius of a great general, but he was wanting in reflection and in activity.

VERNET, (Anthony Charles Horace) — Celebrated French painter, was born at Bordeaux, in 1758, and died in 1836. His specialty was the painting of battles. He depicted most of the great victories of the empire, such as the battles of Rivoli, Marengo, Austerlitz, and Wagram. He was admitted to the Academy in 1787.

VERNON, (Edward) — An English admiral, was born in 1684, and died in 1757. He at first distinguished himself in the East Indian waters, under Commodore Walker. In 1739–40 he destroyed most of the Spanish establishments in America, and after the capture of Porto Bello, he was created an admiral. Under George II. he fell into disgrace on account of disobedience to the orders of the Admiralty, and his name was erased from the navy list.

VERRES, (Caius Licinius) — A Roman famous for his dishonesty in the public service, was born of the noble family of the Licinii, in the year 119 B. C. Sent into Asia as adjutant to Dolabella, (82) he distinguished himself only by his depredations and his debaucheries. Ap-

pointed in 75, pretor in Sicily, he during three years, exercised unheard-of cruelties towards the unfortunate inhabitants: in fact so gross were his crimes that even the most corrupt of the Romans insisted upon his being brought to trial. The great Cicero was entrusted with the prosecution, but Verres went into voluntary exile rather than await the result. He was condemned to restore to the Sicilians an immense sum of money, but he yet retained enough to lead a life of pleasure (72). After twenty-four years of exile he returned to Rome, but was proscribed by Anthony—about as pure a man as himself—for not consenting to share with him some of the spoils of Corinth.

VESPASIAN, (Titus Flavius)—A Roman emperor, was born A. D. 7. Under Claudius, Caligula, and Nero, he well fulfilled many high offices of State, and by the last-named was entrusted with the command of the famous campaign against the Jews. Sweeping everything before him, he was about to capture Jerusalem, when he heard of the death of Galba, (69) and the quarrels of Otho and Vitellius. He was proclaimed emperor by the troops in the East, and immediately sent his trustworthy lieutenants, Mucianus and Antonius Primus, into Italy, and by their exertions was soon recognized as emperor. Leaving Judea under the control of Titus, who took Jerusalem (70), he marched on Rome, encountering no obstacle. He pacified Gaul, then agitated by Civilis, chief of the Batavians. He sent into Britain the famous Agricola (78), and by his means reduced nearly the whole island to the Roman obedience. By means of a strict economy in the financial department,

as well as by a well-enforced administration of justice, Vespasian caused his name to be blessed by poor and rich. He died in 79. Of all the Roman emperors, he was probably the most active—in fact, it is said that one of his favorite phrases was “A Roman emperor should die standing.”

VICO, (John)—An erudite Italian, born at Naples, in 1668, and died in 1744. He was son of a bookseller of moderate means, but succeeded by dint of perseverance in obtaining a good education, and obtained the chair of rhetoric at the university of Naples, where he taught for forty years, leading notwithstanding a life of poverty. Towards the end of his life, he was appointed historiographer to the king of Naples. Vico was destined to share the fate of all original thinkers—esteemed on account of his learning, he was misunderstood by the best intellects of his time. As a philosopher, jurisconsult, and historian, he may be regarded as without a superior in the long line of Italian *savans*. He was the creator of the “Philosophy of History,” which he denominated *The New Science*. With a master-hand he traced the history of the human race; took up all the questions upon races, languages, and migrations, which have been so much agitated lately; but allowed himself to be often led astray by his imagination. His principal work, “Principles of a New Science with regard to the Common Nature of Nations,” appeared at Naples, 1725. Vico divides the history of humanity into three ages: the *Divine Age*, period of idolatry; the *Heroic Age*, a period of barbarism, distinguished by the appearance of “heroes;” the *Human Age*, epoch of civilization. He taught that the various

rages went successively through these three ages, and that upon arriving at the last one, they respectively returned to the first, to commence a new kind of "whirligig of history." He was one of the first to declare that such personages as Homer, Hercules, Romulus, &c., were nothing but *myths*, or personifications of certain periods, sentiments, or interests.

VICTOR AMADEUS II. — At first duke of Savoy, afterwards king of Sardinia, celebrated on account of his Macchiavellian policy, was born in 1665, and succeeded in 1675 to the throne of Savoy, under the regency of his mother, Mary of Nemours. He married Anne of Orleans, niece of Louis XIV. (1684); but he nevertheless allied himself with Bavaria and William of Orange in a coalition against Louis. He was defeated by Catinat at Staffarde (1690), and at Marsaglia (1693); but was saved from imminent ruin by the arrival of Prince Eugene. In 1692 Victor Amadeus was made commander of the Austrian army, but yielding to the instances of Louis XIV., he abandoned the trust. After the peace of Ryswyk (1697) he secretly allied himself with the enemies of France, and openly avowed his hostility by the treaty of Turin, in 1703. Forced by the fortune of war to fly to Genoa, he was re-established in his possessions by Eugene (1707). In 1708 he led with great success the Sardo-Austrian army, but he soon quarreled with Austria, and declared himself neutral. By the treaty of Utrecht he became king of Sicily and duke of Milan, but in 1720 he exchanged Sicily for the island of Sardinia, thus obtaining the title of king of Sardinia. He abdicated in 1730, and died in 1732.

VICTOR EMMANUEL I.—King of Sardinia, was born in 1759. He succeeded his brother, Charles Emmanuel, in 1802 as king of the island of Sardinia. (Piedmont and Savoy were at this time under the power of France.) He regained his dominions in the Peninsula in 1814, and in 1815 annexed Genoa to Piedmont. He was very hostile to liberal ideas, and in 1821 a violent insurrection broke out against his authority. Rather than satisfy the demands of the people, he abdicated, leaving the throne to his brother, Charles Felix.

VIGILIUS—Pope, was elected during the life of Silverius (537), owing to the favor of the Empress Theodora, who deemed him hostile to the council of Chalcedon. After the death of Silverius (538), he was recognized as supreme pontiff by the Christian world. At first he seemed to approve of some of the heresies current at the time, but having condemned them with a firmness of spirit truly apostolic, he drew upon himself the resentment of Theodora. By her orders he was dragged through the streets of Constantinople with a rope around his neck, and finally cast into prison (547). In the affair of the "Three Chapters" he at first refused to condemn the obnoxious writings; but when the council of Constantinople pronounced its decision (553), he accorded his confirmation to the condemnatory decree, sparing nevertheless the authors of the "Three Chapters." This latter restriction gave rise to a momentary schism in the Church. Vigilius died at Syracuse, while on his return to Rome, 555.

VILLARS (Louis Hector, Marquis and Duke *de*)—Cele-

brated French general, was born in 1653, at Moulins, and was son of Peter de Villars, a famous diplomatist of his time. He early distinguished himself as an officer, and in 1702 was appointed commander-in-chief on the line of the Rhine. He conducted the operations in Brisgau and the Black Forest, defeating the prince of Baden at Friedlingen, and upon the field of battle received the baton of marshal of France. He covered himself with glory during the campaigns of 1705-6-7; successfully resisted Marlborough, and in 1707, forcing the imperial lines at Stollhofen, he penetrated into the heart of Germany, having conceived the bold idea of joining his forces to those of Charles XII., then in Saxony. The energy of Marlborough prevented his success. In 1709 he replaced Vendome in the command of the army of the North. Just when about to conquer at Malplaquet, he was wounded, and being unable to direct the operations of the army, he lost the battle. Nevertheless Louis XIV. maintained him in his command, and in 1712 Villars re-established his reputation and saved France by the celebrated victory of Denain over Prince Eugene. In 1733 Louis XV. gave him the exceptional title of marshal-general, and sent him into Italy. He rapidly conquered all the Milanais and the duchy of Mantua, but died at Turin, in 1734. Villars was endowed with great advantages of body as well as of mind, but his ambition and pride were without limit.

VILLEHARDOUIN (Geoffroy *de*) — Chronicler, was born near Bar-sur-Aube, France, about the year 1160, and died in 1213. His principal work is a "History of the Conquest of Constantinople," a book embracing the

period 1198–1207—very valuable for dates, though quite prejudiced in its details.

VINCENT FERRER (Saint) — Celebrated Spanish pulpit orator, was born at Valentia, 1357. Entering the Dominican order, he soon acquired a great reputation as a preacher, and so highly was he esteemed by the monarchs of the time that he was several times chosen as an arbiter in their disputes. It was the decision of Vincent which placed the crown of Castille on young Ferdinand. He died in 1419, and was canonized in 1455. His feast is celebrated on the 5th of April.

VINCENT DE PAUL (Saint)—Was born at Dax, in 1576. Being of a poor family, he made his theological studies under great difficulties, and was finally ordained in 1600. Going from Marseilles to the Narbonne (1605), he was captured by a Tunisian pirate, and sold into slavery. In about two years he was allowed to return to France, having converted his master—a renegade Savoyard. In 1608 he accompanied to Rome the papal vice-legat of Avignon, and was entrusted by the pope with a special mission to Henry IV. of France. In 1610 he was appointed almoner to Margaret of Valois, and after having refused most flattering offers from the court, he became a tutor in the household of Emmanuel de Gondi (1613). In the meantime he had made a large number of converts, founded many establishments of charity, visited the sick and poor throughout France, doing, in fine, all that a disciple of Christ could do for the suffering. In 1625 he founded the congregation of “Missionary Priests,” and in 1634 established the glorious institute of the “Sisters of Charity.” This latter founda-

tion is sufficient to make every human being venerate his memory. He died in 1660, and his feast is celebrated July 19.

VINCI (Leonard *de*)—Painter, was born in 1452, near Florence, and studied under Verrocchio. He soon became distinguished as a painter, sculptor, engineer, and architect. He was appointed director of the academy of Milan by Ludovico Sforza, but left Milan when the city was captured by Louis XII. He established his residence in France at the invitation of Francis I., and by that prince was covered with favors. He died in 1519 in the arms of his royal protector. The principal work of Vinci is his "Holy Supper." The superb cartoons which he made, conjointly with Michael Angelo, for the council hall of Florence, are lost. The museum of the Louvre, at Paris, has many of his best works in its galleries.

VIRGIL (Publius Virgilius Maro)—Most celebrated of Latin poets, was born about the year 70 B. C., in the village of Andes, near Mantua. He studied at Cremona and at Naples, and commenced to display his poetic talent by a series of "Eclogues." He afterwards wrote a series of "Georgics," a didactic poem in four chants, in which he gave a nice description of a farmer's life. His principal work is an epic poem entitled the "Æneid," one of the most perfect epics we possess. He died 19 B. C., and upon his tomb-stone was engraved the epitaph (composed by himself), "*Mantua gave me birth ; Calabria killed me ; Naples now holds me.*" Virgil was not destined to finish the "Æneid," although upon it he had labored twelve years. By his will, he ordered the manuscript to be burned, but the Emperor Augustus interfered, and

hence we possess this masterpiece of art. In matter of style, Virgil is simple, facile, and harmonious—above all, he is to be praised for sensitiveness.

VISCONTI (Matthew I.)—Called “the Great,” was born in 1250, and upon the death of his uncle Otho was recognized as perpetual lord of Milan, 1295. During his eventful career he constantly combatted the faction of the Guelphs, and the efforts of Pope John XXII., who had excommunicated him. In 1322 he abdicated in favor of his son Galeazzo I., and retiring into a convent, there died in 1323. The house of Visconti played a very important part in the Germanico-Italian feuds of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. As dukes of Milan, the line of the Visconti was extinguished in the person of Philip. Mary and the family of Sforza inherited the duchy (1450). ♦

VISDELOU (Claude)—A Jesuit priest of Brittany, was born in 1656, and died in 1737. In 1708 he was appointed a vicar-apostolic to China, and bishop of Claudopolis. He had many disagreements with the religious of other orders then domiciled in China, and was obliged in 1709 to leave the empire. He died at Pondicherry. He was thoroughly acquainted with the Chinese language—in fact, we owe to his study much of our knowledge of early Chinese history.

VOLTA, (Alexander)—A celebrated scientist, was born at Como, Italy, in 1745, and died in 1827. For thirty years he occupied the chair of natural science at the university of Pavia. Napoleon created him a senator of the kingdom of Italy, and placed him at the head of

the Italian Institute. Volta was probably one of the most scientific men that ever lived. We owe to him many valuable discoveries, such as the theory in opposition to the "Animal-electricity" of Galvani. He also invented an electric battery, which he afterwards himself condemned. To Volta we owe the hydrogen lamp, and the electrical pistol.

VOLTAIRE (Francis Mary Arquet) — A celebrated French writer, was born at Paris, in 1694. He was educated at the college of Louis le Grande, and when he graduated, commenced the study of law. He soon, however, entered upon the literary career, and by means of his intimacy with the infamous courtesan Ninon de l'Enclos, became acquainted with the best gentlemen of the period. His father wished to save him from imminent wreck, and hence had him sent to Holland as an attaché of the French embassy. He was not cured, however, of his immoral tendencies, and upon his return to Paris, some satirical verses against Louis XIV., then just dead, caused him to be sent to the Bastile (1717), where he remained for a year. During his imprisonment he wrote his famous poem "Henriade," and furnished his tragedy "Edipus." In 1726 Voltaire made a trip to England, and in the school of such deists as Bolingbroke, Collins, etc., he found much to interest him. He returned to Paris, in 1728, and up to the time of his death was engaged in literary labor. It may be said that Voltaire was a universal genius; in fact, he wrote upon every imaginable subject. In 1750 he went to Berlin by the invitation of King Frederick. This monarch had for a long time corresponded with Voltaire, and they had entertained for

each other a sincere admiration. Personal intercourse, however, caused them soon to quarrel, and they separated, only however to resume their friendship once more when at a distance from each other. In 1758 he settled at Ferney, in Switzerland, and there spent the last twenty years of his life. Voltaire is generally regarded as an atheist, but we would regard him rather as a deist, for he always upheld the truths of natural religion, even though he discarded revelation. Even Diderot and men of his stamp always ridiculed Voltaire, since they believed that a reliance upon God was an indication of insanity. As a writer, Voltaire was graceful, clear, and vivacious; as a dramatist, he may be placed in the same rank with Corneille and Racine.

W.

WADDING, (Luke) — An Irish Franciscan, born at Waterford, in 1588, died at Rome in 1657. When quite young he went into Spain, and studied awhile for the Church, but finished his education at Lisbon. He taught theology at Salamanca, and afterwards at Rome. He left us many valuable works, among which are to be mentioned as worthy of the perusal of a student, "Presbeia, or the Legation of Philip III. and IV. to Popes Paul V., Gregory XV., and Urban VIII." (1624); a collection of "Annals of the Order of Minor Franciscans" (1650); and a fine edition of the works of Duns Scotus. This Father Wadding must not be confounded with the Jesuit Peter, who was also an Irishman, and taught theology at Louvain and Prague, and who published in 1634 a famous libel against his own order.

WALLACE, (William)—A Scottish hero, was born in 1276, in the county of Renfrew, and died in 1305. Placing himself at the head of a band of guerrillas, he attacked the troops of Edward I., and soon succeeded in causing himself to be named regent for Baliol, then a prisoner in England. He invaded the northern counties of England (1298), but was conquered at Falkirk, on account of the treachery of the Scottish nobles. Betrayed by his dearest friends, he was conducted to London in chains, and was decapitated on Tower Hill, 1305.

WALLACE, (William Vincent)—Musician and composer, was born at Waterford, Ireland, of Scotch parents, 1814. After having been for many years a leader of orchestra in the theatres of Dublin, he took a fancy for the bush-life of Australia, but soon resumed his legitimate avocation, and commenced to give concerts at Sydney. Following up his musical tendencies, he made professional tours in New Zealand, India, and America. In 1845 he produced his first opera, "Maritana," which yet is regarded as the most popular of English operas. He died in the south of France, October, 1865. His principal works are "Love's Triumph" (1862), "The Desert Flower" (1863), and "Estrella," (unfinished at the time of his death). Wallace was not a genius, but he was a highly cultivated musician—in fact, he may be regarded as the best composer of the English school.

WALLENSTEIN, (Albert Wencelaus Eusebius *de*)—A famous general of the German empire, was born in Bohemia, in 1583. Distinguishing himself during the "Thirty-years' war," he received from the Emperor Ferdinand II. immense domains confiscated from the Bohemian rebels.

In a short time he raised at his own expense an army of 50,000 men, and acting in concert with Lilly, he defeated the Danes at Osnabruck and Munster, crushed Mansfield at Dessau, and pursued him into Hungary. He overran Brandenburg, Holstein, Schleswig, Mecklenburg and Pomerania, forcing at length Christian IV. to sign the treaty of Lubec, 1629. The triumph of the Catholic cause seemed to be certain, when the capricious Ferdinand suddenly placed Wallenstein upon the retired list, 1630. Nevertheless, being entreated by Ferdinand to reassume command of the army, when Gustavus of Sweden threatened to annihilate the imperial forces, Wallenstein consented, and taking the field, he forced the victorious Swede to evacuate Bavaria, and following him into Saxony, fought the great battle of Lutzen (1632), in which Gustavus lost his life. Refusing to obey the emperor, who had ordered him to pass the winter outside of Bohemia, the ungrateful monarch feigned to believe him guilty of high treason, and placing him secretly under the ban of the empire, caused his assassination at Egra, in 1634.

WALPOLE, (Robert) — First earl of Orford, famous English minister of state, was born in 1676, at Houghton, and died in 1745. In 1708 he became minister of war, and in 1709 received the portfolio of the marine. He lost his position on the fall of Marlborough, but was recalled to the ministry by George I., receiving the appointment of first lord of the treasury, and the important post of chancellor of the exchequer. In 1717 he resigned his offices, and for a time was violently opposed to the court. Becoming reconciled with the

king, he reassumed office (1721), and was made prime minister (1723). During the reign of George II. he was, from 1727-42, almost omnipotent. The policy of Walpole was to extend, as far as possible, the prerogatives of the crown, and to never make war a means of success. Corruption was his first and favorite weapon.

WALPOLE, (Horace)—Third son of the preceding, was born in 1718, and died in 1797. He is best known on account of his residence at Strawberry Hill, where he established a printing office for the publication of his works, and also by his intimacy with Madame du Deffant, with whom he became acquainted at Paris, and who proved to be of great benefit to him during his literary career. He was not only a fine historian, but also a good dramatic author and a not inferior novelist. His best works are "Doubts on the Reign of Richard III." (1768), in which essay he assumes the *role* of an apologist for the tyrant; a collection of "Anecdotes upon English Painting," (1761); "Memories of George II." (1822), and a series of "Correspondence," which places him at the very head of English epistolary writers.

WALSINGHAM, (Francis) — One of the principal ministers of Elizabeth of England, was at first a *protegé* of Cecil, and became a member of the privy council in 1572. Sent into Scotland (1583) to secure the triumph of the "Reformation," and the supremacy of England, he returned to London only to find himself in the precarious position of a judge of Mary Stuart (1587). He refused to give an opinion, and retiring from the court, died in 1590.

WARWICK, (Richard *Nevil*, Earl of) — Called the “king-maker,” succeeded, in 1453, to the title of his brother-in-law, Henry Beauchamp, and about the same time gave his sister in marriage to Richard, duke of York. He gained the battle of St. Albans, capturing Henry VI. (1455); defeated the Lancastrian army at Northampton (1460); impeded the progress of Margaret of Anjou on her route to London, after the victory of Wakefield, and caused the young duke of York to be proclaimed king, under the title of Edward IV. (1461). For a time he enjoyed the favor of the court, but when Edward married Elizabeth Woodville, his credit sensibly diminished. He now commenced a series of conspiracies against Edward; but turning the tables, he went to the aid of the king, holding him, however, in a kind of captivity. Edward having found an ally in the duke of Burgundy—Charles the Bold—Warwick was compelled to restore the monarch to full liberty. He now fled to the court of Louis XI. of France, and becoming reconciled with Henry VI. and Margaret of Anjou, gave his daughter in marriage to the son of the latter, and soon afterwards landed in England with a small band of adventurers. In a short time he found himself at the head of 60,000 men, and forced Edward to fly into Holland. Taking Henry VI. from the Tower of London, he again and again proclaimed him king, and caused himself to be nominated tutor of the monarch. His triumph was not of long duration, for Edward returned, and gave him battle at Barnet (1471), and the ambitious earl lost his life on the field.

WASHINGTON (George)—Commander-in-chief of the

American army during the Revolution, and first President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 22, 1732. In 1740, his brother, Captain Lawrence Washington, served against Carthagera, under Admiral Vernon, and hence his residence on the Potomac was named Mt. Vernon. The admiral offered young George a commission, but the affections of his mother prevented him from accepting it. In 1748 he commenced to survey the wild territories of Lord Fairfax, proprietor of immense estates in the Virginia valley. When the "Seven-years' war" broke out, he was appointed adjutant of the provincial troops, with the rank of major. In 1754 he commanded a regiment against the French, established then at Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh), and held Fort Necessity against a superior force until compelled to capitulate. The next year, when two regiments of British regulars were led against Fort Duquesne, Washington tendered his advice to the English general, Braddock, but it was despised as that of a "volunteer." The ignominious defeat of the "regulars" of England showed that young Washington was correct; in fact, he alone saved the Britishers from annihilation. In this action Washington received four bullets through his coat and two horses were shot under him. In 1759 he married Mrs. Martha Custis, a wealthy widow, and resigning his military appointments, commenced to improve his family estates. Like all Americans of wealth at that time, he was an extensive slaveholder, possessing one hundred and twenty-four at the time of his death; but when about to die, he ordered all to be emancipated upon the death of his wife. In 1775, the news of the battle of Lexington (April 19),

called the country to arms, and Washington was elected commander-in-chief of the continental troops. He at once compelled the evacuation of Boston by Gage; was defeated, however, at Long Island, and retired to New Jersey. Often defeated, and reduced to the most desperate straits, he yet always kept up his courage, and finally brought the war to a successful issue, by the capture of Yorktown, which event was followed by the peace of 1783. Washington refused all pay for his services, taking from his country only what was due him on account of personal expenses. He was elected President, and inaugurated at New York, April 30, 1789. With "Lady Washington"* he presided over the Republican court with dignity and simplicity. Elected for a second term of office, he was disgusted so much by the theories of Jefferson, then fresh from the hot-bed of the French Revolution, that he refused a third election, and issued his famous "farewell address," and then retired to his family estate of Mt. Vernon. The French revolutionary troubles caused him for a while to again appear in public, since the "republicans" of France desired to drag us into their family squabbles. Although suffering greatly from acute "laryngitis," he took the field, December 12, 1799, deeming an invasion of the French possible. This patriotic action brought on his death, December 14. The last words of our immortal Washington are characteristic of the man: "I die hard, but I am

* Up to the time of her death, Mrs. Washington persisted in being entitled "My Lady," and always held her levees as would a queen, standing upon an elevated "*dais*." Washington often objected to this habit, but his wife's obstinacy obliged him to yield. If the "Father of our Country" did not accept the royal crown, it was not the fault of his wife.

not afraid to meet my God. I thank you, my friends, for your kindness, but do not take any more trouble about me." From the fact of his last moments upon this earth having been witnessed by Bishop Carroll, of Baltimore, many suppose that Washington died a Catholic. The memory of this truly great and good man is enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, and as a houseword we have the phrase in his regard, "First in peace, first in war, first in the hearts of his countrymen." Washington was six feet two inches in height, with brown hair, blue eyes and a large head. He was always attentive to his personal appearance, was as gentle as a child, but at times, quite cold and reserved in his manners. By instinct and education, Washington was a thorough aristocrat; in fact, his levees were more formal than those of any European court, yet his sympathies were with the masses of humanity. He was especially fond of the Irish. It is narrated of him that at Newburg, he once on a St. Patrick's day caused the "Stars and Stripes" to be hoisted over his tent, bearing upon one side of the flag the "harp and sunburst of Erin," with the motto "Liberty for Ireland." The life of Washington has yet to be written. Those of Sparkes (1834-'37), of Marshall (1805), of Irving (1855-'59), are too much tinged with prejudice on the one side and partiality on the other. Without fear of contradiction, however, we can say that the record of Washington—humanly speaking—is stainless as general, statesman, and man.

WATT (James).—Celebrated mechanic, was born at Greenock, Scotland, in 1736, and died in 1819. To him is attributed the invention of the steam-engine,

as well as the discovery of the constituent elements of water.

WAT TYLER—A tiler of Deptford, England, and leader of the revolt of 1381. Having killed a tax gatherer who was insulting his daughter, he collected a number of partisans, and provoked a formidable insurrection throughout the counties of Essex, Surrey, Sussex, and Kent. Marching upon London, he captured the Tower, and was about to seize the king, Richard II., when that prince offered to meet him in conference, promising to abolish all excessive taxation. In all simplicity, the daring “rebel” advanced to meet his monarch, and was immediately assassinated by one of the courtiers.

WEISHAUP (Adam)—Head of the famous sect of the “Illuminati,” was born at Ingolstadt, in Bavaria, 1748. He made his studies with the Jesuits, and about 1776 founded a secret society entitled the “Order of Perfectibilists,” or “Illuminati,” giving to it a constitution similar to that of the “Company of Jesus.” He pretended to use for good that which had, he said, been hitherto an instrument of evil. He admitted into his society men of every religious complexion, and exacted blind obedience from all. His organization soon became quite flourishing, but ere long he commenced to use it as a political engine, and hence he and all his brethren were placed under the ban by the government of Bavaria (1784). He died at Gotha, 1822.

WELLINGTON (Arthur Colley Wellesley, Duke of)—was born at Dungan Castle, Ireland, in 1768, and died in 1852. His first military studies were made at the French

military school of Angers. In 1787 he entered the service as sub-lieutenant, in 1796 he was sent to India, and in 1799 was appointed governor of Seringapatam. In 1805 he was made secretary for Ireland. In 1807 he commanded a brigade in the expedition against Copenhagen, and negotiated the capitulation of that city. He defeated General Junot, at Vimiero, in 1808, and in the following year received the chief command of the English army in Portugal. Passing into Spain, he gave battle to Marshal Victor, at Talaveyra (July 27, 1809), and though the issue was uncertain, obtained on account of the affair the title of Viscount Wellington—afterwards the title was changed to that of duke. In order to cover Lisbon, he constructed the famous lines of Torres-Vedras; re-entered Spain in 1811, pursuing the French, who, destitute of supplies, were forced to retreat. He defeated Marmont, at Salamanca (July 21, 1812), and a few days afterwards entered Madrid. The manoeuvres of Soult forced him to retreat into Portugal, but in 1813 he reassumed the offensive, on hearing of the French disasters in Russia. He now received from the Spanish government the command of the forces of the kingdom, and joining them to his own army, with the aid of guerillas at every point, he succeeded in utterly wearing out the already nearly exhausted French, and at Vittoria (June 21, 1843) he gained a decisive battle, receiving therefor the title of marshal. He penetrated into France in the winter of 1814, spite of the vigorous resistance of Soult, but suffered a severe defeat at the hands of that marshal, Toulouse, April 10. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was appointed commander of the allied armies, and on June 18, 1815, with the aid of Blucher, succeeded in defeating Napoleon

at Waterloo. Wellington was possessed of a body and a will of iron—hence he is often called the “Iron Duke.” As a general he was not at all brilliant, but Fabius-like, he was prudent, cool, and persevering. He was often aided by unforeseen circumstances, notably at Waterloo—Napoleon once remarked of him that fortune had done more for him than he had done for her—a saying the truth of which he himself seemed to realize, for upon his coat-of-arms he emblazoned the motto “Fortune the Companion of Valor.” As a politician, Wellington was a thorough specimen of English aristocracy, and was remarkable even among the most illiberal for his illiberal views—however, when he saw reform inevitable, he accepted the situation, and even gave it his aid.

WICKLIFFE, (John)—An English heresiarch, was born in Yorkshire, 1324, and died in 1387. He was appointed rector of Canterbury college, Oxford, in 1365, but was deprived of the position by Langham, protector of the institution. He appealed to Rome, but Pope Urban V. decided against him. Exasperated beyond measure, Wickliffe broke out into open heresy, attacking the spiritual as well as the temporal power of the papacy, and designating the pope as “Antichrist.” He denied the dogmas of transubstantiation and penance, and every kind of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. His arrest was ordered by Pope Gregory II., but when he appeared before the assembled bishops at Lambeth, the timid prelates contented themselves with requesting him to be quiet. A second council, however, held at London in 1382, condemned his doctrines and forced him to leave Oxford. He died of apoplexy at Lutherworth.

Wickliffe has been called the "Morning Star of the Reformation."

WILBERFORCE, (William)—A celebrated philanthropist, was born at Hull, in 1759, and died at Chelsea, in 1833. He was elected to parliament in 1784, and in 1787 introduced a bill against the slave trade. After a long and tedious opposition he succeeded in passing his bill. The eloquence of Wilberforce was at once persuasive and logical. The African race owes him a deep debt of gratitude.

WOLF, (John Christian)—A German philosopher, was born at Breslau, in 1679. Following the schools of Descartes and Leibnitz, he conceived the idea of furnishing to Germany a "national philosophy." In 1707 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Halle. His liberal ideas caused him to be exiled by an express order of the King Frederick William (1723). In a short time, however, he was allowed to re-enter Prussia and was appointed vice-chancellor of the University of Halle. He died in 1754. Wolf wrote many works upon logic, psychology, and mathematics. As a metaphysician, Wolf merely followed Leibnitz.

WOLSEY, (Thomas)—A celebrated cardinal and prime minister, was born in 1471 at Ipswich. He was appointed minister of state by Henry VIII., and by Pope Leo X. was made a cardinal and legate *a latere* for Great Britain. He endeavored in vain to attain the pontifical throne, but at length contented himself with his ecclesiastical position at the English court. During the dispute between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, he showed

himself a priest rather than a politician, and hence incurred the hatred of the monarch. He was deprived of nearly all his revenues, and banished from the court. He retired to his diocese, and up to the day of his death led a thoroughly priestly life. He died in 1530. Wolsey was the founder of Christ college at Oxford.

WURMSER, (Dagobert Sigismund, Count *de*) ;— An Austrian general, was born in Alsace, in 1724, and died in 1797. In 1795 he was entrusted with the command of the army of the Upper Rhine, but was invariably defeated by the French. His last campaign was made at Mantua, and there he capitulated, February 2, 1797. He died a few days after.

X.

XENOPHANES—A Greek philosopher, was born about 617 B. C., at Colophon, in Asia Minor, and died at Velia, Italy, in 536. He founded the school which is now denominated *Pantheistic*. He reduced all that is to an absolute unity ; he ~~denied~~ all plurality ; but to his metaphysical speculations he joined a physical theory, in which, reasoning by the evidence of our senses, he taught that our world is composed of but two elements—earth and water.

XENOPHON — Famous Greek philosopher, general, and historian, was born at Attica in 445 B. C. At the age of 16 he became the disciple of Socrates, but joining the army of Clearchus, went through the campaign against Artaxerxes Memnon (401 B. C.). After the death of Clearchus, he took command of the troops, and con-

ducted the famous "Retreat of the Ten Thousand," from the Tigris to Chrysopolis. He joined the Spartan forces with the remnants of his army, and was therefor proscribed by his own government. In 369 he was recalled from exile, but disdaining to enter Athens, he died at Corinth, 355. The works of Xenophon may be divided into four classes: 1st. *Historical*—"Hellenics," continuation of Thucydides up to 362 B. C.; "Retreat of the Ten Thousand;" "Eulogium on Agesilas," king of Sparta; "Cyropedeia." 2d. *Political*—"Republics of Sparta and Athens;" "Revenues of Attica." 3d. *Military Instruction*—"Master of Cavalry;" "Equitation." 4th. *Philosophical*—"The Banquet;" "Economy;" "Memorable Sayings;" and an "Apology for Socrates." The style of Xenophon is elegant and sweet, but is very diffuse and languid. His "Cyropedeia" is more of a romance than a history.

XIMENES, (Francis *de Cisneros*)—Celebrated Spanish statesman, was born in Castille, 1437. Entering the Franciscan order, he became professor of law at the university of Salamanca, and in 1495 was appointed archbishop of Toledo. Isabella confided to him the administration of Castille, and after the death of that queen, Ferdinand retained him in office. At his own expense, Ximenes fitted out an expedition against the Moors, and took Oran (1509). On the death of Ferdinand, (1516), he proclaimed Charles V. king of Spain, and after much trouble succeeded in placing the crown firmly upon that prince's head. The ungrateful and sordid monarch withdrew his portfolio (1517), and the heart-broken prelate died shortly after. For many years Ximenes had been a cardinal of Holy Roman Church,

and "Grand-inquisitor" of Spain. His character was firm and austere; his courage was indomitable, and his devotion to the interests of Spain was heroic. He founded the university of Alcala, and at his own expense published the famous Bible "Polyglotte of Alcala."

Y.

YOUNG, (Edward) — An English poet, was born near Winchester, in 1681, and died in 1765. Entering the Anglican ministry in 1727, he was appointed chaplain to George II., and became the panegyrist of the House of Hanover. As a poet, he is sombre — nay, lugubrious. His principal works are "Busiris" (1719); "Vengeance" (1721); "Last Judgment" (1713); "Night-Thoughts" (1741).

YPSILANTI, (Alexander) — Celebrated Greek patriot and general, descended from an ancient Fanariot house, originally from Trebizond. He was one of seven sons born to Prince Constantine, grandson of Alexander, Hospodar of Wallachia. His birth occurred in 1792, and when a mere boy he entered the Russian army. 1814 found him a colonel and aide-de-camp to the emperor. In 1820 he organized a society for the liberation of Greece, and in 1821 he made a sudden dash across the Pruth at the head of a few devoted partisans. Defeated at Dragachan and Skulleni, he took refuge in Austria, and was retained captive. He died in 1828. His brother Demetrius was made general-in-chief of the Morean insurgents in 1821, but was soon deprived of the command. He died in 1832.

Z.

ZACCARIA, (Francis Anthony)—Famous Italian author and preacher, was born at Venice in 1714, and died in 1795. When but 15, he joined the Jesuits, and was appointed in 1754 custodian of the library of Modena. The last years of his life were passed in the Sapienza at Rome, as professor of ecclesiastical history. His principal works are a "Collection of Anecdotes of the Middle Ages" (1755); a fine "Literary History of Italy" (1751-57) and "Literary Annals of Italy," (1762-64).

ZEID-BEN-THABET—Secretary of Mahomet, was only 11 years of age when he undertook to share the fortunes of the prophet. By pen as well as by sword he greatly contributed to his master's success. We owe to Zeid the possession of the "Coran," he having gathered together its scattered fragments after the defeat of Yemanah, and consigned them to the care of the Caliph Abou-Bekr.

ZENOBIA (Queen of Palmyra)—Was daughter of an Arab chief of Mesopotamia, and married King Odenat. When that prince died—probably by her hand—she declared herself queen of the East, and made war against Rome. Conquering Gallienus, she was defeated by Aurelian, and conducted to Rome, gracing the "triumph" of the victor. She was ordered to reside at Tibur, and she there died, about 275.

ZENO—A Greek philosopher, was born at Elea, in Grecia Magna, about 504 B. C. He professed the doctrine of absolute unity, and may be regarded as the creator of

dialectics. He was put to death by one of the "tyrants" of his country, about the year 450 B. C.

ZENO—Founder of the Stoic school of philosophy, was born in the isle of Cyprus, in the year 362 B. C. Encountering by chance the "Memoires" of Xenophon, he at once conceived a taste for philosophical study, and from that moment devoted his life to its prosecution. He attended the lectures of the cynic Crates, the Megaric Stilpon, the "academicians" Xenocrates and Polemon, but soon established a school of his own, about 300 B. C. His eloquence, as well as his moral character, obtained for him a great number of disciples. He died in extreme old age, about 263 B. C. Zeno divided science into three parts : logic, physiology, and morality. In logic he dedicated his labors to the discovery of a *criterium* on truth ; in the science of nature, he distinguished for man, just as for the world, two principles ; one passive (matter) another active (God). He regarded the soul as a kind of fire, and even taught that God himself was a fiery element.

ZEUXIS—A Greek painter, was born about 475 B. C., and died in 400. It is said that one day a rivalry occurred between him and Parrhasius, and a bet was made as to which one of the artists could deceive nature herself. Zeuxis so well painted a bunch of grapes as to even deceive the birds, and Parrhasius succeeded in deceiving Zeuxis by a curtain. "Lift up that curtain !" cried Zeuxis, and Parrhasius answered, "You are beaten."

ZOROASTER—Reformer of the old Persian "religion" was born in Adeirbadjan, during the reign of Hystaspus,

father of Daruis I. As a philosopher he condensated his ideas into twenty-one books, entitled "Nosks," giving out the theory of "The Living Word." The date of his death is not known.

ZOSIMUS (a Greek historian)—Was born about the commencement of the fifth century, and is celebrated on account of a "Roman History," a very prejudiced work, directed especially against the Christians.

ZWINGLI (Ulrich)—One of the so-called reformers, was born at Wildhaus, Switzerland, in 1484, and died in 1531. He differed essentially with Luther upon the doctrine of Transubstantiation, since Luther always insisted upon the dogma of the "Real Presence."

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

SHOWING THE

RULERS OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

SUPREME PONTIFFS.

	A. D.		A. D.
St. Peter	42	St. Melchiades	311
St. Linus	66	St. Sylvester I.	314
St. Anacletus	78	St. Mark	336
St. Clement I.	91	St. Julius I.	337
St. Evarist.	100	St. Liberius	352
St. Alexander I.	109	Felix II.	355
St. Sixtus I.	119	St. Liberius (<i>reinstated</i>) ...	358
St. Telesphorus	127	St. Damasus	366
St. Hygienus	139	St. Siricius	384
St. Pius I.	142	St. Anastasius I.	398
St. Anicetus	157	St. Innocent I.	402
St. Soter	168	St. Zosimus	417
St. Eleuther	177	St. Boniface I.	418
St. Victor I.	193	St. Celestine I.	422
St. Zepherinus	202	St. Sixtus III.	432
St. Calixtus I.	219	St. Leo the Great	440
St. Urban I.	223	St. Hilarius	461
St. Pontianus	230	St. Simplicius	468
St. Antherus	235	St. Felix III.	483
St. Fabianus	236	St. Gelasius	492
St. Cornelius	251	St. Anastatius II.	496
Novatianus, <i>Anti-Pope</i> .		Symmachus	498
St. Lucius I.	252	Hormisdas	514
St. Stephen I.	253	John I.	523
St. Sixtus II.	257	Felix IV.	526
St. Denis	259	Boniface II.	530
St. Felix I.	269	John II.	533
St. Eutychian	275	Agapetus I.	535
St. Caius	283	Silverius	536
St. Marcellinus	296	Vigilius	537
St. Marcellus	308	Pelagius I.	555
St. Eusebius	310	John III.	560

	A. D.		A. D.
Benedict I.	574	Eugene II.	824
Pelagius II.	578	Valentine.	827
St. Gregory (the Great)... 590		Gregory IV.	827
Sabinian.	604	Sergius II.	844
Boniface III.	607	Leo IV.	847
Boniface IV.	608	Benedict III.	855
St. Deusdedit.	615	Nicholas I.	858
Boniface V.	618	Adrian II.	867
Honorius I.	625	John VIII.	872
Severinus.	640	Martin II.	882
John IV.	640	Adrian III.	884
Theodore.	642	Stephen V.	885
St. Martin I.	649	Formosus.	891
St. Eugene I.	654	Boniface VI.	896
Vitalian.	657	Stephen VI.	896
Adeodatus.	672	Romanus.	897
Domus I.	676	Theodore II.	898
Agatho.	679	John IX.	898
St. Leo II.	682	Benedict IV.	900
Benedict II.	684	Leo V.	903
John V.	685	Christopher.	903
Peter, }		Sergius III.	904
Theodore, }	<i>Anti-Popes.</i>	Anastatius III.	911
Cono.	686	Landon.	913
Sergius I.	687	John X.	914
Theodore, }		Leo VI.	928
Paschal, }	<i>Anti-Popes.</i>	Stephen VII.	929
John VI.	701	John XI.	931
John VII.	705	Leo VII.	936
Sissinius.	708	Stephen VIII.	939
Constantine.	708	Martin III.	942
Gregory II.	715	Agapetus II.	946
Gregory III.	731	John XII.	956
Zacchary.	741	Leo VIII.	963
Stephen (<i>elected, but not con-</i>		Benedict V.	964
<i>secrated,</i>)	752	John XIII.	965
Stephen II.	752	Benedict VI.	972
Paul I.	757	Boniface VII., <i>Anti-Pope.</i>	
Theophylactus, }		Domnus II.	974
Constantine, }	<i>Anti-Popes.</i>	Benedict VII.	975
Philip, }		John XIV.	983
Stephen III.	768	Boniface VII.	
Adrian I.	772	John XV. (<i>not consecrated</i>)	985
Leo III.	795	John XVI.	986
Stephen IV.	816	Gregory V.	996
Paschal I.	817	John XVI., <i>twice Anti-Pope</i>	997

	A. D.		A. D.
Sylvester II.....	999	Clement III.....	1187
John XVII.....	1003	Celestine III.....	1191
John XVIII.....	1003	Innocent III.....	1198
Sergius IV.....	1009	Honorius III.....	1216
John XIX.....	1024	Gregory IX.....	1227
Benedict IX.....	1033	Celestine IV.....	1241
Sylvester, } <i>Anti-Popes.</i>		Innocent IV.....	1243
John XX, }		Alexander IV.....	1254
Gregory VI.....	1044	Urban IV.....	1261
Clement II.....	1046	Clement IV.....	1265
Damasus II.....	1048	Gregory X.....	1271
St. Leo IX.....	1049	Innocent V.....	1276
Victor II.....	1055	Adrian V.....	1276
Stephen IX.....	1057	John XXI.....	1276
Benedict X., <i>Anti-Pope.</i>		Nicholas III.....	1277
Nicholas II.....	1058	Martin IV.....	1281
Alexander II.....	1061	Honorius IV.....	1285
Honorius II., <i>Anti-Pope.</i>		Nicholas IV.....	1288
Gregory VII.....	1073	Celestine V.....	1294
Clement III., <i>Anti-Pope.</i>		Boniface VIII.....	1294
Victor III.....	1086	Benedict XI.....	1303
Urban II.....	1088	Clement V.....	1305
Paschal II.....	1099	John XXII.....	1316
Albert, }		Peter of Corbiere,	
Theodoric, }		<i>Anti-Pope.</i>	
Gelasius II.....	1118	Benedict XII.....	1334
Mauritius, <i>Anti-Pope.</i>		Clement VI.....	1342
Calixtus II.....	1119	Innocent VI.....	1352
Honorius II.....	1124	Urban V.....	1362
Calixtus III., <i>Anti-Pope.</i>		Gregory XI.....	1370
Innocent II.....	1130	Urban VI.....	1378
Anacletus, }		Clement VII.....	1378
Victor, }		Boniface IX.....	1389
Celestine II.....	1143	Innocent VII.....	1404
Lucian II.....	1144	Gregory XII.....	1406
Eugenius III.....	1145	Alexander V.....	1409
Anastatius IV.....	1153	John XXIII.....	1410
Adrian IV.....	1154	Martin V.....	1417
Alexander III.....	1159	Clement, <i>Anti-Pope</i> , from	
Victor IV., }		1424 to 1429	
Paschal III., }		Eugenius IV.....	1431
Calixtus, }		Felix V.....	1439
Innocent, }		Nicholas V.....	1449
Lucian III.....	1181	Calixtus III.....	1455
Urban III.....	1185	Pius II.....	1458
Gregory VIII.....	1187	Paul II.....	1464

	A. D.
Sixtus IV.....	1471
Innocent VIII.....	1484
Alexander VI.....	1492
Pius III.....	1503
Julius II.....	1503
Leo X.....	1513
Adrian VI.....	1522
Clement VII.....	1523
Paul III.....	1534
Julius III.....	1550
Marcellus II.....	1555
Paul IV.....	1555
Pius IV.....	1559
Pius V.....	1565
Gregory XIII.....	1572
Sixtus V.....	1585
Urban VII.....	1590
Gregory XIV.....	1590
Innocent IX.....	1591
Clement VIII.....	1592
Leo XI.....	1605
Paul V.....	1605
Gregory XV.....	1621
Urban VIII.....	1623
Innocent X.....	1644
Alexander VII.....	1655
Clement IX.....	1667
Clement X.....	1670
Innocent XI.....	1676
Alexander VIII.....	1689
Innocent XII.....	1691
Clement XI.....	1700
Innocent XIII.....	1721
Benedict XIII.....	1724
Clement XII.....	1730
Benedict XIV.....	1740
Clement XIII.....	1758
Clement XIV.....	1769
Pius VI.....	1775
Pius VII.....	1800
Leo XII.....	1823
Pius VIII.....	1829
Gregory XVI.....	1831
Pius IX.....	1846

R O M E .

KINGS.

	B. C.
Romulus.....	753
Numa Pompilius.....	714
Tullius Hostilius.....	671
Ancus Marcius.....	639
Tarquin, the Ancient.....	614
Servius Tullius.....	578
Tarquin, "the Proud"....	534

EMPERORS.

	B. C.
Augustus.....	31
	A. D.
Tiberius.....	14
Caligula.....	37
Claudius I.....	41
Nero.....	54
Galba.....	68
Otho.....	69
Vitellius.....	69
Vespasian.....	69
Titus.....	79
Domitian.....	81
Nerva.....	96
Trajan.....	98
Adrian.....	117
Antonine.....	138
Marcus Aurelius.....	161
Commodus.....	180
Pertinax.....	193
Didius Julianus.....	193
Septimius Severus.....	193
Caracalla.....	211
Macinusr.....	217
Heliogabulus.....	218
Alexander Severus.....	222
Maximin I.....	235
The two Gordians.....	237
Gordianus III.....	238
Philip, "the Arab".....	244
Decius.....	249
Gallus.....	251
Emilian.....	253
Valerian.....	253
Gallienus.....	260

THE THIRTY TYRANTS.

	A. D.
Claudius	268
Quintilius	270
Aurelian.....	270
Tacitus.....	275
Florianus.....	276
Probus.....	276
Carus.....	282
Carinus and Numerianus..	284
Diocletian.....	284-305
Maximinian-Hercules...	286-305
Constantius-Chlorus.....	306
Galerius (Cæsar).....	305-310
Severus	311
Constantine I.....	306
Constantine II.....	337
Constantius.....	350
Julian, "the Apostate"...	361
Jovian	363
Valentinian I., (in the West).....	364-375
Valens (in the East)..	364-379
Gratianus, (in the West).....	375-383
Valentinian II., (in the West).....	383-392
Theodosius I., (in the East).....	379

EMPIRE OF THE WEST.

Honorius.....	395
Valentinian III.....	424
Petronius Maximus.....	455
Avitus	455
Majorian.....	457
Libius	461
Anthemius	467
Olybrius	472
Glycerius.....	473
Julius Nepos.....	474
Romulus Augustulus.....	475

EMPIRE OF THE EAST.

First Theodosian Dynasty.

Arcadius	395
Theodosius II.....	408

A. D.

Pulcheria	450
Marcion.....	453

Dynasty of Thrace.

Leo I.	457
Leo II.....	474
Zeno.....	474
Anastatius I.....	491

Dynasty of Justinian.

Justin I.....	518
Justinian I.....	527
Justin II.....	565
Tiberius II.....	578
Mauritius.....	582
Phocas.....	602

Dynasty of Heraclius.

Heraclius I.....	610
Heraclius Constantine ...	641
Constant II.....	641
Constantine III.....	668
Justinian II. (1st time)...	685
Leontius	695
Tiberius III.....	698
Justinian II. (2d time)...	705
Anastatius II.....	713
Theodosius III.....	716

Isaurian Dynasty.

Leo III.....	717
Constantine IV.....	741
Leo IV	775
Constantine V.....	780
Irene (Empress).....	797
Nicephorus I.....	802
Stauratius.....	811
Michael I.....	811
Leon V.	813
Michael II.....	820
Theophilus.....	829
Michael III.....	842

Macedonian Dynasty.

Constantine VI.....	868
Leo VI.	886

	A. D.
Alexander.....	911
Constantine VII.....	912
Romanus II.....	959
Basil II.....	963
Constantine VIII.....	1025
Romanus III.....	1028
Michael IV.....	1034
Michael V.....	1044
Theodora.....	1054
Michael VI.....	1056

Dynasty of the Comnenes.

Isaac I.....	1057
Constantine XI.....	1059
Romanus.....	1068
Michael VII.....	1071
Nicephorus III.....	1078
Alexis I.....	1081
John II.....	1118
Manuel I.....	1143
Alexis II.....	1180
Andronicus.....	1183

Dynasty of "the Angels."

Isaac II. (1st time).....	1185
Alexis III.....	1195
Isaac II. (2d time).....	1202

LATIN EMPERORS.

Baldwin of Flanders.....	1204
Henry of Flanders.....	1206
Peter of Courtenay.....	1216
Baldwin II.....	1228
John of Brienne.....	1231

Dynasty of the Paleologus.

Michael Paleologus VIII.....	1261
Michael Andronicus II. (or I.).....	1282
Andronicus III.....	1378
John V.....	1341
John VI.....	1355
Matthew Cantecucuzemus	1355
John V.....	1356
Manuel II.....	1391

	A. D.
John VII.....	1399
John VIII.....	1425
Constantine XII.....	1448

FRANCE.

MEROVINGIAN RACE.

	A. D.
Pharamond.....	420
Clodion.....	427
Meroveus.....	448
Childeric I.....	458
Clovis I.....	481
Clodomir.....	511
Thierry.....	511
Theodebert.....	534
Theodebald.....	548
Childebert I.....	511
Clothair.....	558
Sigebert I. (in Austrasia)	561
Cildebert II. (at first in Austrasia, and after- wards in Burgundy)	575-596
Theodobert (in Austrasia)	596-612
Caribert (at Paris)....	561-567
Goutran (of Burgundy)	561-593
Thierry II. (1st of Or- leans and 2d of Aus- trasia).....	596-613
Chilperic I. (at Sois- sons in 561, and af- terwards at Paris)...	567-584
Clothair II.....	584-628
Dagobert I.....	628-638
Clovis II. (Neustria and Burgundy).....	638-656
Clothair III. (Neustria and Burgundy)....	656-670
Childeric II.....	670-673
Thierry III.....	673-691
Clovis III.....	691-695
Childebert III.....	695-711
Dagobert II. (or III.)	711-715
Clothair IV.....	717-719

	A. D.
Chilperic II.	715-720
Thierry II. (or IV.)	

Interregnum.

Childeric III.	742-752
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SECOND RACE.

Carlovingians.

Pepin.	687-714
Theobald.	714-715
Charles, "the Hammerer"	741
Carloman.	741
Pepin (called "the Bref," with Carloman, 741, and reigned alone until.	768
Carloman.	768-771
Charlemagne.	771-814
Louis I.	814-840
Charles II.	840-877
Louis II.	877-879
Louis III.	879-882
Charles (the Fat).	884-887
Oudon (1st Capetian king)	888-898
Charles III.	898-923
Robert I. (2d Capetian king)	922-923
Rauol.	923-926
Louis IV.	936-954
Lothair.	954-986
Louis V.	986-987

THIRD RACE.

Capetians.

Hugh.	987-996
Robert II.	996-1031
Henry I.	1031-1060
Philip I.	1060-1068
Louis VI.	1068-1137
Louis VII.	1137-1180
Philip II.	1180-1233
Louis VIII.	1223-1226
Louis IX. (Saint).	1226-1270

LINE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

	A. D.
Philip III.	1270-1285

Eldest Branch.

Philip IV.	1285-1314
Louis X.	1314-1316
John I.	1316
Philip V.	1316-1322
Charles IV.	1322-1328

Branch of Valois—issued from Philip III.

Philip VI.	1328-1350
John II.	1350-1364
Charles V.	1364-1380
Charles VI.	1380-1422
Charles VII.	1422-1461
Louis XI.	1461-1483
Charles VIII.	1483-1498
Louis XII.	1498-1515
Francis I.	1515-1547
Henry II.	1547-1559
Francis II.	1559-1560
Charles IX.	1560-1574
Henry III.	1574-1589

House of "Bourbon,"—issued from ROBERT, count of Clermont, 6th son of SAINT LOUIS.

Henry IV.	1589-1610
Louis XIII.	1610-1643
Louis XIV.	1643-1715
Louis XV.	1715-1774
Louis XVI.	1774-1793
Louis XVII. (in prison, but regarded as king)	1793-1795

The "REPUBLIC" proclaimed Sept. 21.

1792-1804	
Napoleon I. (emperor of France, and king of Italy).	1804-1814
Louis XVIII.	1814-1824
Charles X.	1824-1830

House of Bourbon-Orleans.

	A. D.
Louis Philippe.....	1830-1848
REPUBLIC.....	1848
<i>Second Empire.</i>	
Napoleon III.....	1852

SPAIN.

(*After the union of her various States.*)

Ferdinand.....	1479
Charles I. (of Germany).....	1516
Philip II.....	1556
Philip III.....	1598
Philip IV.....	1621
Charles II.....	1665

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

Philip V.....	1700
Louis I.....	1724
Philip V. (again).....	1724
Ferdinand VI.....	1746
Charles III.....	1759
Charles IV.....	1788
Napoleon Joseph.....	1808
Ferdinand VII.....	1813
Isabella II.....	1833

HOUSE OF SAVOY—CARIGNANO.

Amadeus.....	1870
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ENGLAND.

SAXON RACE.

Egbert.....	827
Ethelwolf.....	836
Ethelbald.....	858
Ethelbert.....	860
Ethelred I.....	866
Alfred (the Great).....	871
Edward I.....	900
Athelstan.....	925
Edmund I.....	941

A. D.

Edred.....	946
Edwy.....	955
Edgard (the Pacific).....	957
Edward (Saint).....	975
Ethelred II.....	978

SAXONS AND DANES.

Sueno.....	1013
Ethelred (re-established).....	1014
Edmund II.....	1016
Canute (the Great).....	1017
Harold I.....	1036
Hardi-Canute.....	1039
Edward (Confessor).....	1041
Harold II.....	1066

NORMANS.

William (Conqueror).....	1066
William II.....	1087
Henry I.....	1100
Stephen of Blois.....	1135

PLANTAGENETS.

Henry II.....	1154
Richard (Lion-hearted).....	1189
John (Lack-land).....	1199
Henry III.....	1216
Edward I.....	1272
Edward II.....	1307
Edward III.....	1327
Richard II.....	1377
Henry IV.....	1399
Henry V.....	1415
Henry VI.....	1422
Edward IV.....	1461
Edward V.....	1483
Richard III.....	1483

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

Henry VII.....	1485
Henry VIII.....	1509
Edward VI.....	1547
Lady Jane Gray.....	1553
Mary.....	1553
Elizabeth.....	1558

HOUSE OF STUART.

	A. D.
James I.....	1603
Charles I.....	1625

Interregnum.
1649—52.

Cromwell, Oliver (protector).....	1652
Cromwell, Richard (protector).....	1658

RESTORATION OF THE STUARTS.

Charles II.....	1660
James II.....	1685
William III. (of Orange)	1689
Anne.....	1702

HOUSE OF HANOVER.

George I.....	1714
George II.....	1727
George III.....	1760
George IV.....	1820
William IV.....	1830
Victoria.....	1837

DENMARK.

Dynasty of the Shioldungiens.

From 930 A. D. till 1041.

Dynasty of the Esthriithides.

From 1047 till 1376.

Various Houses.

From 1376 till 1448.

Dynasty of Oldenburg.

From 1448 until the present
time (1872).

NORWAY.

	A. D.
Halfdan.....	824
Harald I.....	863
Eric I.....	933
Haquin I.....	936
Harald II.....	950
Haquin II.....	962
Olof I.....	994
Sueno I.....	1000
Eric II.....	1014
Olof II.....	1018
Sueno II.....	1030
Magnus I.....	1036
Harald III.....	1047
Magnus II. and Orlof III.	1066
Orloff III. (alone).....	1069
Magnus III.....	1087
Olof IV., Eystein I. and Sigurd I.....	1116
Sigurd I. (alone).....	1122
Magnus IV. and Harald IV.....	1130
Harald IV. (alone).....	1135

Anarchy for twenty-five years.

Haquin III.....	1161
Sigurd III.....	1162
Magnus VI.....	1163
Sverr.....	1185
Haquin IV.....	1202
Guttorm.....	1204
Hingo I (or II).....	1205
Haquin V.....	1217
Haquin VI.....	1247
Magnus VII.....	1263
Eric II.....	1280
Haquin VII.....	1299
Magnus VIII. (II. of Sweden).....	1319
Haquin VIII.....	1363
Olof V.....	1380

Interregnum.

1387—1389.

	A. D.
Eric III.....	1389

“Union of Calmar,” joining Norway, Sweden, and Denmark..... 1397

Eric III.....	1412
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Until 1814, Norway was from 1439 governed by the kings of Denmark.

S W E D E N.

Dynasty of Lodbrog.

1001—1056.

Dynasty of Stenkil.

1056—1129.

Dynasties (alternatively) of Stenkil and Sverker.

1129—1250.

Various Rulers.

1250—1389.

“Union of Calmar.”

1389—1523.

Dynasty of Vasa.

1523—1654.

Dynasty of Deux-Ponts.

1654—1751

Dynasty of Holstein.

1751—1818.

*Dynasty of Bernadotte (French)
1818 till present time, 1872.*

G E R M A N Y.

CARLOVINGIANS.

	A. D.
Charlemagne.....	800-814
Louis I.....	814-840
Lothair.....	840-855
Louis II.....	855-876
Charles I.....	876-877
Carloman (king of Bavaria).....	876-880
Louis III (king).....	876-881
Charles (the fat).....	881-887
Arnoul.....	896-899
Louis IV.....	899-911
Conrad I.....	912-918

HOUSE OF SAXONY.

Henry I.....	919- 936
Otho (the Great) ..	962- 973
Otho II.....	973- 983
Otho III.....	996-1002
Henry II.....	1002-1004

HOUSE OF FRANCONIA.

Conrad II.....	1024-1039
Henry III.....	1039-1056
Henry IV.....	1056-1106
Henry V.....	1106-1125
Lothair II.....	1133-1137

HOUSE OF HOHENSTAUFEN.

Conrad III.....	1138-1152
Frederick I.....	1152-1190
Henry VI.....	1190-1197
Philip.....	1198-1208
Otho of Brunswick.	1208-1218
Frederick II.....	1220-1250
Conrad IV.....	1250-1254

Interregnum until 1273.

HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.

Rudolph I.....	1273-1291
Adolf.....	1292-1298
Albert I.....	1298-1308

HOUSES OF LUXEMBURG AND
BAVARIA.

	A. D.
Henry VII.....	1308-1313
Louis V.....	1314-1347
Charles IV.....	1347-1378
Wenceslas.....	1378-1400
Robert.....	1400-1410
Joshua.....	1410-1411
Sigismund.....	1411-1437

HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

Albert II.....	1438-1439
Frederick III.....	1440-1493
Maximilian I.....	1493-1519
Charles V.....	1519-1556
Ferdinand I.....	1556-1564
Maximilian II.....	1564-1576
Rudolph II.....	1576-1612
Mathias.....	1612-1619
Ferdinand II.....	1619-1637
Ferdinand III.....	1637-1657
Leopold I.....	1658-1705
Joseph I.....	1705-1711
Charles VI.....	1711-1740
Charles VII.....	1742-1745

HOUSE OF LORRAINE.

Francis I. (of Lor- raine, grand duke of Tuscany, and husband of the Empress Mary Theresa).....	1745-1765
Joseph II.....	1765-1790
Leopold II.....	1790-1792
Francis II.....	1792-1806

A U S T R I A.

As an empire, Austria has existed only from 1806, when Napoleon I. compelled Francis II. of Germany to renounce his title, and to fall back upon his Austro-Hungarian inheritance,

with the title of Francis I. of Austria. From that time the sovereigns of Austria have been :

	A. D.
Francis I.....	1806
Ferdinand I.....	1835
Francis Joseph I.....	1848
yet reigning (1872).	

P O R T U G A L.

HOUSE OF BURGUNDY.

Henry (count).....	1095
Sancho I.....	1185
Alphonsus I.....	1211
Sancho II.....	1223
Alphonsus II.....	1248
Peter I.....	1357
Ferdinand.....	1367
John I.....	1385
Edward.....	1433
Alphonsus III.....	1438
John II.....	1481
Emmanuel.....	1495
John III.....	1521
Sebastian.....	1557
Henry (cardinal).....	1578

HOUSE OF SPAIN.

Philip II.....	1580
Philip III.....	1598
Philip IV.....	1623

HOUSE OF BRAGANZA.

John IV.....	1640
Alphonsus IV.....	1656
Peter II.....	1683
John V.....	1706
Joseph.....	1750
Peter III and Mary.....	1777
John VI.....	1816
Peter IV.....	1826
Mary II.....	1826
Peter V.....	1853

TWO SICILIES.

NORMANS.	A. D.
Roger I.	1130
William I.	1154
William II.	1166
Constance.	1189
Tancred and William III. (usurpators)....	1189-1194

HOHENSTAUFENS.

Henry VI.	1194
Frederick I (as emperor)	1197
Conrad.	1250
Conradin.	1254
Mainfroi (usurpator)....	1258

*Commencement of the First
House of Anjou.*

Charles I.	1266
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SEPARATION OF THE TWO KING-
DOMS.

NAPLES. SICILY.

HOUSE OF ANJOU.	HOUSE OF ARA- GON.	A. D.	A. D.
Charles I. 1282	Peter I. . .	1282	
Charles II. 1285	James . . .	1285	
Robert . . . 1309	Frederick I.		
John I. . . 1333		1296	
Charles III. 1382	Peter II. .	1337	
Ladislav . . 1386	Louis.	1342	
John II. . . 1414	Frederick II.		1355
Louis I. (of the second house of Anjou, . . .	Mary.	1377	
1382	Martin I. .	1391	
Louis II. . . 1385	Martin II. 1409		
Louis III. 1417	Ferdinand I.		1410
René. 1435	Alphonsus I.		1416

SECOND REUNION.

Alphonsus I. (already king of Sicily).	
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SECOND SEPARATION.

NAPLES. SICILY.

A. D.	A. D.
Ferdinand I. 1458	John of Ara- gon . . . 1458
Alphonsus II. 1494	Ferdinand III. 1504
Ferdinand II. 1495	

THIRD REUNION.

Hispanico-Austrian Dynasty.

Charles I. (V. of Spain).	1516
Philip I. (II. of Spain) .	1556
Philip II. (III. of Spain)	1598
Philip III. (IV. of Spain)	1623
Charles II.	1665

*After the end of the just-men-
tioned Dynasty,*

Philip IV. (V. of Spain).	1700
Charles of Austria.	1707

THIRD SEPARATION.

NAPLES. SICILY.

Charles III. 1713	Victor Amade- us. 1713
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FOURTH REUNION.

Charles IV.	1735
Ferdinand IV.	1759

FOURTH SEPARATION.

NAPLES. SICILY.

Joseph <i>Napo-</i> <i>leon</i> . . . 1806	Ferdinand IV. 1806
Murat. 1808	

FIFTH REUNION.

Ferdinand IV. (rein- stated)	1815
Francis I.	1825

	A. D.
Ferdinand II.	1830
Francis II.	1859
Dethroned by	
Victor Emmanuel.	1860
Second of Sardinia.	

VENICE.

FIRST PERIOD.

From the first settlement by some families of Aquileia and Padua, fleeing from Attila, (452), and there residing under a self-insular government until 697, when all the islands of the colony were united in a republic under Anafesto (697), first *doge* (duke).

SECOND PERIOD.

From 997, until which time Venice was called subject of the Eastern empire, down to 1797, when the territory was occupied by Napoleon I., and by the treaty of Campo-Formio assigned to Austria in return for the cession of the duchy of Milan and the line of the Rhine to France.

THIRD PERIOD.

From 1797 till 1848, under Austria.

FOURTH PERIOD.

From 1848 until 1849, again a republic.

FIFTH PERIOD.

From 1849, once more subject to Austria until the war of

Italian unity resulted in her assignment to the new kingdom of Italy (1859).

TUSCANY.

MARQUISES OF "TUSCIA."

	A. D.
Boniface I.	828
Adalbert I.	845
Adalbert II.	890
Guy.	917
Lambert.	929
Boson.	931
Humbert.	936
Hugo.	961
Adalbert III.	1001
Reniero.	1014
Boniface II.	1027
Frederick.	1052
Beatrice.	1054
Matilda.	1076

Different Republics.

THE "MEDECIS."

John.	1421
Cosmo (the Magnific)...	1429
Peter I.	1464
Lawrence.	1469
Peter II.	1492
Julius.	1513
Alexander I.	1531
Cosmo II.	1537
Francis I.	1574
Ferdinand I.	1587
Cosmo III.	1608
Ferdinand II.	1621
Cosmo IV.	1670
Gaston.	1723

HOUSE OF LORRAINE.

Francis II.	1737
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	A. D.
Leopold.....	1765
Ferdinand III.....	1790

KINGS OF ETRURIA.

Louis I.....	1801
Louis II.....	1803

United to France.

Eliza.....	1809
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HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.

Ferdinand III. (reinstated).....	1814
Leopold II.....	1824
Leopold III.....	1846

R U S S I A.

Dynasty of Rurik.

Rurik I.....	862
Oleg.....	879
Igor.....	913
Olga.....	945
Sviatoslav I.....	964
Iriapolik I.....	973
Vladimir I.....	980
Sviatopolk I.....	1018
Iaroslav I.....	1019
Isiaslav I.....	1054
Veseslav.....	1067
Sviatoslav II.....	1073
Vesvolod I.....	1078
Svelapolk II.....	1093
Vladimir II.....	1113
Mitislav I.....	1125
Iriapolik II.....	1132
Viatichlaf.....	1137
Vesvolod II.....	1138
Igor II.....	1146
Isiaslav II.....	1146

AT KIEV.

	A. D.
Rotislav I.....	1154
Isiaslav III.....	1156
Matislav VII.....	1167
Gleb.....	1168
Iaroslav II.....	1172
Roman I.....	1179
Sviatoslav III.....	1179
Rurik II.....	1193
Roman II.....	1193
Vesvolod III.....	1206
Matislav III.....	1212
Vladimir III.....	1230
Michael I.....	1239

AT MOSCOW.

	A. D.
Andrew I.....	1154
Iourius I.....	1163
Michael I.....	1175
Vesvolod III.....	1177
Iourius II.....	1213
Constantine.....	1217
Iaroslav II.....	1238

UNION.

Sviatoslav III.....	1247
Andrew.....	1249
Alexander I.....	1252
Iaroslav III.....	1263
Basil I.....	1272
Dimetrius I.....	1276
Andrew II.....	1294
Michael II.....	1304
Iourius III.....	1319
Demetrius II.....	1323
Alexander II.....	1326
Ivan I.....	1328
Simeon I.....	1340
Ivan II.....	1353
Demetrius III.....	1359
Demetrius IV.....	1362
Basil II.....	1389
Basil III.....	1425
Ivan III.....	1462
Basil IV.....	1501
Ivan IV.....	1533
Fedor I.....	1584

TRANSITION TO THE ROMANOFFS.

	A. D.
Boris Goudonov	1598
Fedor II.	1605
Gregory Otrepiev	1605
Basil V.	1606
Vladislav	1610

Dynasty of the Romanoffs.

Michael III.	1613
Alexis I.	1645
Fedor III.	1676
Ivan V and Peter (the Great)	1682
Peter (alone)	1689
Catherine I.	1725
Peter II.	1727
Anna	1730
Ivan VI.	1740
Elizabeth (<i>Petrovna</i>)....	1741

Dynasty of Holstein.

Peter III.	1762
Catharine II.	1762
Paul I.	1796
Alexander I.	1801
Nicholas	1825
Alexander II.	1855

TURKEY.

OTTOMAN SULTANS.

	A. D.
Othman I.	1287
Orkhan	1326
Amurat I.	1360
Bajazet I.	1389
Soliman I.	1402
Mousa	1410
Mahomet I.	1413
Amurat II.	1421
Mahomet II.	1451
Bajazet II.	1481
Selim I.	1512
Soliman II.	1520

	A. D.
Selim II.	1566
Amurat III.	1574
Mahomet III.	1595
Ahmed I.	1603
Mustapha I.	1617
Othman II.	1618
Mustapha I. (2d reign)..	1622
Amurat IV.	1623
Ibrahim.	1640
Mahomet IV.	1649
Soliman III.	1687
Ahmed II.	1691
Mustapha II.	1695
Ahmed III.	1703
Mahmoud I.	1730
Othman III.	1754
Mustapha III.	1757
Abdul-Hamid.	1774
Selim III.	1789
Mustapha IV.	1807
Mahmoud II.	1808
Abdul-Medjid.	1839
Abdul-Asiz	1856

EGYPT.

PHARAOHS.

First and second dynasties,
Thebans, about 2500 B. C.
Third and fourth dynasties,
Memphitics, about 2400 B. C.
(*Other dates unknown.*)
Fifth dynasty, Elephantine.
Sixth, seventh, and eighth dy-
nasties, Memphitics.
Ninth and tenth dynasties,
Heliopolites.
Eleventh, twelfth, and thir-
teenth dynasties, Thebans.
Fourteenth dynasty, Xoït.
Fifteenth, sixteenth, and seven-
teenth dynasties, Thebans.

Invasion of the Hyscos.

Eighteenth, nineteenth, and
 twentieth dynasties, Thebans.
 Twenty-first dynasty, Tanites.
 Twenty-second dynasty, Bubas-
 tites.
 Twenty-third dynasty, Tanites.
 Twenty-fourth dynasty, Saïtes.
 Twenty-fifth dynasty, Ethiop-
 ians.
 Twenty-sixth dynasty, Saïtes.

Egypt under the Persians,
 524—514 B. C.

*Egypt free until 354 B. C., when
 again subject to Persia.*

Dynasty of the Lagides.

	B. C.
Ptolemy I.....	323
Ptolemy II.....	285
Ptolemy III.....	247
Ptolemy IV.....	222
Ptolemy V.....	205
Ptolemy VI.....	181
Ptolemy VII.....	146
Ptolemy VIII.....	117
Ptolemy IX.....	107
Cleopatra I.....	88
Ptolemy X.....	81
Berenicia.....	80
Ptolemy XI.....	80
Ptolemy XII. and XIII....	80
Cleopatra II.....	52

Egypt subject to Rome until 638,
 A. D.

*Egypt subject to the Califs of
 Bagdad until 869, A. D.*

*Dynasties of the Thoulonides.
 Ichidites, and Fatimites until
 1171.*

*Dynasty of the Ayoubites until
 1254.*

*Mamelukes (Baharite) until
 1381.*

Mamelukes (Bordjit) until 1516.

*Egypt subject to the Ottomans un-
 til 1806.*

	A. D.
Mehemit-Ali, viceroy....	1806
Abbas, viceroy.....	1849
Said, viceroy.....	1854
Ismail, viceroy.....	1860

CHINA.

Dynasties of Fo-hi, Yen-ti,
 Houang-ti, Chao-hao, Tchouen-
 hio, Ti-ke, Yao, and Choun,
 from 3000 B. C. until 2225 B. C.

Dynasties of Hia (17 reigns),
 Chang (28 reigns), Tchcou (36
 reigns), Thsin (3 reigns), Han
 (25 reigns), Tchcou-han (9
 reigns), Tsin (14 reigns), Song
 (7 reigns), Tsi (6 reigns), Li-
 ang (4 reigns), Tching (4
 reigns), Soui (3 reigns), Tang
 (21 reigns), Heou-li-Ang (3
 reigns), Heou-tang (4 reigns),
 Heou-tsin (2 reigns), Heou-
 han (3 reigns), Heou-tcheou
 (3 reigns), Song (18 reigns),
 Yen (14 reigns), from 2197 B. C.
 until 1279 A. D.

Ming dynasty, from 1279 un-
 til 1363.

Dynasty now reigning (that
 of the Mandchoux) ascended
 the throne in 1644.

HINDOOSTAN.

Dynasty of the Chandras.

3200 to 1900 B. C.

Uncertain Princes.

1900 B. C. to 1000 A. D.

Dynasty of the Gaznavides.

Over a great part of the Peninsula, from 1000 to 1185.

*Dynasty of the Ghourides.*Over all the Peninsula,
1185-1279*Subject to the Afghans and the
Tamerlane Family,*

From 1289 until the fifteenth century, when the Peninsula began to fall under the control of Portugal, England, France and Holland. Now the power of the few native rulers who yet subsist is only nominal.

JAPAN.

There are no positive "data" from which we can derive any information as to the duration of reign of the respective sovereigns of this land.

PERSIA.

Dynasty of the Achimenes.

From 536 B. C. until 336 B. C.

Alexander (Great) until 323 B. C.

Dynasties of the Seleucides and Parthians.

From 323 B. C. till 226 A. D.

Dynasty of the Sassanides.

From 226 A. D. until 652 A. D.

Califs of the East.

From 652 A. D. until 1258 A. D.

Mongols of Iran.

From 1258 A. D. till 1317 A. D.

Anarchy.

Until 1360. A. D.

Tamerlane..... 1360-1405

Turcomans..... 1407-1497

Sophis..... 1497-1732

Various legitimate and illegitimate rulers until 1794.

Dynasty of the Kadjars.

From 1794 till the present time,
(1872).

UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

PRESIDENTS.

A. D.

George Washington..... 1789

John Adams..... 1797

Thomas Jefferson..... 1801

James Madison..... 1809

James Monroe..... 1817

John Quincy Adams..... 1825

Andrew Jackson..... 1829

Martin Van Buren..... 1837

William Harrison (John
Tyler, before V. P.)... 1841

James Polk..... 1845

Zachary Taylor (Fillmore,
before V. P.)..... 1849
Franklin Pierce..... 1853
James Buchanan..... 1857
Abraham Lincoln..... 1861
(Re-elected 1865, but
assassinated April 4).
Andrew Johnson (former-
ly V. P.).....1865-1869
Ulysses S. Grant.... 1869

MEXICO.

FIRST PERIOD.

That anterior to the conquest
by Cortez (enduring till 1521).

SECOND PERIOD.

The colonization of the land
by the Spaniards (enduring
till 1810).

THIRD PERIOD.

Embracing three futile at-
tempts at independence, under
Hidalgo, 1810 ; under Morelos,
1815 ; under Mina, 1816. In
1821, Iturbide was proclaimed
emperor, but was soon deprived
of power. In 1824, Mexico be-
came a republic, and in 1829
the victory of Tampico assured
her independence.

CHILI.

FIRST PERIOD.

Under the sovereigns of Pe-
ru (Incas).

SECOND PERIOD.

Under the rule of Spain un-
til 1810.

THIRD PERIOD.

Republic until 1814.

FOURTH PERIOD.

Subject again to Spain until
1818, and now republic.

PERU.

FIRST PERIOD.

Under the Incas until 1526,
when Pizarro conquered the
land.

SECOND PERIOD.

Under the Spaniards until
1824, and now republic.

BOLIVIA.

At first, a portion of the
Spanish vice-royalty of Peru,
and afterwards attached to that
of Rio-de-la-Plata, became in-
dependent in 1826, and is now
a republic.

BRAZIL.

Under Portugal from 1500 to
1624.

Under Holland until 1640.

Under the Portuguese house
of Braganza until 1807.

Under the latter house, but
with independent government,
1807, and now an empire.

MARYGROVE COLLEGE

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